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The Man Who Did It

Youthful Finance Minister Abbott this week delivered his first budget address. The majority of Canadians liked the tax cuts he gave; hoped for more in future. Many of them would continue to call on government to do more things which cost more money.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

But New Tax Rates Are Still Too High

Budgets are the day of reckoning. The taxpayer is the only source of government money. The Canadian people through their political parties and through Parliament have abundantly demonstrated their willingness to pay the cost of war and to aid veterans, also their eagerness to expand social services and to have a thousand other costly things.

Finance Minister Abbott has presented his first account.

There will be wide popular approval of Mr. Abbott's emphasis on reduction of personal income tax, of his recognition of the serious psychological effects of a long period of crushing taxes. Wisely he recognizes that "there is risk of a serious drain of Canadian personnel to the South."

The Abbott reductions on incomes up to $3,000 a year have gone further than the relief promised in the U. S. and very much further than that recently given in Great Britain.

Mr. Abbott has recognized the plight of the tax-benumbed white collar group who were being extirpated under previous tax schemes. Because it is on their purchases and on their contributions that so much of our economic and cultural foundation depends, the whole nation has an important stake in what happens to them. Very right the Finance Minister was when he said that continuing old rates "would constitute a serious impediment to a full working effort and a brake upon the drive and initiative of men and women in all groups and classes."

While our tax rates are still enormously high by pre-war standards, it will be admitted that substantial progress in tax-cutting is being achieved. Nevertheless, Canadians should not lose sight of what government schemes still cost and how enormous the tax burden still is.

	Married, no Children		
	1939	1942*	New rate
$2,000	nil	$ 231.00	$ 70.00
5,000	144.00	1,378.00	670.00
10,000	781.20	3,762.00	1,990.00
20,000	3,112.20	10,279.00	6,140.00

* Net rate, refundable portion excluded.

There will be very general approval of the Abbott plan for retaining the previous structure of exemptions and allowances. It is a sound discipline of citizenship to be obliged to pay direct taxes, small though they may be. It was wise indeed to reject deluding schemes which would let a sizeable segment of our population escape the painful realities of direct taxation.

EPT Has Bad Effects

Retention of the excess profits tax till the end of this year is unfortunate. Under present conditions, the objection is less to the amount of money this tax extracts than to the demoralizing effect the tax creates. From its inception, this has been a thoroughly poisonous way of getting revenue. What The Financial Post said on the occasion of the last budget still applies.

> "There were grave doubts about the wisdom of this levy even in wartime. It is absolute folly to continue it now. It encourages waste and extravagance, it hampers vitally needed expansion of young, growing and small business and it is grossly unfair to those firms, which through no fault of their own, experienced abnormally low earnings during the base period of 1936-39."

Employers will be disappointed that they have not shared in the easement. It will be argued that their taxes should be reduced to permit them to build reserves for less favorable times in the future and for expansion.

Very important, however, is the fact that Mr. Abbott's budget seems to have outlined the general pattern of the tax burden which Canadians and Canadian business are going to bear. For business particularly it is vital that it be able to make some forecast of its position and the promise that EPT will go the end of this year will be helpful.

The hard facts of this peacetime budget should spur Canadians into making sure that subsequent budgets bring still further reductions.

In his challenge that business show efficiency and that it fight for lower prices, Mr. Abbott echoed the sentiments of outstanding business leaders. He added:

> "We in the Government and the vast majority in this House and in this country believe in what is now called free enterprise. We believe in it not as a windy doctrine or mystic ideology, but as a sensible way of getting things done. It must prove itself and justify itself by its results. With the orderly removal of controls, with increasing supplies of material, with efficient and co-operative labor and with ample markets, Canadian business enterprise is in a most favorable position. We all expect it to show its mettle, both in production and in marketing."

New Tax Law Will Be Welcome

But if employers find little elation in the budget, they will be delighted with Mr. Abbott's announcement that "we have been busy during the past year upon the rewriting of our basic income tax law in an effort to improve its arrangement, to make it clearer and simpler and to remove ambiguities and anomalies. . . . it will be less dependent upon the exercise of ministerial discretions."

That's what Canadians have been waiting to hear for years.

It is interesting, and it should be instructive, to compare this latest in budgets with the original document of the new Dominion of Canada of 80 years ago. Here are the two groups of estimates:

	1867	1947
Receipts	$14,700,000	$2,290,000,000
Expenditures	14,300,000	2,100,000,000
Surplus	374,140	190,000,000

Canada has grown in 80 years but so have its obligations.

Think U.S. to Raise First Tariff Offer

Believe Original Bid at Geneva Leaves Leeway for Bargaining; Negotiations May Be Long Ere Definite Agreement Reached

Mr. Wilson, The Post's distinguished writer on public affairs, has been sent to the World Trade Conference at Geneva as eye-witness at this crucial gathering for Canadian businessmen.

By KENNETH R. WILSON

GENEVA (By Cable)—The most crucial tariff negotations Canada has engaged in since 1932 are now actively under way here. The long-awaited Geneva tariff ball started rolling on April 23, when the United States and Canada exchanged what are called here officially "lists of offers."

That same day Canada also exchanged offers with Czechoslovakia. Canadian negotiations with France started April 25. The subsequent timetable is: on April 30 Canada was to exchange tariff offers with the United Kingdom, South Africa and Norway; on May 1 with India, Lebanon, Syria and New Zealand; on May 5 with Cuba and China; by May 8 Brazil will come into the picture and on May 10 the new customs union of Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg (commonly called Benelux) will do likewise. Note date has yet been set as to when Australia is prepared to start negotiations with Canada.

The official schedule of exchanges so far arranged spreads through until May 30 but almost all nations will have exchanged lists with the United States by the end of April. Mere exchange of lists does not necessarily mean that actual tariff bargaining has begun. In Canada-U. S. exchange it is reported that there are 450 items on the U. S. "offer." In short, the Canadians received a highly complicated schedule of tariff items which will take days of study before Canadian negotiators emerge with a complete picture of what it really portends.

U. S. Offer "Not So Hot"

The general view here is that negotiations for the United States and Canada started off slowly. This does not mean that nothing of consequence will emerge from the discussions. It does mean, if true, that the Americans are not forcing the pace. This is not unlike what happened in Washington in 1938 when Canada, Britain and the United States were negotiating a triangular trade treaty.

The present American offers are considered above the sort of propositions made initially in 1938; in fact the Americans are reported as believing they have made extremely generous offers in some particulars. On the other hand, a Financial Post informant who had access to at least a part of the American offer states that if the entire schedule is no better, he would feel justified in saying that "it is not so hot."

Whether the Americans could in fact make a so-called "generous" offer is a highly debatable point. Even among the Commonwealth delegates there was variance of view as to whether negotiations should start off with each country making its maximum offer or should start off cautiously and work toward a final limit of concession. The Canadian view has apparently been the latter,

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

Hide Shortage Seen Bringing Subsidies Back

Believe Manufacturers May Absorb 2% Surcharge Allowed Tanners

MONTREAL (Staff) — Subsidies are coming back on imported hides, The Financial Post understands. While the official announcement is expected around May 1, it is understood the new system has already been put into effect on an experimental basis for the last week or two.

Actually the new subsidy is not going to cost the Government much money. As outlined, the plan is to have tanners add 2% to their invoices to shoe manufacturers and other leather fabricators. Since leather is said to represent roughly 40% of shoe costs, it is believed manufacturers will attempt to absorb the subsidy. Tanners will then remit subsidy collections to the Government Subsidy Fund, out of which hide importers will be reimbursed.

This move by government tanners and shoe manufacturers is thought to be only a temporary measure until the supply of domestic hides, particularly calf and cow, improves (The Financial Post Jan. 18). Some observers believe it may also be an attempt to force hides on to the market which may have been held back, waiting for an increase in the price ceiling.

Shortage Is Acute

Everyone agrees that there is an acute shortage of hides and leather. Sole leather is said particularly short, along with calfskin for the better type shoe. To stretch out the available supply of hides, tanners are permitted to process no more than 75% of last years production.

Cause of this is the drastic reduction in cattle slaughtering. In the first quarter of this year 280,428 cattle and fewer than 100,000 calves were slaughtered, against 395,721 and 129,565 in the same period last year. In the last three months of 1946 the totals were 557,770 and 152,136.

It is stated that most of the hides entering under the new import subsidy come from United States. Practically no New Zealand hides have come to Canada, since it is stated, England has contracted for almost the entire output of that country. If the import subsidy results in an increased supply of hides, it is believed that there should be little increase in the retail price of shoes.

One in 11 Tested Infected by T.B.

Established sixteen months ago as a separate institution under the National Sanitarium Association, Toronto's Gage Institute Chest Clinic this week issued its first annual report.

It revealed that 126,000 miniature chest X-rays were taken during 1946. All subjects were "apparently well" people but the X-rays disclosed 1153 cases of tubercular infection (.9% of the total), of which 133 were active.

Eleven thousand patients were further checked in the chest clinic during the year and, as a result of tuberculin and sputum tests, 354 active cases of tuberculosis were discovered. Three hundred and thirty-eight were recommended for admission to sanatoria and all but 74 were admitted.

How 20 Companies May Fare From Tax Rates In 1947, 1948

For most corporations Hon. D. C. Abbott's 1947 budget will not change the tax rates applicable to 1947 earnings from the rate already known (30% normal plus 15% EPT plus 7% provincial tax for Ontario and Quebec companies).

At the end of 1947 the 15% excess profits tax will terminate but Mr. Abbott made no mention of what the corporate rate will be for 1948.

In the following table The Financial Post estimates what the 1947 tax rates and an asumption of a 30% Dominion rate in 1948, with a 7% provincial income tax rate in each case, would mean to 20 companies. The estimates are based on the net profit plus income taxes shown by the companies' 1946 annual reports which assumes that sales, costs, etc., will be the same as in 1946.

	Year End	Earnings a Common Share 1946 $	—Estimated— 1947 $	1948 $	Recent Price $
Canadian Locomotive	Dec. 31	7.04	8.26	10.46	22½
Montreal Locomotive	Dec. 31	4.19	4.85	5.97	17¼
Dominion Bridge	Oct. 31	1.86	2.41	2.94	33½
Robert Mitchell	Dec. 31	0.49	0.53	0.56	16
J. S. Mitchell	Dec. 31	10.02	11.57	14.19	80
General Steel Wares	Dec. 31	1.57	1.78	2.02	16¾
Building Products	Dec. 31	2.68	3.07	3.72	29½
Price Bros.	Dec. 31	8.32	9.74	11.94	52
B. A. Oil	Dec. 31	1.20	1.25	1.25	25⅛
McColl-Frontenac Oil	Dec. 31	3.18	3.58	3.87	25⅛
Easy Washing Machine	Dec. 31	1.65	1.85	2.13	14½
Southam Co.	Dec. 31	1.36	1.43	1.43	17
Dominion Tar	Dec. 31	2.40	2.88	3.67	28
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	Dec. 31	5.40	9.53	11.56	104
National Breweries	Dec. 31	3.49	3.79	4.06	47¼
Powell River Co.	Dec. 31	2.56	2.83	3.19	34⅝
Wool Combing Corp.	Dec. 21	1.84	1.99	2.16	21
Imperial Tobacco	Dec. 31	0.61	0.63	0.59	15
Howard Smith Paper	Dec. 31	2.48	3.07	3.79	27
Gypsum Lime & Alab.	Nov. 30	1.32	1.39	1.49	14¾

Budget Deathblow To 'Cyclical' Theory

By BLAIR FRASER

OTTAWA — Initial reaction here to Hon. Douglas Abbott's first budget seems to be pretty solid approval. There had been the odd prophetic guess that tax cuts might run as high as 30%, but most people wrote it off as wishful thinking. They expected to be disappointed, so it was all the more fun to see hopes coming true.

Reporters had a two-hour start even on Parliament, in learning what was in the budget. At six o'clock we were herded into a "sealed room"—the Liberal caucus room—and guarded by House of Commons police. There, hunched around a long table with elbows in one another's ribs, we got the full text of what the minister was going to say, and the benefit of expert advice on what he meant by it.

Seldom have fewer questions been put to experts. You could hear subdued yelps of joy as each man's pencil stopped in the table of tax reductions, at the spot nearest his own income. From the gallery later on, it was possible to see Members of Parliament on both sides of the House doing something the same—jotting down rapid sums to calculate what relief they might hope for.

Actually, it was even a little better than the tables showed. Mr. Abbott's figures compared what 1947 taxation will be with what it would have been, if current 1947 rates had stayed on all year. The contrast is even sharper if you compare the figures with what we actually paid on 1946 income, in the tax forms that had to be mailed by midnight Wednesday.

Everybody was so entranced with all this that it took a while

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Other important budget news on pages 2, 3 and 25:

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Mining taxes . . . . p. 25
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OntarioSendsHardwood To Build U.K. Furniture

An entirely new type of export trade for Canada has just been launched with the official blessing of the Ontario Government and a $2 million contract. The new export idea—dimensioned squares of hardwood, for use in United Kingdom furniture — was engineered by the Ontario Department of Planning and Development. Best part of the plan is that it gives strong promise of developing into a permanent export business.

The dimensioned squares—sections of semi-processed hardwood varying in size from ½" to 3" in width or thickness and 3" to 48" in length—are being bought by the United Kingdom Board of Trade on a 100% cash basis. They are to be allocated later to furniture manufacturers in Great Britain for use as structural frames in a government-sponsored line of utility furniture. The first contract, arranged with 15 firms widely scattered throughout Ontario, calls for shipment of 6 million board feet with an option on double this footage at approximately $235 per thousand board feet.

This deal is not to be confused with an earlier one calling for $1 million worth of knock-down plywood bedroom furniture with Globe Plywood Co. of Collingwood, the supplier. An additional contract valued at $1.5 millions was later arranged with the same company.

The huge British demand for furniture arises from war devastation and flood-damage, coupled with substantial shutting off of former supply sources in Balkan and Baltic countries. There is little indication at present that these former suppliers are ready to do business again in anywhere near the same volume as pre-war.

The government - sponsored furniture has been designed with an eye to utility, price and speed of manufacture. The frames of tables, desks, etc., are being constructed out of Canadian hardwood—maple, beech, white and yellow birch, cherry, chestnut, etc. The traditional mahogany and oak—in short supply—is being conserved for tops, sides, etc.

There is every opportunity for other firms to participate in this export business. F. J. Lyle, Director of the Trade and Industry Branch of the Department of Planning and Development, states that any Ontario firm having the necessary supplies of lumber and facilities for sawing these rough-cut squares, should get in touch with his office. The lumber must have a moisture content of at least 12% to 14% to avoid warping in the damper U. K. climate.

Broader Trade Held Key to Cut U. S. $ Deficit

Graham Towers Reports Devaluation Not Necessary For Some Time

Despite an adverse trade balance with the United States, amounting to $603 millions last year, Canada's reserve of U. S. dollars declined only $263 millions, or 17% from its 1945 record peak of $1,508 millions.

That was the encouraging report of the FECB, tabled in the House of Commons this week. It suggested that, despite growing rumors of possible dollar devaluation or some form of import controls to relieve the pressure on Canada's U. S. dollar holdings, no such drastic action will be necessary for some time yet. Meanwhile, the board is hopeful that the deficit can be reduced by "selling more to or spending less in that country or by increasing our U. S. dollar income from other countries."

Mr. Towers reported Canada's exchange position in relation to the world as a whole as "strong" in 1946, but stressed that it would be a long time before the outside world could be regarded as an economic unit.

"Currencies are not mutually inter-convertible and they will become so only when the overseas countries . . . have restored their output to the point where they can balance their international accounts out of their own exports and other foreign earnings."

Canada's heavy adverse trade balance with the United States, he said, was "by no means a novel development." Rather it was characteristic of previous years' experience. He pointed out that expenditures in U. S. had exceeded receipts in every year for which records are avail-

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

Survey of Mines Is Biggest Ever

With its 416 pages making it the largest issue ever, the 1947 edition of The Financial Post Survey of Mines is now off the press. Distribution of copies to purchasers is in progress.

Over 3,600 companies are reviewed in detail in this outstanding volume and no less than 32 maps are provided to give the investor property locations.

Details on earnings, ore reserves, working capital, officers and directors, are supplemented by the usual features—an eight-year price range, tables of mineral production, dividends, milling plants, etc.

The 1947 edition was close to being sold out at publication time.

Squelches Rumors Devaluing Dollar

Canada Still Holds Substantial U. S. Reserves, FECB Reports – Dollar Firms on New York Free Market After Position Defined

There is little comfort for those who have been speculating on early devaluation of the Canadian dollar either in the report of the Foreign Exchange Control Board or in the Finance Minister's commentary on it in his budget address.

As soon as the FECB report was out, there was sudden improvement in the New York free market rate for Canadian dollars.

That report revealed that Canada still holds a substantial supply of U. S. dollars and gold, that there has been only modest deterioration of our position during the past year, that rumors of very early crisis in our exchange position were not well founded.

Recent low was 10⅜% discount April 25 on the N. Y. free market. The quotation at mid-week is 8⅜-8⅛%.

One reason for the change is of course that the FECB report took the wind out of the sales of exchange speculators who had been betting on Canadian dollar devaluation.

Tourist Traffic May Help

Increasing the Canadian dollar supply on the free New York market, hence contributing to its weakness, is the decline in recent months of American purchases of Canadian securities chiefly because of unfavorable stock markets.

Opening of the tourist traffic will do something to clean up the surplus Canadian dollars in New York.

However, it is much better for Canada's exchange position when U. S. tourists bring U. S. dollars into this country with them, and change them into Canadian currency here or use them for direct over-the-counter purchases. Most of such U. S. dollars get into our national supply.

What value the free N. Y. market gives the Canadian dollar is unimportant. The volume of Canadian dollars that get into that market is insignificant—not more than 7% of our total transactions.

In other words, the free market rate under present conditions gives no hint whatever as to what officialdom should or may do about the official exchange rate.

Under the Bretton Woods agreement, Canada's power to alter the value of her currency is limited to 10% up or down. Such a move can be made without reference to the Fund. Subsequent moves of greater amount would require approval of Fund.

The improvement which a 10% devaluation would work on our basic exchange position would be very slight indeed.

Our longer-term exchange position will be repaired, not by any minor devaluation move.

Mr. Abbott Points to Problem

Mr. Abbott doubtless had the best of coaching in his comment about our exchange problem and, while he does not minimize its gravity his words will assist in public education on this abstruse problem.

Only a few continue to regard our move to dollar parity as an

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Inside News

Income Taxes Slashed

Finance Minister D. C. Abbott this week gave good news to thousands of individual income taxpayers, a 29% cut in rates, effective July 1. To business generally his budget brought less comfort, apart from repeal of the 15% excess profits tax. Analyses of the budget, and figures on the trend of take-home pay since the peak of wartime taxation, appear on page 2 and 3.

Building Costs Too High

Construction costs, very nearly doubled in seven years, are too high for continued full employment in the industry, and constitute a serious threat to stability of Canadian economy. This is the warning sounded by the Canadian Construction Association. Construction Trends (p. 11).

U. K. Election Off Till '48?

London doubts if the Attlee Government will race the electors on the issue of Chancellor Dalton's "tobacco budget"; believes, therefore, there will be no election until 1948, after another, and more encouraging budget, has been presented. The old land is also wondering why Henry Wallace's speeches have caused such a furore in the United States. London Calling, by Adelphi (p. 28).

Where Has 'Brass' Gone?

Where are the generals, the admirals, the air marshals who two years ago were at the head of Canada's formidable military machine? Some are still in uniform; many are back in private life; some have virtually vanished from view (p. 12).

State Lotteries?

Canadian public opinion is sharply divided on the advisability of state-supervised lotteries in aid of social services, according to a survey made by The Financial Post. Many citizens questioned, termed lotteries morally unjustifiable and economically unsound; others saw no moral objection, and favored such a method of raising government funds (p. 9).

Helicopters on Trial

Helicopters will get their first real utility tryout in Canada this summer, when they will be utilized for dusting crops, surveying for mineral deposits, aerial photography, fire prevention, air-sea rescue work, and other purposes. Cost remains the principal bottleneck; a 'copter laid down in Canada may run from $25,000 to $75,000 in price (p. 18).

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The Pace of Business

April dividends of $19,833,885 up 7.7% on April, 1946. Miscellaneous industrials group rose 20.6%; but mine payments off 42.5%.

1947 strike cost running eight times higher than 1946. Labor department reports first quarter time loss 606,255 man work days (76,695 in same period, 1946). At April 1, five strikes in effect.

Refundable taxes for 1942—a total of $89 millions—are to be returned to individuals and corporations for their disposal prior to March 31, 1948.

Highest steel ingot output since end of war recorded in March. Total of 259,560 tons produced—163% more than February; 7.9% more than March, 1946.

More nails for builders from Canadian steel wire and nail mills. Output for latest month of DBS record (February), 6,015 tons against 5,531 year before.

Canadian commercial aircraft had one third gain in traffic in latest month of DBS record. They carried 57,448 passengers, up 30% from 44,135 year before; freight up 37%.

33 fatal air crashes killed 298—one passenger fatality per 28,300,000 miles. The 60 member airlines of International Air Transport Association logged 8,346 million miles in 1946.

Newspaper readers last year spent $43.6 millions for their dailies and weeklies, or nearly $4 per capita. U. S. per capita about $6.

Flour mills operated 99.9% capacity latest month. Production near this rate expected to end of crop year. Eight months' output to March 31, 1947, 18.7 million bbl., up 6.9% on same 1945-46 period.

Department stores March sales 32% higher than February. This is increase of 12% over March, 1946.

An increase of 33% was shown in 1946 tourist expenditures of $221 millions (DBS revised). Includes $214 millions for U. S. visitors, who spent 31% more.

Canada's favorable balance on commodity trade almost disappeared in February. Exports were $179.5 millions, imports $177.1 millions.

No market change of importance followed release of budget. Interlisted issues, such as International Nickel, Hudson Bay, main feature, moving higher with New York rally based on settlement of U. S. telephone strike Wednesday. Brewing issues also showed firmness.

Budget effective dates—July 1, 1947, for personal tax; Dec. 31, 1947 for EPT lifting; Jan. 1, 1947, for new refunding security tax. Foreign dividend withholding tax occasioned little surprise.

Aug. 1, 1947, deadline for applications to determine standard profits of corporationse seen helpful to business; many had anticipated immediate termination.

Canada's Stand Aired in U.K.

By KENNETH R. WILSON

LONDON (By Cable) — Canada's dollar problem was given a brief airing here last week when Norman Robertson, Canadian High Commissioner, addressed a luncheon of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain.

Mr. Robertson pointed out that Canada's dollar problem was "of our own devising, in that we have deliberately run the risk of a shortage of United States dollars in order to assist to the limit of our capacity in the recovery of the United Kingdom and Western Europe."

He went on to show that Canada's export balance of $400 millions last year was achieved by lending overseas at the rate of $800 millions, "much of which money could be and ultimately and indirectly was spent in the United States, thus aggravating our own shortage of that country's dollars."

The only solution for this problem for Canada was "restoration of multilateral trading, with freely convertible currencies." Such a system, he added, "cannot be restored unless the deliberations now going forward at Geneva have a successful issue."

Robertson warned: "It now appears that the length of convalescence may exceed even the most sober and realistic predictions that were made when the war ended." He cited this fact as justification "for continuing in peacetime, many of the trading measures found useful in war."

Leisure Cardigan

At last a cardigan has been made that seems to fulfill all the requirements demanded by well-dressed men. A cardigan that fits properly, with a handsome, casual look about it ... is actually tailored to fit correctly ... carefully "fulled" for better appearance ... painstakingly made with little "extras" that mean so much ... taped pockets and shoulders, flat lock, covered seams, handsewn matching buttons. All these combining with fine Botany wool help make this cardigan a standout among fine sweaters. An unusually large choice of colours awaits you too, so ask to see it the next time you visit

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Will U. S. Raise First Tariff Bid

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whereas both the Australians and the British have inclined toward putting a good foot forward and not changing that position in subsequent bargaining.

No Immediate Results

For the Americans, it is obvious that there is some political advantage back home if they can say that they did not go to Geneva and give their shirt away but can argue that their original moderate offers were countered by such important concessions from other countries that it was deemed good business to jack up the Washington ante. In any event, it will be a considerable time before any decisive picture can be obtained of just what is likely to emerge. Meanwhile, it is probably an encouraging sign that work is going to proceed on some phases of the International Trade Charter simultaneously with the tariff negotiation.

One flutter which has been caused here within the past week is the publication among delegate nations of the new postwar French tariff. Till now France has had no tariff; but for purposes of the Geneva talks, a completely new tariff has been drawn up. Ostensibly it is not supposed to be in any respects higher than the corresponding tariff which France had before the war. This principle was one of the foundations on which the trade talks have proceeded.

New French Rates Up

However, experts who were familiar with the old and new French rates incline to the view that the new tariff is, on balance, considerably higher than that of 1938. They say that the bulk of new protective items range around the 30% mark with a sprinkling of 20% and 40% ranges. The difficulty about comparing the old and new tariffs is that the new schedule is almost entirely ad valorem rates, whereas formerly the French schedule leaned heavily on specific duties.

Dollar Deficit Not Alarming

(Continued from page 1)

able, except 1944 and 1945. Abnormally large receipts from sale of munitions and grain to the United States in those years made up the deficit.

Last year's $603 millions deficit was balanced by gold purchased from the United Kingdom ($150 millions), receipts from countries other than U. S. A. and U. K. ($87 millions), exchange adjustment ($103 millions) and reserve fund ($263 millions).

Rising prices for U. S. goods, increased Canadian purchasing power and lack of many supply sources which exist in normal times were responsible for much of the increase in trade deficit, the report said. In addition to spending on U. S. merchandise, greater freedom of travel and Canadian payments for U. S. military installations in this country contributed to the big spending bill. Dividends paid by Canadian subsidiaries to U. S. parent companies were also exceptiontlly heavy.

As far as trade with other countries was concerned, Canada's position was bright, the report declared. Favorable balances were recorded in all cases, although this was largely due to the granting of substantial export credits to European countries. Sterling area expenditures in Canada amounted to $1,134 million, against $472 millions spent in those countries by Canada. Credits of $540 millions to U. K., redemption and repatriation of Canadian securities held abroad together with similar payments and adjustments made up the deficit.

Look For It Here

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B. A. Oil 4
C. & D. Sugar . 10
CPR 19
Can. Insurance . 4
Can. York Fin. . 5
Cons. Div. Std. 18
Crows Nest Pass 8
Donohue Bros. . 5
Ford 16
Gen. Prod. Mfg. 19
Grafton & Co. . 21
Highland-Bell. . 24
Holt-Renfrew. . 8
Howard Smith . . 5
Hudson B. Mtge. 8
Int. Pete. 23
Jam. Pub. Serv. 11
J. H. Ashdown . 21
Langleys Ltd. . 11
Montreal Trams. 19
Nan.-Dunc. Util. 21
Ont. Beauty Sup. 10
Pacific Mills . . 10
Powell River . . 11
Prospectors Air. 19
Purity Flour . . 11
Quinte Milk . . . 5
Shea's Wpg. Br. 10
Stelco 16
Stan. Tie & Tim. 10
Three Rivers . . 13
W'minster Paper 28
Westeel Prod. . 17
Winnipeg Elec. . 17

MINES AND OILS

Atlantic White. . 4
Aubelle 25
Baker Lake . . . 27
Brewis Red L. . 25
Beaulieu 27
Bevcourt 27
Buff. Ankerite . 19
Buffalo R. Lake 27
Cavan Malartic . 17
Chesterville . . . 8
Coldcourt 27
God's Lake . . . 16
Concord 27
Cons. Cadillac . 27
Dalhousie Oil . . 16
Dickenson 27
Discovery 27
Donald 27
Duvex 27
Don-X 16
East Amphi . . . 26
Foothills Oils . . 26
Francoeur 26
Giant Y'knife . 27
Goldale 24
Golden Arrow . 25
Goldhawk Porc. 19
Hard Rock . . 27
Home Oil 12
Howe Sound
Inco 26
Int. Petroleum . 23
Jacknife 17
Jocor 27
Kerr Addison . . 25
Lamaque 26
Macassa 25
Manataw 27
McKenzie R. L. 12
New Louvre . . . 14
Nib Y'knife . . . 8
Malartic 25
Noranda 25
Okalta Oils . . . 27
Osisko 25
Pacific Eastern . 8
Pantepec Oil . . 26
Paramaque . . . 27
Privateer 25
Royal Crest Pet. 5
Royalite Oil . . . 26
Roxana 25
Sladen Malartic. 25
Springer, Sturg. 12
Springpole . . . 27
Stadacona 27
Sullivan Cons. . 27
Three Point Pet. 5
Towagamac . . . 18
[illegible] Malartic 28
Vulcan-Brown . 27
Wakeko 26

Chocolate Bar Picket Lines Re-form as Budget Appears

Among the most disappointed men in Canada after budget day were manufacturers of chocolate bars. Running them a close second, perhaps, were the retailers who carry them in stock.

Ever since April 1, the men who deal in chocolate have been up against the most determined buyers' strike that business has encountered in years. When the subsidy on chocolate was removed and bars jumped from 6c. to 8c., adults and children alike have refused to buy them. In some cities picket lines of school children formed in front of candy stores, demanding "nickel chocolate bars." In others retailers have voluntarily brought the price down to 7c. and even 6c. simply to keep peace and start idle cash registers ringing again.

But they hoped things would be different when the budget came down.

"They took off the subsidy but not the tax," one manufacturer told The Post early last week. "We're paying 100% more for raw materials than we did before the war and we still have to pay a 30% tax on that. But if they cut taxes down to reasonable proportions in the budget, everything will be fine again."

Budget day came and went. The 30% tax remained. And youthful picket lines are carrying on "business as usual."

Budget Is Deathblow To 'Cyclical' Theory

(Continued from page 1)

for the implications of the budget to sink in. But the first one to dawn, perhaps, was the major reversal in tax policy that Mr. Abbott has introduced.

Ever since 1942, when the real wartime tax rate came in, Ottawa has been operating on the "cyclical budget" theory—tax and save in good times so you can spend and run deficits in bad times. This year, times look almost unprecedentedly good; the Abbott budget forecasts are based on a gross national product approaching $12 billions. According to the cyclical theory, it's no year for tax cuts.

Mr. Abbott gave the cyclical budget theory a beautiful epitaph. In half a dozen sentences he outlined what should be done according to its doctrine—tax for a surplus, and use it to reduce the national debt.

But having thus stated the doctrine, he proceeded to throw it out the window, and he told precisely why: Politically, it won't work. Whatever economists might say, he thought taxes must come down because (A) the people won't stand for them; and (B) tax rates too far above American levels will drive too many of the ablest young Canadians to the United States.

Such criticism as was heard on Parliament Hill on budget night had a queer sound, coming on the eve of income tax day. Quite a few people wondered if he hadn't cut taxes too much.

Broadly speaking, nothing but personal income tax had been touched at all. Luxury taxes stay on, corporation tax stays on, all the myriad hidden taxes are still operating at the wartime level. And with all those taxes operating, Government revenues in the best year in history are brought down almost to the relatively fixed level of expenditures.

Before the tax cuts, estimates of revenue and expenditure had pointed to a surplus of $350 millions. Tax cuts brought that down to $190 millions. But Mr. Abbott pointed out that if the new tax rates had come into effect at the beginning of 1947 instead of on July 1, the surplus would have shrunk to $85 millions.

Furthermore, those figures take no account of a possible tax agreement with Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia. If those provinces were to sign on the terms of the latest Federal offer, Ottawa would have to find another $110 millions. In that event, 1948 would bring a deficit of $25 millions even if national income and employment remained at present levels.

St. Lawrence Corp. Directors To Study Plants

MONTREAL (Staff)—Like a wet match, the threatened showdown fight between St. Lawrence Corp. management and Arthur White-Van Alstyne fizzled out before the annual meeting Monday this week. At the meeting everything was passed unanimously and only two shareholders (not connected with the controversy) had any complaints about the management. According to the scrutineer's statement 45 persons representing 718,784 voting shares attended the meeting.

Outstanding feature was the election of directors which had been the contentious point. Actually, the directorate was cut and dried since last Friday when it was announced that management and its opposition had decide to drop the fight and shake hands.

It is expected new directors will give considerable study to the company's operations and financial set-up. The new board members are expected to make a trip to some of the properties of subsidiary companies shortly. Also on the list is a meeting with Premier Duplessis, it is understood.

As part of the peace settlement, the Van Alstyne group will have six men on an increased board of 15 directors of St. Lawrence Corp. They will also have four men on the boards of each of the three subsidiary companies. Arthur F. White, former president of Brompton, who had taken a leading part in the proxy battle, moved the resolution electing the 11 directors.

On board of Directors

New directors from the Van Alstyne group formally elected were David Van Alstyne, New York, now chairman of the board; Allan D. Emil, New York, legal counsel for Van Alstyne; Robert E. Fennell, K. C., Toronto, and John A. McDougald, Toronto. For the group, Edward L. Elliott, Short Hills, N. J., and Hugh MacKay, Montreal, will be elected directors after the bylaws are amended.

Former directors re-elected were: A. Kirk Cameron, Arthur H. Campbell, Aubrey Davis, H. Carson Flood, P. M. Fox, John I. Rankin, and N. A. Timmins, Jr. Completing the board will be John E. L. Duquet and George B. Foster, K.C., both of Montreal.

Conspicuously absent from the new directorate is Arthur F. White, Toronto, who had led the fight against management. However, three members of his former "Stockholders' Committee," Van Alstyne, MacKay and Fennell, are represented on the board while Mr. White voted the group's proxies representing 468,210 shares.

Budget Resolutions Define Tax Policy on Corporations

Text of the budget resolutions giving effect to tax changes affecting corporations and their shareholders:

That there be imposed an income tax of 5% on a nonresident corporation in respect of dividends received by it on or after April 29, 1947, from a resident corporation where all the issued shares of the resident corporation having full voting rights under all circumstances, other than directors' qualifying shares, are beneficially owned by the nonresident corporation.

That, where a resident corporation owns over 50% of the issued shares having full voting rights under all circumstances of a nonresident corporation and receives dividends (other than dividends that are not liable to taxation) from the nonresident corporation, the resident corporation may deduct from the tax otherwise payable by it for the 1947 and subsequent taxation years an amount in respect of income tax and excess profits tax paid to a government of a country other than Canada on the income out of which the dividends are deemed to have been paid.

That funding securities received in respect of an accrued right to interest, dividends or other payments of an income nature or in respect of the extinguishment of a shareholder's preference to the declaration of dividends for past periods be taxable as income.

That the provisions respecting the taxation of private companies in respect of undistributed income be extended to include companies having not more than 75 shareholders excluding shareholders employed or formerly employed by the company, as at present.

That the provisions making applicable in respect of income of the 1946 and subsequent taxation years the liability of a private company to pay tax upon undistributed income to which a personal corporation, estate or trust would have been entitled if the income were distributed, be amended to provide that the liability is to be deemed to have been imposed on and after December 18, 1945.

That there be deducted from the undistributed income of a private company on hand at the end of the 1939 fiscal period, the amount of dividends paid by the company before December 31, 1942, that were not subject to tax in the hands of the shareholders by reason of the company having been a family corporation.

That a tax be imposed on an individual who holds shares of a private company that paid tax on undistributed income in accordance with section 96 of the Act, which shares were held on December 31, 1944, by a corporation or other shareholder who would not have been liable to tax in respect of dividends on the shares so that the private company was not required to pay tax on the respective portion of undistributed income, such tax to be payable in respect of dividends paid to the individual out of the said respective portion of undistributed income, at the following rates:

(a) where the shares were acquired by the individual in the years 1945 and 1946 — at a rate of 15%; and

(b) where the shares were acquired by the individual on or after January 1, 1947 — at the rate that the private company would have paid tax on the respective portion of the undistributed income if an individual had held the shares on December 31, 1944.

Gov't To Keep Dollar At Par

(Continued from page 1)

error, but Abbott went out of his way to discuss it.

"Our return to parity last July was designed to relieve the pressure on our price ceilings and reduce the strong tendency to inflation in both prices and costs of production. Evidence of the contribution it has made in this direction is to be found in a comparison of the movements of prices in Canada and in the United States since last July."

"Why do we have an exchange problem?" Abbott said:

"In any period in which we are enjoying high levels of production and high consumer incomes, Canada imports a great deal from the United States. In other words, our large adverse balance last year—and the continuing high level of imports—is to a very considerable extent the product of Canadian prosperity."

The Finance Minister then dealt with the argument that we should have continued with a devalued dollar.

"This argument is based largely on pre-war conditions of unused capacity and limited demand that do not exist today. The continued devaluation argument seems to assume that exchange depreciation would restrict the flow of imports or increase the flow of exports. A large proportion of our imports from the U. S., such as coal, petroleum and raw cotton, would clearly not be affected at all, and under present conditions of shortages on the supply side, and urgent and unsatisfied demands on the other, the effect on our volume of imports of say a 10% change in the cost of most other import items would be very slight indeed."

Mr. Abbott went on to make the significant remark:

"Under prevailing conditions of widespread shortages, limited supplies and urgent needs, the possibility of a country improving its exchange position by exchange depreciation is extremely limited."

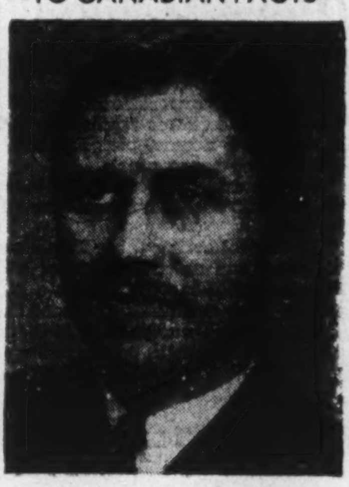
Paris Hotelman Seeks Interest In Ritz Carlton

MONTREAL (Staff) — Montreal's 34-year-old Ritz Carlton Hotel has come under new ownership, The Financial Post understands. Following offer made by Chartered Trust & Executor Co. on behalf of its principals to purchase all classes of security of the company, it was announced this week that such securities are now being purchased—on behalf, it is understood, of a syndicate associated with Greenshields & Co. It is also reported that the owner of the Plaza Athenee and George V Hotels in Paris is a member of the syndicate.

When first made, the offer was stated to be conditional on acceptance by at least 75% of each class of security holders with the stipulation that the trust company could purchase securities should less than the required 75% accept the offer. So far no indication has been given as to what percentage of each type of security has been deposited under terms of the offer. It is authoritatively stated, however, that the company will in fact change ownership. In a letter to shareholders earlier, directors stated they had decided to deposit their personal holdings.

The offer covered four types of securities of the Ritz Carlton capital setup: (1) $85 for the 2½% first mortgage bonds due Jan. 1, 1973 (2) $50 for the 1¼% second mortgage bonds (3) $25 per share for the 7% cumulative preferred stock (4) $2 a share for the $100 par value common stock. Recent market price for the various securities is stated to have been: $83 for the first mortgage bonds; $44 for the second mortgage bonds; $16 for the preferred stock and approximately $1 for the common.

—TO CANADIAN FACTS—



John H. Sunley is joining Canadian Facts, Limited, widely known marketing and public opinion research agency. Formerly Marketing Research Manager for Lever Brothers, Limited, Mr. Sunley's experience also includes specialization in Industrial Psychology and overseas responsibility for Army Personnel Selection and Rehabilitation.

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ANNOUNCING

Important Appointments in Canadian Industry, Finance, Business and Government.

American Can Co.—J. B. Misenhimer, manager of sales in Canada.

Borden Co. of Canada—A. T. Pearson, a director.

Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd.—C. Gordon Cockshutt (Brantford), W. A. Murphy (Winnipeg) directors.

Canadian Western Lumber Co.—R. J. Filberg, G. G. Stewart, vice-presidents; W. A. Walker, a director.

Chartered Trust & Executor Co.—J. E. Broome, manager, real estate dept.

Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co.—Geo. M. Niven, president and general manager; T. H. McWilliam, chairman of board; Geo. R. Wyer, vice-president.

Canadian National Steamships—A. G. Creber, assistant to passenger traffic manager, Montreal; H. W. McCuen, Ontario passenger agent (Toronto).

Canadian Association of Radio & Appliance Dealers—G. Langtry Bell (Vancouver) president.

Dominion Government — M. T. Stewart, trade commissioner, New York.

Dominion Stores Ltd.—J. Edouard Simard, a director.

English Electric Co. of Canada—Major J. E. Hahn, chairman of board.

Ford Motor Co. of Canada—Ernest R. Breech, Robert S. Bridge, Gregory G. Kew, directors.

General Products Manufacturing Corp.—E. J. Hosack, W. S. Thompson, Jr., directors.

General Accident Assurance Co. of Canada—Aubrie W. Baillie, a director.

Howard Smith Paper Mills Ltd.—R. D. Harkness, a director.

Industrial Acceptance Corp.—E. Bald, sales manager, appliance division, Montreal; F. Macneill, sales manager, industrial division; A. S. Mackay, manager, Saint John; W. G. Greenwood, manager, Fredericton; D. O. McCormack, manager, Moncton; C. M. Haley, resident representative, Edmundston.

Imperial Oil Ltd.—G. L. Stewart, chairman of board.

Kraft Foods Ltd.—Harry J. Henderson, president and general manager.

McGill University—Hon. O. S. Tyndale, chancellor; S. H. Dobell, comptroller, and executive assistant to principal.

Montreal Tramways Co.—James Wilson, a director.

Mercury Mills Ltd. (Hamilton)—Chas. L. Gundy, a director.

Montreal Stock Exchange—H. B. Yuile, a member.

Ontario Government — Sylvanus Apps, athletic commissioner.

Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Co.—G. Scott Murray, a director.

Ontario Motor League — A. R. Morrison (London), president; H. M. Torrington (Sudbury), H. J. Fairhead (Toronto), A. W. Sandwock, Kitchener, vice-presidents.

Pacific Coast Insurance Co.—F. D. Stephenson (Victoria) a director.

Ritz-Carlton Hotel Co. (Montreal)—G. Blair Gordon, president; Wm. Harty, vice-president; M. J. B. Fisher, treasurer and comptroller; C. H. Gordon, A. Murray Vaughan, directors.

Savard, Hodgson & Co.—Harold A. Lamb, a director.

United Steel Corp. — C. F. W. Burns, a director.

Western Lumber Manufacturers' Association—W. L. Macken, president; B. M. Hoffmeister, vice-president; W. J. Van Dusen, G. E. Wellburn, Samuel Cowan, H. G. Munro, directors.

York & Bate (Ottawa)—John H. McDonald, an associate.

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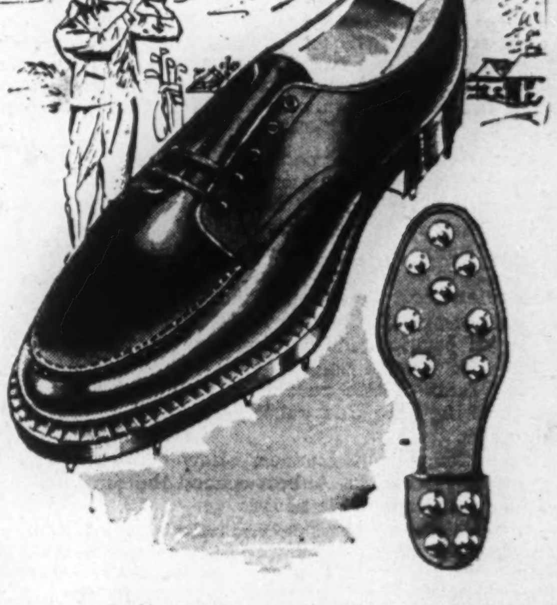

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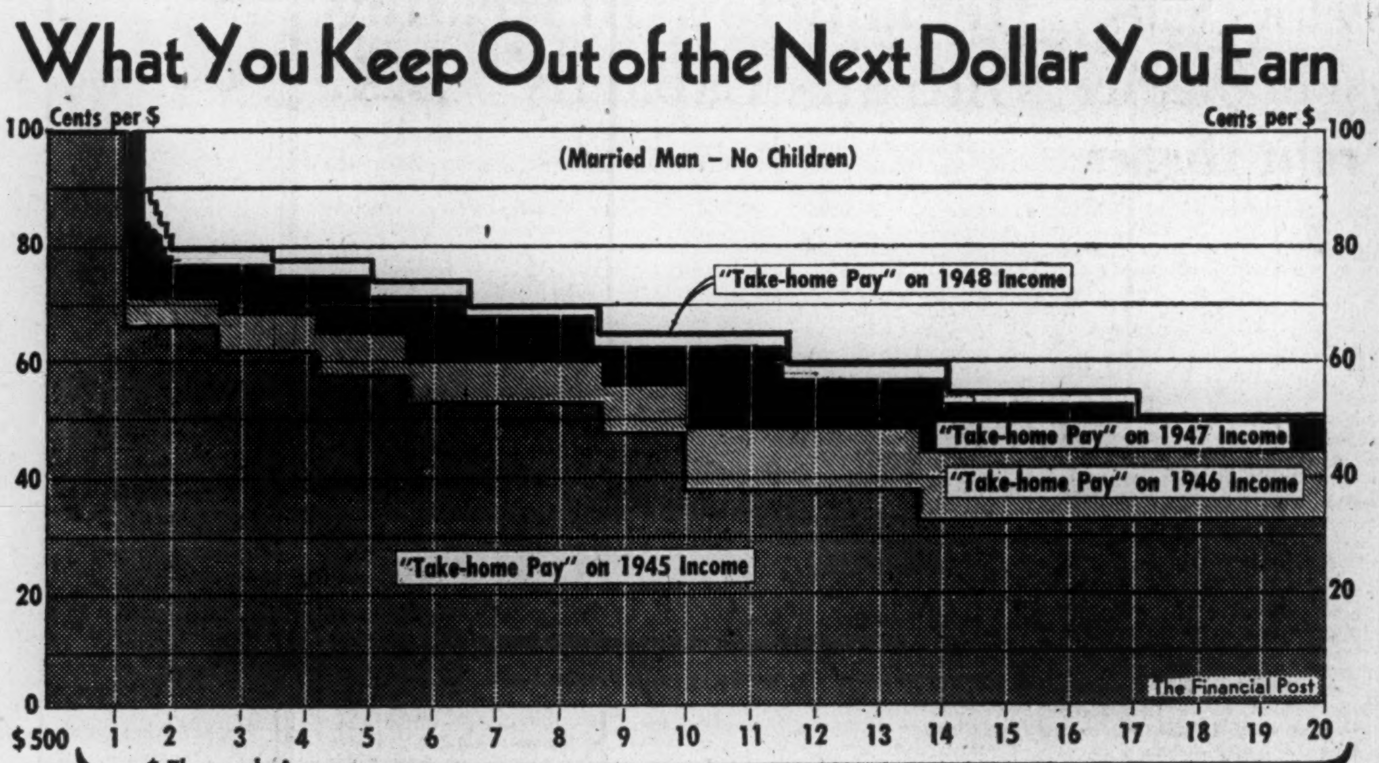

Chart above shows how the amount of income left after taxes has risen over the last three budgets and how many cents you will be able to keep out of each dollar you earn this year and next. Dark shaded area shows 1945 income, light shaded section above is the income you have left from your 1946 income after paying your tax last Wednesday. Black section shows take-home pay on the 50-50 tax computation basis to be employed this year and white area above that shows the same calculation for 1948 earnings.

Budget Shot Scores One Hit —Income Tax

Luxury, Sales and Excise Taxes Untouched in Abbott's First Attempt

Finance Minister Douglas Abbott packed all his powder and shot into one barrel of his budget blunderbuss this week and fired a resounding salute in the direction of some 2,000,000 income taxpayers. But after that, all was silence. There was not so much as a popgun report that reached the ears of those who must pay the other $1,700 millions of his $2,500 million estimated revenue.

Luxury taxes, sales taxes, excise imposts and tariffs remained as they were before his budget speech. Corporation tax revenue was estimated at only $470 millions, as compared to $690 millions this year, but that was because excess profit revenue was expected to drop to one third its present size, and not because of any change in the corporate tax structure.

The one-shot budget was not a product of chance or merely the desire for simplification. Mr. Abbott told the House of Commons that he and his advisers had considered the whole Canadian economic picture in reaching their decision.

Why Income Tax Cut

They chose an across-the-board income tax slash for these specific reasons:

1. The present levels of personal income taxes were regarded as excessive by "a large proportion of the public" and "one must reach the conclusion that those who bear them are not ready to support income taxes on the present scale."

2. Continuation of existing high income tax levels would constitute "a serious impediment to a full working effort and a brake on the drive and initiative of men and women in all groups and all classes."

3. The drain of Canadian men and women to the United States, spurred by the prospect of lower taxes in that country, threatened to reach serious proportions.

Applies in Second Half of Year

The Abbott answer to this fourfold conundrum was a graduated cut in income tax rates from the lowest brackets to the highest. It meant that approximately half the income taxpayers in Canada would find their tax bills cut by half next year. By making the new rate applicable in the second half of 1947, the finance minister assured the same group of 25% savings or better this year.

Mr. Abbott cut rates, rather than increasing exemptions, for three reasons. One was that the bulk of Canada's taxpayers are just over the exemption level (1.5 million of them earn less than $2,000) and their contributions make up a sizeable proportion of the total tax revenue. At the same time, those earning more than the exemption would find their tax reduction at the highest end of the tax scale. In other words, the cream of the high income tax budget would be skimmed off by an increased exemption. The third reason was that a higher exemption would mean little to the man getting a raise, since the top layer of his income would still be taxed at the highest rates and he would have little incentive to work harder for more money.

But there was another reason for the all-out onslaught on income tax rates—hinted at in the budget speech and confirmed in the figures the minister later quoted. The tax reductions are aimed at (a) reducing the demand of organized labor for higher wages and (b) giving a measure of relief to the "white collar worker" neglected in so many budgets.

Reductions in the middle income group are even more spectacular. A married man earning 3,000 gets the equivalent of a 10% pay increase this year, thanks to the six months of operations under the new rate. The same salary next year will have a take home value of 11% greater than it did in 1946.

Oppose Inflationary Pressure

The minister's words on the two points are significant:

"Economic considerations alone would hardly justify immediate tax reductions," he said. "There are still substantial inflationary pressures pushing our prices and costs up. Reductions in taxes may add to these pressures in some measure, though they should reduce some of the demand for higher wage rates," he said in introducing the tax resolutions.

Concerning the middle-group incomes, he added: "They include the salaried classes which, according to much prevailing opinion have shared less than other classes in the economic gains made since 1939. The group also includes the young professional or scientific men and business executives for whom the attractions in the United States of more specialized opportunities and the possibility of ultimately higher rewards exercise the strongest appeal."

1.6 Millions Get 30 to 54% Tax Cut

More than half of Canada's approximately 2.3 million income taxpayers will save from 40% to 54% of their 1946 tax bills next year as a result of this week's budget. Actual savings will vary according to family status. Following is a breakdown of the number of taxpayers in each income group in 1945:

Income Group	No.	Saving (est.)
Under $1,000 ..	425,300	54%
$1,000-$2,000 ...	1,252,000	30%-47%
$2,000-$3,000 ...	478,220	29%
$3,000-$5,000 ...	144,000	29%
$5,000-$10,000 ..	48,500	29%
$10,000 up	17,000	7%-27%

No Relief for Business Except in Higher Volume

Any substantial increase in company earnings in 1947 will have to come from a higher volume of business.

With Finance Minister Abbott's budget behind them, and the 15% excess profits tax ahead of them till the end of the year, Canadian businessmen this week were resigned to a continuation of their fight against rising costs with no help from the Government in the way of tax relief.

One likely effect of delaying the removal of EPT till Dec. 31 will be to give firms, whose fiscal year ends on Dec. 31, an incentive to defer transactions toward the end of the year into 1948. This practice was said quite prevalent over each of the last two year ends when the reduction in EPT was known.

No application for determination of a taxpayer's standard profits will be permitted after July 31, 1947. This was expected and there was some thought that it might be effective immediately with the result that accountants report there was a rush to file applications in the week prior to the day of the budget speech.

Outside of the announcement regarding the excess profits tax, corporate tax changes are of limited application affecting "special situations." These proposals include:

(1) A 5% withholding tax to be paid by Canadian subsidiaries on dividends paid to parent companies abroad, effective on or after April 29, 1947, where all issued voting shares, except directors' qualifying shares are beneficially owned by the nonresident corporation. Mr. Abbott estimates it will yield $3 or $4 millions a year.

(2) A tax credit will be allowed Canadian companies on dividends received from nonresident corporations where they own over 50% of the voting shares, effective for 1947 and subsequent taxation years.

(3) The income content of funding or refunding securities, for example representing interest or dividend arrears received by taxpayers after Jan 1, 1947, will be taxed as income in the year of receipt. This will effectively block reorganization plans which provide for the issuance of securities to wipe out dividend arrears e.g. the Canadian Vickers and Federal Grain prefered plans.

(4) Provisions respecting the taxation of private companies in respect of undistributed income are extended to cover companies having not more than 75 shareholders excluding employees or former employees.

(5) Minor changes of a "purely technical" nature are made respecting the undistributed income of private companies.

(6) The loophole was plugged which allowed individuals to acquire shares of a private company that paid tax on undistributed income and held by a corporation on Dec. 31, 1944, and so get in a tax-free position in respect of dividends paid out of the undistributed income. Where the shares were acquired in 1945 or 1946 a tax of 15% will be assessed. Where acquired on or after Jan. 1, 1947, a tax at the rate that the private company would have paid tax on the respective portion of the undistributed income if an individual had held the shares on Dec. 31, 1944, will be assessed.

(7) Tax benefits on exploration expense for natural gas, oil or mining companies is extended to 1948 (see story page 25).

Government Reply For Wage Boosts?

Here's the Government's answer to labor's demand for wage increases: (monthly take home pay of two married men with no children, each earning $1,800 a year).

Year	Monthly income	Gain over 1946
$1,800 Wage Earner		
1946	$138.10	....
1947	145.70	5.5%
1948	147.00	6.4%
$3,000 Salary Earner		
1946	201.35	....
1947	222.83	10.4%
1948	226.55	11.1%

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It's Your Money

By W. B. MacKINNON
Maclean-Hunter Editorial Research Dept.

Third largest Ottawa expenditure is $350 millions for social welfare and security. It accounts for 17.5% of the current spending, and may shortly be increased by addition to old age pensions.

The $350 millions includes family allowance payments of $260 millions, nearly $59 millions for other payments (pensions, health services etc.) of the Department of Health and Welfare, and over $31 millions of Labor Department spending for unemployment insurance and employment service.

Ottawa is currently spending nearly six times as much on public welfare as it did in 1939, when the total was $59.6 millions.

Some $90 millions of Canada's welfare spending is earmarked to meet specific cases of need, such as pensions for the blind, and aged, job assistance and temporary support for the unemployed.

The remainder, or $261.9 millions is spent on the payment and administration of family allowances.

The cost of family allowances alone represents a 50% increase over Ottawa's pre-war level of total tax collections.

Five months' family allowances would build Canada's share of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

One month's payment of family allowances, it has been estimated, would be sufficient to re-equip the Nova Scotian fishing industry with mechanically powered "dragger"-type fishing vessels.

One month's payments would carry British Columbia's Pacific Great Eastern Ry. to the coal fields of the Peace River district.

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FOR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE . . . The 'Jeep' Station Wagon meets the pattern of today's living. With all-steel body and top, powered by the world-famous 'Jeep' Engine, it's a smooth riding passenger car for seven or, with seats removed, a smart utility vehicle with large load space.

'Jeep'

Most versatile vehicle to come out of the war : : : Willys Universal 'Jeep' further proves its versatility by settling quietly into the peacetime scheme of things. In this new model, Willys has retained the basic principles of the war-proved military 'Jeep' — a compact highly maneuverable vehicle with the mighty power of the Willys 4-cylinder, 60 h.p. engine and selective 4-wheel drive. Construction has been strengthened throughout.

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WILLYS OF CANADA LIMITED TORONTO, ONTARIO

No. 7493R—Fin.P.—7 cols. x 135 lines—Financial Post, 1947

INVESTMENTS THIS WEEK

Report is Encouraging Despite Pete's Earnings

Despite the disappointment that 1946 earnings of International Petroleum Co. were only 57c. a share, as against the 50c. dividend rate, and down 41.2% from 97c. in 1945 (see report page 23, investors noted some encouraging facts.

In March, 1947, the price of export crude was raised about 25c. a barrel, making the company's average price $1.77 a barrel, 37.2% higher than the $1.29 average for all 1946. This will improve current earnings, provided there are no undue increases in labor costs, taxes and in prices for equipment and material, it is expected.

Exploratory drilling met with good success in Venezuela (where 41% of 1946 gross crude production was obtained) and in Peru (where 26% of 1946 gross crude production was obtained). A well was spudded in late December in eastern Columbia but no comment is made on its possibilities. In connection with joint exploratory operations there, it is stated that "encouraging" showings of oil have been encountered in one area, which will require further time for adequate appraisal.

With the indication that the United States may become an importing rather than exporting nation of crude oil, reserves in other parts of the world become increasingly important.

Directors of International Petroleum are optimistic as to its world competitive position. They believe that potential competition from the Near and Middle Eastern fields "will not displace production from our fields for many years, if ever, and we can meet such competition with a satisfactory return in our investment." This is based on the assumption that the government in the countries in which Pete operates, will co-operate with the company.

In 1946, increased provisions for reserves and write-offs took at least $4.2 millions more than in 1945, it is noted. This is equivalent to over 29c. a common share. Also, the operations in unproductive Ecuador are being abandoned ($3 millions was written off of this investment both in 1946 and in 1945. Net book value was down to $1,950,000 at Dec. 31, 1946).

• • •

Ford of Canada is Owned 44% By Residents of Canada

A recent study of the ownership of shares in Ford Motor Co. of Canada showed that 730,687 of the 1,658,960 common shares outstanding, or about 44%, were owned by 13,560 shareholders (75% of the 18,231 registered shareholders) resident in Canada, President D. B. Greig revealed at the annual meeting. The Canadian interest and ownership in this company has been increasing, as a similar study made in 1933 showed only 70% of the shareholders resident in Canada, and owning only 30% of the capital stock.

Balance of the company's shares are held abroad with 4,390 in the United States and 281 in some 30 other countries. A high proportion have comparatively small holdings, Mr. Greig revealed. Almost 12,500 of the more than 18,000 have 25 shares or less, while 8,700 own 10 shares or less. More than 5,600 shareholders have five or fewer shares. In contrast, there are only 375 shareholders with holdings of 500 or more shares.

• • •

Annual Reports

Jamaica Public Service Ltd. annual report includes under "general information" the service area, comparative operating statistics, historical summary of consolidated operations and supervision and also shows a map of territory served. This is very helpful to investors.

• • •

Acadia-Atlantic Sugar Refineries Ltd. annual report comments on Government control, supplies, and costs, but does not include a list of directors and/or officers.

• • •

Canada & Dominion Sugar Co. annual report consists of just the figures, with no comment; nor is there any list of directors or officers. Investors would welcome additional information.

• • •

John Inglis Brochure Outlines Activities

An attractively illustrated brochure has been prepared by John Inglis Co. to give some indication of its activities and associations and its capacity to serve the domestic and export markets of Canada.

Following a description of its manufacturing facilities, the brochure has 50 pages giving the activities and connections of its two divisions—General Engineering Division and Consumer Products Division—and of the associated companies, English Electric Co. of Canada and Production Castings Ltd. These are illustrated by pictures of products. Four pages at the end outline its war activities.

• • •

See No Large Staff Increase For Ont. Corporations Tax

The Province of Ontario will not require large increase in staff in order to collect the Provincial Corporations Tax, re-imposed this year, Hon. Leslie M. Frost, provincial treasurer, stated recently.

"The Corporation Tax branch was never disorganized after 1942 because there were very large arrears to be collected, and that department has been kept together," he explained.

ROBERT S. BRIDGE

has been elected a director of Ford Motor Co. of Canada.

Kraft Price Cut Unlikely Here

MONTREAL (Staff) — Canadian manufacturers of kraft liner board and kraft corrugated containers are not likely to follow International Paper Co. in price reductions, The Financial Post understands. Early this week International Paper announced a $5 a ton price cut on kraft liner board and $10 a ton reduction in the price of its kraft corrugated containers.

While price controls on containers were removed April 1, liner board is still under price control. Also, it is pointed out that the increase in price on these items has been far under U. S. increases. It is believed the action taken by International Paper is in line with the price reduction campaign now under way in United States.

International states the price cut on these two items will reduce net sales by over $8.6 millions a year and net profits by more than $5.3 millions. On the 3,560,000 common shares outstanding at Dec. 31, 1946, this reduction in net profits represents roughly $1.50 a share. More than offsetting this, however, is the previously announced $6 a ton increase in newsprint. Last year International produced 687,373 tons of newsprint in Canada alone. With the same production in 1947 the increase represents over $4 million gross increase on newsprint sales.

President J. H. Hinman stated that kraft liner board represented more than 40% of the company's total U. S. production. He also stated that the company is the second largest producer of corrugated containers in United States, producing 6% of the industry's total. Container tonnage of the company in 1946 was 204,080 tons. He added that International is also the largest kraft producer in United States, with output in 1946 totalling 869,000 tons or 21.4% of the country's total production. Price for kraft liner board after the price reduction will be $95 a ton.

Stelco's Sales Up In Quarter Profit Higher

Since the beginning of 1947, the steel-making capacity of Steel Co. of Canada has been fully engaged except for a slight, temporary curtailment in April due to a shortage of fuel oil, President H. G. Hilton told shareholders at the annual meeting this week.

Ingot production has been supplemented by the purchase of substantial tonnages of semifinish steel arranged by the Dept. of Reconstruction and Supply in order to ensure maximum output from Canadian rolling mills.

Sales, both in tonnage and dollar value, were substantially higher than in the first quarter of 1946, when less purchase steel was available and prices of steel products, for the most part, remained unchanged at pre-war levels, Mr. Hilton said. "As a result, profits have shown a welcome improvement compared with the unsatisfactory first quarter results of a year ago."

Shortages of various kinds continue. The shortage of scrap, common to all North America, is the most serious and might force a curtailment of steel production. Mr. Hilton said.

1937 Output Doubled

The present rate of steel production in Canada is approximately double that of 1937 and 1939. There is, as yet, little indication of a falling off in demand for Stelco's products from the level prevailing since the end of the war, Mr. Hilton said.

"There are signs, however," he said, "that the construction industry, which is an important consumer of iron and steel, is faced with the deferment of new projects and extensions by reason of the present high cost of building."

In discussing wages, prices and profits, Mr. Hilton pointed out that average hourly earnings of all payroll employees in February, 1947, were 60% above the average for 1939 and 96½% above the average for the year 1929. "D.B.S. record of average hourly earnings in manufacturing showed that at Jan. 1, 1946, such earnings in the iron and steel products group exceeded the average hourly earnings in all manufacturing by 12c. and, moreover, that they were the highest among manufacturing groups for which figures are published. Since your company's employees enjoyed average hourly earnings well above those published for the manufacture of iron and steel products, it is apparent that, as a group, they are among the best-paid industrial workers in Canada."

Income Tax Still High

The effect of income taxes cannot be neglected, the president added, pointing out that even after the reduction in scale of taxation effective Jan. 1, 1947, the average income tax payable by Hamilton Works' employees would amount to about 10% of wages earned.

He stated that there has been no uniformity in the movement of prices in Canada between the outbreak of war and the imposition of price ceilings nor uniformity of treatment under price control regulations, nor in the post-war policy of gradual de-control. Between September, 1939, and February, 1947, the Canadian price index for raw and partly manufactured materials rose 68%, but that for chiefly and fully manufactured goods by only 37½%, while Canadian farm prices rose over 79%.

"It is apparent that no categorical statement to the effect that prices are too high, can be supported," Mr. Hilton said. "Some prices have risen far more than others, while others are still out of step with rising costs. The company's longstanding policy is to change the lower prices consistent with cost of production so as to encourage maximum consumption. Future changes in prices of the company's products will be based on costs in each individual case."

Mr. Hilton also pointed out the necessity of a fair profit in order that a fair business might continue to operate.

Collective bargaining agreements with the United Steel Workers of America (CIO) have been concluded, covering the employees of Hamilton and Canada Works. These agreements embody the terms of the strike settlement last summer and expire April 1 and May 1, 1948, respectively. At some of the finishing plants, negotiations are still in progress, and it is expected that agreements will be signed in the near future, Mr. Hilton said.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. on Dec. 31 had $8.5 billions insurance in force under 3.5 million policies, a new high record, up $564 millions from 1945. Sales of new insurance totalled $832 millions ($564 millions in 1945). Assets rose $213 millions to over $4 billions.

The company on Dec. 31 had $128.2 millions insurance in force in Canada ($125.3 millions in 1945; new insurance $8.2 millions ($4.9 millions in 1945). Comparative figures follow.

Total Business	1946	1945
	$	$
Insur. in force..	8,343,308,415	7,979,193,102
New insurance..	832,484,000	564,180,100
Policy payments	189,794,091	192,672,219
Liabs. to p'holders inc. actuar. res.	3,785,132,088	3,571,690,300
Prov. for taxes..	7,065,627	7,141,413
Misc. liabs.	3,452,953	3,658,759
Total assets	4,026,689,280	3,813,504,094
Surplus	231,038,632	231,013,622
Canadian Operations		
Insur. in force ..	128,211,652	125,332,350
New insurance ..	8,194,676	4,936,614
Invest. in Canada	92,137,464	119,416,336

CANADIAN INSURANCE SHARES 1946 net profit was $69,479. Profit on securities sold during the year was $1,215; income for the year $69,922. The company received dividends from two subsidiary companies—$35,495 from Canadian General Insurance Co. and $30,942 from Toronto General Insurance Co. After paying a dividend of $7.50 a share, Canadian General Insurance Co. added $101,985 to its surplus account, and Toronto General Insurance Co., after paying a divident at the rate of 37½c. a share, increased surplus account by $76,259.

BEAULIEU YELLOWKNIFE MINES advises that an additional one million shares have been approved for listing, bringing total listing to four million shares.

Demand for Oil Heating Outruns Capacity—B.A.

British American Oil Co. is not—and has not for some time been able to accept new customers for heating oil, President W. K. Whiteford told shareholders at the annual meeting this week.

Installations of oil burners and space heaters were in such numbers that early in the 1946-47 heating season, it become apparent that the demand for fuel oil for these heating units was exceeding the combined productive capacity of the industry, Mr. Whiteford said. Despite warnings, oil burner manufacturers and dealers continued to market their units in expanding volumes without first advising their customers they should assure themselves of the source of supply of fuel oil before making the conversion to oil heating.

With the U. S. prices several cents a gallon higher than Canadian selling price, the company imported hundreds of thousands of gallons of heating oils at a direct loss to meet the crises, Mr. Whiteford revealed.

Can't Meet Oil Demand

The trend toward oil heating appears to be permanent and on an ascending curve, he stated. For some time yet, Canadian refinery capacity cannot begin to meet this new demand. Steel is not readily available to meet the additional tankage necessary to take care by importation of the excess demands. Due to the obligation to look after present customers, the company cannot contract to serve new customers, he pointed out.

Other highlights of Mr. Whiteford's address are:

Factors "beyond control" have forced some upward price adjustments.

In 1946, the company handled the greatest volume of petroleum products in its history, but at a net profit per barrel of less than half the net profit per barrel in pre-war years.

Gasoline has increased 31% since V-J Day in the United States as against an increase of only 9 1/10% in the Toronto area although the same increase in cost of crude oil applies to Canada.

During 1946, crude oil was advanced 45c. a barrel and a further advance of 25c. per barrel has occurred this year.

Capital costs for needed replacement of equipment are abnormally high.

Taxation is at a level which tends to discourage initiative and new enterprise. In 1946, taxes exclusive of gasoline taxes were the equivalent of $2.33 a common share as compared with $1.66 in 1944.

Tax Change Boosts Cost

It is a mistake to assume that the replacement of the three cent federal gasoline tax by an additional provincial gasoline tax does not represent an increase in cost to the consumer. Part of the federal tax was returned to the industry in the form of subsidies, which were withdrawn when the tax was discontinued, indicating in effect that the oil industry should now recover its increased cost direct from the consumer, rather than through the government as a middleman.

Sales of products totalled 480,538,307 gallons in 1946, up over 40% from 1945. Sales of the new Peerless Motor Oil increased even more sharply.

Refineries processed 11,552,425 barrels of crude oil in 1946,—an increase of over 13% over the previous 1945 record.

Construction and equipping a million dollar plant at Clarkson, Ont. to blend and package lubricating oils and greases is under way. It will go into partial operation this summer and into full operation by fall.

Extend Western Refineries

Plant additions at the Moose Jaw and Calgary refineries to permit manufacture of a wider range of asphalt products and utilization of the heavy gravity crude oils produced in Western Canada are nearing completion, and will be in production by early summer.

Work is progressing as materials are available on increasing capacity of refineries but has been retarded because of shortage of materials.

British American Oil Producing Co. had a profit of $1.8 million in 1946, against a loss of over $300,000 in 1945. Greater production, increases in crude oil prices and higher reyenue from the pipeline division, accounted for these increased earnings.

Bodger No. 1 well in the Los Angeles basin was brought into production and has produced 126,236 barrels of crude oil in the 7½ months since its completion. There is no appreciable decline in either the reservoir pressure or productivity since the day oil started flowing. Further development of this small but rich field is under way.

Current production for the Steamboat Butte and Pilot Butte producing fields in Woming exceeds 7,000 barrels a day from 17 wells.

The pipeline division purchased two pipeline gathering systems in Texas. Through the smaller of these systems, 8,000 barrels of crude oil a month are handled. Other makes direct connections with the Gulf of Mexico transportation; is tied in with crude oil reserves in excess of 50 million barrels and is purchasing and handling 10,000 barrels of crude oil a day.

The 1946 drilling program in the United States added more than 40% to proved crude oil reserves, after deducting the year's production, and nearly doubled the company's gas reserves. The American subsidiary is now producing over 14,000 barrels net daily.

ATLANTIC WHOLESALERS— has issued a new and refunding issue of $1 million of first mortgage and collateral trust bonds series "A". Offered by F. J. Brennan Co., Saint John, the issue consists of $200,000 principal amount of 3% serial bonds and $800,000 4% bonds. Proceeds will be used to redeem outstanding collateral trust sinking fund bonds amounting to $573,000 and replacement of $384,518 of working capital expended in acquiring fixed assets. Bonds are dated April 1, 1947 with 3% maturing April 1, 1948-57, $20,000 maturing in each of ensuing 10 years; 4% bonds mature April 1, 1967.

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McGILL GRADUATE, Master of Commerce candidate, University of Toronto, desires summer work with view to permanent employment upon graduation 1948. Experience in petroleum exploration, production and refinery construction, aircraft industry and some retailing. Interested in obtaining experience in engineering, planning, production, time study, or personnel in any industry anywhere in Canada. Box 162, The Financial Post, Toronto.

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Debt of Prairie Farmers Reduced by 21% in 1946

Mortgage and agreement for sale debts of farmers in the three Prairie Provinces declined 21% in 1946 and are now less than one-third of what they were at the end of 1937, according to a report issued by Dominion Mortgage & Investments Association.

Not only does this indicate a healthier condition for investors in Western mortgages, but it also reveals a strong basis for the continuation of good sales of farm equipment and other goods to the farmers.

Debt estimates are based on the experience of 30 life insurance, trust and loan companies which have a substantial investment in farm mortgages and agreements for sale in the Prairie Provinces. As these are located in all sections, the experience of these companies can be taken as fairly representative of that of all mortgage investors in Western Canada.

In 1946, farmers in the three Prairie Provinces reduced their mortgages and agreements for sale debts to these companies by $14 millions or 21.2%.

Both the actual dollar amount and the percentage reduction of debt has been declining since 1944—probably reflecting the return to more normal payment conditions, as more farmers clear up their arrears. Further, as new machinery and equipment became more freely available in 1946, more of the farmer's cash income would be spent in this direction. (Farm cash income of $854.9 millions for the three provinces in 1946 was down only slightly from the $859.3 million for 1945, but was 19% below the $1,058.6 million for the record year of 1944.)

The decrease in the total amount owing to the 30 companies is shown by the following table giving the total amount owing them:

Debt Outstanding
($ millions)

Dec. 31	1946	1945	1944	1937
Man.	7.5	9.7	13.0	29.6
Sask.	33.9	42.6	57.3	99.4
Alta.	10.7	13.7	19.1	39.7
	52.0	66.0	89.4	168.7

This table reveals that the total amount owing to these companies has been cut 69.2% since 1937. In Manitoba, the decrease since 1937 is 75%; in Saskatchewan, 66%; and in Alberta, 73%.

In 1946, Manitoba farmers led in percentage reduction in the total amount owing, the decline being 23%. Alberta was second with 22% and Saskatchewan third, 20%.

Not only have the great majority of Prairie farmers reduced their mortgage debts very substantially in recent years, but thousands have paid off their mortgages entirely, the report states. The result has been a very sharp increase in the number of farmers who own their farms entirely free of debt.

At the end of 1946, 22,057 farmers in the three Prairie Provinces were in debt to these 30 companies by way of a farm mortgage or agreement for sale; a reduction of 32,365 from the 54,422 at the end of 1937, or over 59%. In 1946, there was a reduction of 4,694 farmers in debt to these companies.

As figures for the end of 1946 include farm mortgages and agreements for sale entered into in the year, the reduction for those covered for the whole period from 1937 to 1946 would be greater than the figures indicate.

Asbestos Corp. Earnings Rise

MONTREAL (Staff) — Earnings of Asbestos Corp. so far in 1947 have been reasonably good, R. W. Steele, president and managing director, told the annual meeting. Prospects for the balance of the year also appear good, he added, since demands for building purposes are of a fairly long-term nature and new uses for asbestos are constantly being developed. The president stated that earnings so far this year are ahead of the corresponding period in 1946.

Mr. Steele stated that since the first of the year it had been decided to revamp and enlarge the company's British Canadian mill. Heavy expenditures are also being made at Vimy and Beaver mines, to make present ore bodies more accessible. Total cost of these operations is estimated at $2 millions, over the next two years.

Current output of the company is only moderately good, Mr. Steel stated, since present workings are in poor rock at the Beaver and British Canadian mines. Open pit mining has been hampered by heavy snowfalls.

All export sales of the company to Europe are being made through the Canadian Export Board, Mr. Steele stated. Although this method of handling foreign shipments is being changed, the bulk of asbestos for Europe is still being handled through the Board. It is anticipated that there will eventually be a falling off in demand from European countries, the president stated; but so far, this is not evident.

New Financing By Howard Smith

Montreal (Staff)—New financing will likely be required for the $10 million expansion and modernization program of Howard Smith Paper Mills Ltd., president E. Howard Smith told shareholders at the annual meeting, saying plans for raising the necessary funds would be considered soon.

Mr Smith also referred to the International Trade Conference now under way at Geneva. He said Canada had grown up industrially under protective tariffs and any abrupt departure would result in "calamitous dislocation of many industries." He said he believed Canadian industry should be given time to adapt itself to any new world trade formula.

Donohue Brothers Earns 82c a Share in Quarter

Consolidated net earnings of Donohue Brothers Ltd., and its wholly owned subsidiary, Donohue Brothers Sales Corp., are estimated at $209,516, after interest and depreciation but before income and excess profits taxes, for the three months ended Mar. 31, 1947, Secretary A. Emile Beauvais states.

After deducting an amount of $85,388 provision for income and excess profits tax at prevailing rates, the estimated net profits for the three months, subject to audit, are $124,128 or equivalent to 82c. a share, Mr. Beavais states.

A 25c. dividend has been declared payable June 1, 1947, to shareholders of record May 15, 1947.

Pass Stock Split For Quinte Milk

Shareholders of Quinte Milk Products Ltd., Wellington, Ont., unanimously approved a by-law providing for a reduction of the capital from 46,000 shares to 38,500 shares and the reclassification of the remaining 38,500 shares into 38,500 no par value Class A shares and 9,625 no par value Class B shares, at a special general meeting last week.

Shareholders will receive one new participating Class A share and one quarter of a share of new Class B stock for each common share now held. Class A shares are to be preferred as to a 60c. dividend per share before any dividend is paid on the Class B and after 60c. has been paid on the participating Class A shares any additional dividends in the year are to be distributed equally share and share alike between the participating Class A and Class B shares. Class A shares are to be nonvoting except when dividends are in arrears.

The 7,500 shares to be cancelled are now held by the subsidiary, Quinte Creameries Ltd. which held 5,976 shares at Dec. 31, 1946, and has acquired the balance subsequently.

It is believed that the reclassification of the shares will enhance the marketability of the shares and that the preference in dividends and the participating feature attaching to the Class A shares will prove attractive to investors, President A. L. A. Richardson states.

ROYAL CREST PETROLEUMS net profit was $169 in year ended Dec. 31,1946 ($1,562 in 1945). Gross income from oil sales and absorption plant proceeds totalled $8,741 in 1946 as against $6,653. Current assets were $10,834 and current liabilities $215 at Dec. 31.

THREE POINT PETROLEUMS gross 1946 income from oil sales and absorption plant proceeds totalled $21,114 ($13,524 in 1945). Net profit was $639 in 1946 ($1,485). Current assets were $20,450 and current liabilities $1,172 at Dec. 31.

$19 Million Power Project Planned for Northern Ontario

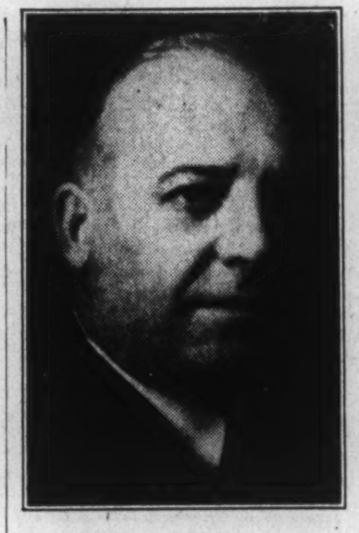
A new $19 million power development on the Mississagi River, District of Algoma, 20 miles north of Thessalon and about 50 miles east of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. has been announced by Premier George Drew. The development, to produce 56,500 h.p. is to be proceeded with by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario under the special financial arrangements which govern the northern properties, he stated.

This project will be one of the largest in Hydro's current construction and expansion program to meet the mounting demands for power. In the next three years, from 1947 to 1950, Hydro plans projects calling for expenditures exceeding $150 millions and to develop over 600,000 h.p., is stated.

The Mississagi development is the seventh project now in, or coming into active construction. These projects provide for expenditures of $86 millions and include $51 millions for 360,000 h.p. at Des Joachims, Ottawa River; $9 millions for 81,000 h.p. at Stewartville, Madawaska River; $8.5 millions for 54,000 h.p. at Aguasabon; $7.5 millions for 70,000 h.p. at Decew Falls; $1,750,000 for 2,500 h.p. at Ear Falls, Red Lake; $2 millions for Scarboro frenquency ehanger and $7 millions for 450 miles of new transmission lines.

The Mississagi River plant will serve the district which includes the ridings of Sudbury, Nipissing, Temiskaming, Cochrane and Algoma-Manitoulin, which is now served by a number of plants including Abitibi developing both 25 and 60 cycle power. The new plant will develop 60 cycle power, to be fed into the area through a frequency changer station in Sudbury thus making it possible to deliver either 25 or 60 cycle power.

Cost of plant will include $13.8 millions for the generating plant, $3,060,000 for the frequency changer in Sudbury, and $2.1 millions for 126 miles of transmission line to Sudbury. The plant, to be similar to the Abitibi Canyon development, calls for construction of a temporary tunnel driven through the rock to divert the Mississagi River around the main dam and power house. A storage dam will be located at Rocky Island Lake, about 40 miles north of the tunnel site.



HAROLD A. LAMB

has been appointed a director of Savard, Hodgson & Co., Montreal.

Aluminium Ltd. Expands Plants

In view of unsettled world economic conditions, the attitude of the management of Aluminium Ltd. tends toward more conservatism than is usual in less unsettled conditions, President Edward K. Davis told shareholders at the annual meeting.

Despite this, it has seemed prudent to expand business, he said. The investment in Canada has been substantially increased; the scope of operations in the Caribbean area, in Mexico and Brazil has been expanded; the Swiss plant is being enlarged; new facilities are being installed in South Africa.

"In England, where we are the principal, although not the only source of supply of raw aluminum, and where our fabricating plants supply a large part of British requirements of semi-finished aluminum articles, the consumption of our metal remains, and we believe it will remain, surprisingly good when one considers the deprivations the British people are enduring in order to stabilize their economy and regain their former enviable position in the trade and commerce of the world," Mr. Davis states. "Our investment in Great Britain, when recent undertakings are fully implemented, will represent about half of Aluminium Ltd.'s entire investment in fabricating plants."

Canadian ingot output in the first quarter of 1947 was at the annual rate of 230,000 metric tons as compared with 176,000 tons throughout 1946, 450,000 tons in 1943 (peak war year) and 42,500 tons in 1937. For the first time since V-J Day, the increases in operations of the past few months make available for the rehabilitation of international trade, Canadian ingot capacity installed subsequent to 1940.

Meeting Approves Sale of C. Gurd

Proposal to sell Charles Gurd & Co., Montreal, as a going concern to Orange Crush Ltd., for $900,000 was unanimously approved at a meeting of shareholders of the Gurd company.

A dividend of $2 a share was declared payable May 31, representing distribution of approximately the earned surplus. Including this, dividend shareholders will receive a total of $17 a share.

Reason for offer to buy was desire to incorporate Charles Gurd as a wholly owned subsidiary, an Orange Crush official states. It is planned to consolidate company operations in the new Orange Crush plant now under construction in Montreal and scheduled for occupancy next fall. Orange Crush held approximately 90% of the Gurd stock.

CANADIAN YORK FINANCE CO.'S name was changed to Sentinel Associates Ltd. effective Apr. 1, 1947, under supplementary letters patent dated Mar. 29, 1947. Management purposes and capital resources remain the same as before. President is Gilbert E. Jackson; vice-presidents J. F. Lash, K.C., and H. Chr. Sonne; secretary-treasurer, J. K. Ogle.

SATURDAY CLOSING

Our offices in Toronto and Montreal will be closed Saturdays from May 3 to September 27, inclusive.

MACLEAN-HUNTER
Publishing Company Limited

May Dividends $9.1 Millions

May dividends as declared to April 25, 1947, amount to $9,160,892. Total dividends for the same month last year (not comparable, since several companies only make declarations a few days before actual payment) amounted to $9,564,457. It is anticipated that the total May dividends for this year will be above last year.

Payments by 57 industrial companies will amount to $6,319,950—up $114,534 from the 52 dividend payers last year. Payments by mining companies will again be down from same month last year—$802,337 from five companies as compared with $1,383,785 from seven in May, 1946. Three oil companies pay $493,252 as against $401,644 from the same three last year. Ten financial institutions have declared $1,545,352 as compared with $1,700,286 from 12 companies last May.

Dividends paid and declared for the first five months of 1947 are up 4.9% from the corresponding period of last year. Following is a list for May as compiled by The Financial Post.

Monthly Dividends

	1947	1946
January	33,874,733	27,085,896
February	10,806,365	9,464,065
March	41,743,192	36,330,443
April	21,376,155	29,061,948
May	9,160,892	9,564,457
	116,961,337	111,506,809

Industrials and Utilities

	Rate $	Date	Amount $
Anglo-Can. Tel., pf.	.56¼q	1	58,500
Ault & Wiborg, pf.	1.37½q	1	6,182
Atlas Steels	.15q	1	125,163
B. C. Pulp 7% pf.	1.75q	1	9,732
Bertram & Sons, A.	.25q	15	12,000
Bates & Innis, A	■.50s	1	7,625
Blue Ribbon, pfd.	.62½q	1	18,656
Bowes Co., A	.12½q	15	4,867
Do., B	.50	15	19,470
Brewers & Dist.	.60a	20	346,648
Do., extra	.30	20	173,324
B. C. Tele., 2 pf.	1.50q	1	15,000
Stanley Brock, A	.15q	1	4,702
Do., B	.10q	1	6,270
Caldwell Linen	.15	1	8,000
Do., pfd.	.37½q	1	5,500
Do., 2nd pref.	.20q	1	5,000
Calgary Power, pfd.	1.50q	1	88,500
Can. Bronze	.50q	1	40,000
Do., pref.	1.25q	1	9,375
Can. Car	.20q	22	73,160
Do., class A	.25q	22	100,000
Can. West. Lumber	■.12	1	367,560
Can. Utilities 5% pf.	1.25q	15	187,500
Capital Estates	†.30	15	69,230
Coast Breweries	.03q	1	54,094
Consumers Glass	.50q	31	159,785
Crown Cork	.50q	15	30,000
Cochrane-Dun., A	.20q	15	5,337
Do., pfd.	.30q	15	5,400
Cosmos Imp.	.30q	15	30,000
Dom. Bridge	.30q	23	154,185
Dom. Fabrics	.20q	1	14,000
Do., pref.	.75q	1	6,750
Do., 2nd pref.	.37½q	1	7,500
Dominion Tar	.25q	1	110,500
Dom. Malt.	.25q	1	15,760
Do., 5% pfd.	1.25q	1	8,125
Dom. Woollens	.20q	1	29,457
Donnacona P. 4½% pf.	1.12½q	15	28,125
Dryden Paper	.15	1	22,500
Esmond Mills 5% pfd.	.25q	1	3,750
Federal Grain 6½% pf.	2.00	15	60,000
Freiman, A. J.	.12½q	1	10,625
Do., 4½% pf.	1.12½q	1	10,125
Gen. Steel Wares	.20q	15	26,176
Do., pref.	1.25q	1	62,500
Goulds Pumps	†1.75	1	13,080
McCabe Grain, A	.15q	1	6,737
Mercury Mills	.25q	1	23,635
Maple Leaf Mill.	.50	15	125,050
Mid. & Pac. Grain	.22½q	1	22,500
Ont. Steel Prod.	.25q	15	12,110
Do., pref.	1.75q	15	6,304
Orange Crush	.15q	1	37,500
Penmans	.75q	15	48,388
Do., pref.	1.50q	1	16,125
Purity Flour M., pf.	.62½q	1	55,325
Price Bros.	2.00	1	1,643,571
Quebec Power	.25q	26	138,299
Robinson Cotton	.10q	1	15,000
Rolland Paper	.15q	15	9,000
Shawinigan W. & Pr.	.30	26	601,188
Slater, N.	.30q	1	1,250
South. Can. Pwr., c.	.25q	15	100,000
Southam	.19q	15	132,500
Sher.-Williams, ord.	.20	1	40,000
St. Lawr. Flour	.40q	1	14,400
Do., pref.	1.75q	1	9,692
Steel of Canada	.75q	1	345,000
Do., pref.	.75q	1	194,889
Stand. Fuel, 4½% pf.	.56¼q	1	11,250
Wood, A. & J., p.	1.75q+1.75	1	23,750
Zeller's	.31¼	1	31,250
Do., 5% pref.	.31¼q	1	12,500
Do., 6% pref.	.37½q	1	15,000
Total			6,319,951

Mining Companies

	Rate $	Date	Amount $
Inter. Nickel, pfd.	†1¾%q	1	483,486
Kirk. Lake Gold	.01	1	53,266
Leitch Gold	.02q	15	57,000
Proprietary Mines	.03	8	27,585
South. Am. Gold	†.10	16	181,000
Total			802,337

Oil Companies

	Rate $	Date	Amount $
Anglo-Candn. Oil	.05	14	112,500
Candn. Oil, c.	.20q	15	28,752
Home Oil	.15a+▲.05	15	352,000
Total			493,252

Financial

	Rate $	Date	Amount $
Bk. of Nova Scotia	.30q	1	360,000
Can. Bk. Commerce	.20q	1	600,000
C. Inv. Fd., sp. & ord.	.05q	1	126,675
Can. Investors	.10q	1	10,000
Comm'wlth Intnl.	.04q	15	5,983
Dominion Bank	.25q	1	175,000
Imperial Bank	.25q	1	175,000
United Corp., A	.37q	15	19,484
Do., B	.25q	30	59,948
Prudential Trust	.50	1	8,762
Sherbrooke Trust	1.50q	1	4,500
Total			1,545,352
Grand total			9,160,892

q—Quarterly. s—Semi-annually.
a—Annually. †N. Y. funds.
■Initial. ▲Extra.

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The Editorial Page

Why Did Brown Quit?

Why did F. H. Brown resign his job as income tax chief? Until a thoroughly straightforward and convincing answer to that question is forthcoming, the public will quite properly ask some very pointed questions.

Mr. Brown took on the job only five months ago. It was well known that he inherited an organization that was grossly unprepared for the tremendous volume of work which war and postwar taxation threw upon it. Reorganization from top to bottom, strengthening at every level, was Brown's first task. Some of that reorganization and strengthening he had already achieved.

Formerly superintendent of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and a wartime financial executive in the Department of Munitions and Supply, Mr. Brown took to his new job much experience of general business and the high confidence of the business community.

His best friends admit that he has a stubborn idealism which makes him a hard man to push around; that he is no "politician."

While his health has been less than perfect, we are unable to find any evidence that it has been sufficiently insecure to explain retirement at this time.

Canadians want convincing answers to these questions.

Had the Brown crusade against income tax crooks anything to do with his retirement? Was this stubborn Englishman's righteous zeal embarrassing to some with political influence?

Was Brown getting the kind and quality of co-operation from the Government which he needed to carry out the sweeping departmental reorganization needed? Certainly he needed more people at every level, and especially toward the top. Certainly he needed money to do the job.

Did Government want a departmental overhaul and a crookproof tax collection system?

Those are sharp questions, but they're the ones which thousands are asking.

Income tax is going to be a heavy load on the backs of all honest taxpayers for years to come. There is much evidence around that tax evasion is widespread. Cleanup is overdue.

In the light of all the circumstances, the Brown resignation requires some very good explaining.

Haggis in Danger

In the House of Commons, a plaintive plea has been entered for all good Scotsmen to come to the rescue of haggis. Decontrol has caught up with a prime ingredient—rolled oats—and even western farmers may have to "roll their own." William Bryce, Selkirk CCF member seems to suggest.

Though colorfully put the plea was unfortunately coupled with the lamentable lack of balance sheet reading ability which so often seems to afflict members of the CCF party when they start talking about corporate profits.

Manufacturers of haggis ingredients—milling companies and Canada Packers were making profits—Mr. Bryce stressed. Canada Packers had made a profit of $19.8 millions in 14 years "on an investment by shareholders of not more than $1,438,000."

Fourteen years ago, Canada Packers did have $1,437,668 par value of common stock issued, it is true. But shareholders' total capital invested in the business was close to $12 millions at that time, records show. And there was $5.1 millions of borrowed capital in use as well. Mr. Bryce ignores $6 millions of preferred stock and $4 millions of undistributed earnings in speaking of shareholders' capital. What would happen if business made such misstatements?

There may be a real case for haggis. But it will hardly be served by cluttering up the parliamentary record with statistical inaccuracies and inconsistencies.

Something New in Banking

What should banks do to win friends?

That's a popular topic wherever men gather and one on which our bankers are constantly hazed.

Canadians returning from U. S. centres often bring some fresh ammunition back with them: From the First National Bank of Palm Beach, for instance, run by the thick, colorful Wiley R. Reynolds (his wife's father, of Highland-Scot ancestry, first settled in Guelph, Ont.)

His First National is the only bank in rich Palm Beach so Reynolds has needed to pause not at all over the cost of running a bank the way he thinks it should be run and in a manner which gives haughty bank traditions the mauling he believes they deserve.

An electric eye opens the door. The main banking room might be the lobby of a very swank hotel. Inviting chairs are everywhere.

The tellers are girls. Their fingers are agile with currency and, says Reynolds, their manners with customers are more dependable. There are no cages and the cash girls work in a U-shaped enclosure.

Library Conference Vaults is the Reynolds' name for the safety deposit box department. Walls are panelled, floors carpeted and mirrors reflect flowers.

At a drive-in window a teller does business with motorists. A luxurious powder room serves the ladies. A warehouse, entered from the bank lobby, stores the furs, rugs, wines, art objects, stamp collections and other things valued by the town's part-time residents.

With his eight banks, all in the Florida tourist belt, Reynolds isn't doing badly: deposits $236 millions. And besides he had made $25 millions for himself spring manufacturing in Michigan before he retired and went to play in the sun, later to fall into banking.

But if you enjoy lecturing the banks on what they should do about themselves, one important point to remember is this: The branch banking system doesn't permit going only into those places where profits will be handsome. Our system of nation-wide banking services involves putting branches in many places where profits hardly exist. The Palm Beach showplace can be compared only to our head offices and a few main urban branches.

It may be that Canadians really like our mausoleum school of bank architecture and furnishing. It may be that as a people we are impressed by the expensive discomfort of marble benches and floors.

It will be interesting to see what happens in the big new bank office projects now getting started. Will the "cathedral" tradition be continued? Many people await that revelation with interest,

CBC is Vulnerable

Regardless altogether of whether it is merited the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation may continue to expect criticism so long as it occupies its present vulnerable position. In the Canadian radio world it attempts to act the part of judge, jury and policemen all rolled into one.

If through some miracle CBC was always right, its operations always perfect, there would still be criticism, simply because democratic Canadians believe in criticism and resent monopoly. There will be wide agreement with the Vancouver Sun which states:

> "In the United States, radio is privately run, but it is regulated by a federal commission. People who are denied access to the air by a radio station or network can appeal to the commission. The commission frequently overrules the stations.
>
> "In Canada, a person ruled off the air by the CBC must appeal to the CBC for redress. It doesn't make sense.
>
> "Canada needs an independent commission to govern radio, both government-sponsored and privately owned."

CBC itself should welcome such a move, if only because it would relieve it of the delicate task of devising a satisfactory formula for handling political speeches over the air.

And a Good Riddance

There should be few tears shed in this country over the breakdown of the International Wheat Conference in London. Importing countries, led by Britain, refused to be tied down to firm buying prices years in advance. And few people with any real business experience can blame them.

No one knows what wheat will really be worth 12 months from now, let alone in 1951. Big crops and more mechanization may reduce costs far below current expectations or estimates; poor yield might have the opposite effect.

In either case a fixed price would lead to trouble. No government of an importing country could justify paying an excessive price if world stocks were ample; no government of an exporting country could justify bargain prices when stocks were scarce.

In recent months we have had a little experience with that sort of thing in our wheat agreement with Britain. Ottawa and some of the other advocates of that deal are having increasing difficulty in convincing the farmer that it is good business to sell a large part of his crop at two thirds the world price.

Every so often since 1933 some agricultural theorist has brought forward this international wheat plan. And it has met failure every time. In most cases it did not even get past the stage where the main exporting countries could agree, let alone that group with the importers. This time an initial break was avoided only by leaving out of the conferences several of the world's biggest producers. How that might have affected any deal cooked up, can well be imagined.

Why any Canadians, of all people, should interest themselves in such a fantastic scheme seems incomprehensible. Here we pride ourselves on growing not only the world's best wheat but doing it most efficiently. Those two prime selling advantages would be sacrificed in any international price fixing plan, which would have to be based on uniform costs and quality. We would just be another source of supply and would have to carry the load for the less efficient.

But some of these Canadian supporters of the international agreement school seem to think it is a sin to be able to grow good wheat cheaply. The farm organizations which send them on these frequent world joy rides might be better advised to invest their money in some first-class salesmen.

Would a Price Slash Help?

Had all prices risen in the same proportion since 1939 there might have been sounder argument behind the general 10% cut idea. But in Canada, at least, there has been no uniform price increase. An across-the-boards cut, therefore, instead of correcting any tendency to get out of line would have little or no effect on excessive prices and would work a hardship or worse on those which had only advanced to cover new increased costs.

As. H. G. Hilton, president of Steel Co. of Canada, told shareholders at the annual meeting this week, no categorical statement to the effect that prices are too high can be supported. He pointed out:

> "Between September, 1939 and February, 1947, the Canadian price index for raw and partly manufactured materials rose 68%, but that for chiefly and fully manufactured goods by only 37½%. In the same period, Canadian farm prices rose by no less than 79%, and the combination of larger volume and high prices has maintained farm income at practically record levels.
>
> "In sharp contrast with these general indices, the average price of Stelco products increased by somewhat less than 20% during the same period, notwithstanding much greater increases in raw material prices, fuel, wages and other manufacturing costs.
>
> "Some prices have risen far more than others, while others are still out of step with rising costs. Every successful manufacturer realizes that he can destroy his business by pricing his products out of their proper market. Likewise he is aware that prices which are too low will inevitably lead to ruin. Consequently he must rely upon continuing efforts to reduce costs and prices by the use of improved machinery and methods to assure growth in the sales and consumption of his products."

The best and in fact the only permanent cure for high prices is more goods. When supplies are ample then we can depend upon competition keeping prices in line. Whether the return of that happy state of affairs can be hastened by indiscriminate and general price slashing is highly doubtful.

Railway Deficits Again

It will come as an unpleasant jolt to some people to hear of the $9 millions CNR deficit last year especially after the $24 millions surplus the year before. But there was ample warning.

Wage rates and other costs rose sharply for both main railways during the war and are still rising. But this increase was temporarily offset by greatly expanded traffic. Now traffic is getting back to normal but not costs. Next year they will be still higher. States President Vaughan

> "Higher costs, which have been obscured by peak traffic conditions, became apparent as traffic diminished, and their impact has not been fully felt. The wage increases of June 1, 1946, will be in effect for the full year in 1947. It is estimated that material prices will be 10% higher. Thus operating costs will be some $20,000,000 greater than in 1946."

The war did not end Canada's railway problem. It merely postponed it a few years and in those few years the costs of operation increased by many millions.

Post Scripts

GM of Canada Vinegars

Another young man assumes a senior position in a Canadian company with the appointment this year of Louis Leonard Carsley as Vice-president and General Manager of Canada Vinegars Ltd.

MR. CARSLEY

Born in 1908 in Montreal, six-foot likeable Louis Carsley was educated in Lower Canada College. On leaving school in 1927 he started with Watson Jack & Co., manufacturers' agents handling construction equipment.

After four years, Carsley left to go in the office of Lion Vinegar Co., Montreal (a wholly owned subsidiary of Canada Vinegars Ltd.) About six months later (early 1932) he was moved to Regina, Sask., as plant manager there for Western Vinegars Ltd. (another wholly owned subsidiary which operates the western plants of Canada Vinegars). Carsley spent nearly five years in the West, 1½ years in Regina, 1½ years in Edmonton, and 1½ years in Winnipeg, and so is quite familiar with the Western operations.

In 1937 he was moved to Toronto to become plant superintendent of the parent company, in 1939 was elected a director, in 1940 promoted to assistant general manager, and in 1947 vice-president and general manager.

While in Regina in 1932 Carsley met and married Dorothy Embury, a daughter of Judge Embury. They have two children, a boy aged 11, and a girl aged 7. He is interested in skiing and golf.

Carsley's father, C. L. Carsley of Montreal is president of Canada Vinegars while one brother C. F. Carsley is a director of the parent company and with its Montreal subsidiary, Lion Vinegars. Two other brothers have farms in the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

Heads Restaurant Association

Earl Richard Nichols, 1947-48 president of the Canadian Restaurant Association, is a colorful example of private enterprise and initiative.

MR. NICHOLS

Born in London, Ont., in 1900, he took law, finance and commerce at what is now Wayne University in Detroit. He spent several years with the Service Steel Co. of Detroit, returning to London in 1928.

After a year as retail sales manager, milk department, Silverwood's Dairies, he shook the dust of Canada from his feet and headed for San Diego to be vice-president in charge of sales for Wall's Inc., a retail bakery firm.

The depression broke the firm and Nichols with it. He returned to London in 1934 via the freight train. Back home, he managed to raise enough money from friends to open a hot dog stand, 20 by 30 feet, with a stand-up counter.

Six months later a snack room was added to the back and a soda bar to the front. The Nichols' enterprise which he called "The Three Little Pigs Pentry" was prospering. In the fall of 1936, another snack room was added behind the first one.

In April 1937, the Thames River flooded the "Pentry" and sundry other southern Ontario premises. Nichols just about lost everything. His stock and fixtures were ruined and the building was more of a "pen" than a "pentry."

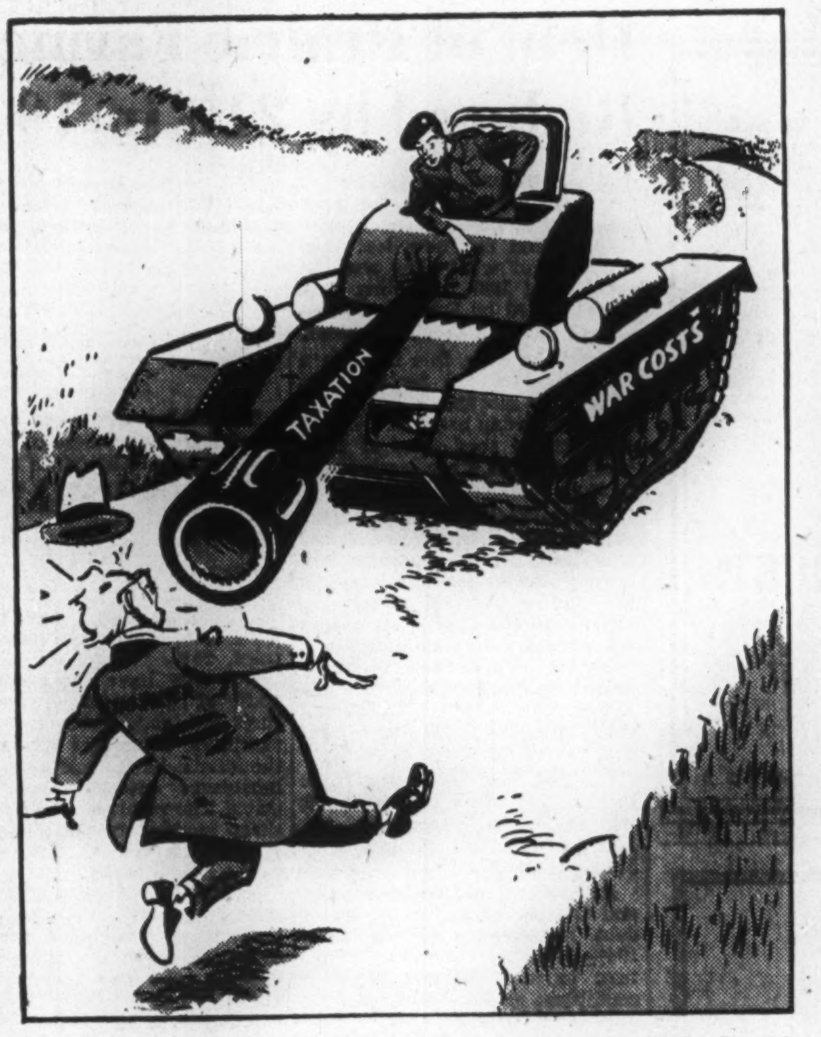
In addition, the new house he had moved into was flooded and the furnishings destroyed. He had no insurance so the Three Little Pigs Pentry was right back where it started.

Three months later the Nichols establishment was open for business. It had been completely remodelled. In 1940, the building was widened to include a new entrance and more counter space. Last year, the entire place was renovated and enlarged to accommodate 130 guests. But that didn't end Nichols' expansion. At present, land is being cleared for a drive-in service lot at the side.

But besides finding time to run his business with his junior partner, William Bowers, Nichols found time for public affairs. Four years after returning to his home town broke, he was elected to the city council and served until his defeat at the last election.

He served as chairman of the London Traffic committee, was active in housing committees and in fraternal societies. He is a past president of the London Lions Club and in 1942 was District Governor, Ontario and Quebec Lions International. In addition, he is a 32nd deg. Mason, a member of Knight Templars and the Scottish Rite.

These social and public activities, plus the interest created by the novel ideas introduced in his business, have made Nichols one of London's best known citizens. A walk down the street with him is a procession of first name greetings and a quick way of meeting Londoners.



—Cartoon by Grassick.

"Sure the war's over but it's not paid for yet."

Stop Me If —

Counsel (persisting): "You've heard what the last witness said, and yet your evidence is to the contrary. Am I to infer that you doubt her veracity?"

Polite Young Man (waving a deprecating hand): "Not at all. I merely wish to make it clear what a liar I am if she's speaking the truth."

• • •

A youth came to a farmer to borrow a lantern. At first he refused to say why he wanted it, but eventually confessed that he wanted it to go courting. The farmer was scornful.

"I did my courting without a lantern."

"Yes," replied the youth, "and look what you got."

• • •

The temperance lecturer had warmed to his subject.

"Who has the most money to spend?" he thundered. "The publican. Who runs around in a fine car? The publican. Who has fine fur coats? The publican's wife. And who pays for all these? You, my friend, you."

A short time later a man and a woman stopped the lecturer in the street and thanked him for the advice.

The lecturer looked gratified.

"I am indeed glad," he said, "that you have given up the evils of drink."

"Oh, no, we haven't done that," was the smiling reply. "We've bought a pub!"

Switzerland: Mountains, Motors and Currency

When You Go To Chamonix You Learn About World Trade Barriers

Kenneth R. Wilson, of the Financial Post, who is covering the International Trade Conference at Geneva, writes here of the cost and difficulties of European travel today.

GENEVA—Everywhere around this beautiful and thriving city are mountains. When you try to visit one or two of them you learn at first hand about trade barriers.

On clear days you can see Mont Blanc's snowy crest rising behind lesser peaks which rim the shores of Lake Geneva. It is about 60 miles away and the spot to head for (unless you want to go in for big time mountain climbing) is Chamonix. As things are now, the 60-mile trip takes 1½ days by train. So the way to simplified mountain climbing seemed to be to get a car. Geneva boulevards seem to be alive with all manner of cars — Cadillacs, Fords, Chryslers, Lancia, Fiats, Humbers and a dozen other makes. The taxi stand in front of Hotel de la Paix which houses the Canadian delegation has a highly presentable Rolls-Royce.

But cars are for the wealthy. A new Ford (if you can get delivery) costs at least 12,050 francs in Geneva. That is about $3,000 at current exchange. A smartly painted civilian jeep was marked at 10,000 francs or close to $2,500. Other vehicles (by the time you have hurdled Swiss tariffs and taxes) seem equally exorbitant by North American standards.

When you try to rent a car and driver, the sky is the limit. Four Canadians did this a few days ago and ran up a bill of nearly $100 for a day's driving. Gasoline costs nearly a dollar a gallon. No wonder the Swiss take to bicycles.

* * *

Hardly have you passed the outskirts of Chamoix, when you come to Trade Barrier Number Two: international currency regulations. Mont Blanc is in France, and getting into France these days is a major encounter with red tape.

It isn't just a matter of passports and visas. You flash these continuously at Swiss and French officials who line the road. But most French visas are good for only one entry. Even Dana Wilgress says he has to get a new French visa each time he crosses the border.

Then comes the currency problem. To leave and re-enter Switzerland on a day's excursion (without any baggage) you must declare how many Swiss francs, French francs, British pounds, American dollars, etc. you are carrying. Most of the information is recorded in a corner of your passport. It took us half an hour each time we passed the border barrage of officialdom on that pleasant country road.

Thus do most nations attempt in this year 1947 to exercise this most potent of trade and travel barriers—the control and regulation of their currency.

My Providing Angel for the car was R. S. Milliken, genial export manager of Ford of Canada, who is keeping an eye on the Geneva trade talks. He magically produced a limousine and chauffeur for our day at Chamonix.

* * *

Chamonix is a picture-book Swiss village with the shutters up. It has not yet recovered from wartime and needs paint and repair. Great hotels like the Majestic are still closed up. So were most of the other hotels, restaurants and stores when we paid our Sunday visit.

But as we walked up the mountain path past the quaintly steepled church, the grandeur of these towering Alps was immense.

We boarded the aerial car and were swooshed up a sheer 3,500 feet to a plateau. At this point two of our party decided they had enough mountain climbing. They decided to absorb tea, cakes and mountain beauty at this mere 8,000 foot altitude instead of venturing on the next relay.

The second aerial car or teleferique looks a bit terrifying. It swings sheer out into space and lands you almost a mile away on a wee pinnacle of rock up another 2,000 feet.

* * *

At the higher pinnacle we were 10,000 feet above sea level and one mile above Chamonix. Here we could scan peaks round the full circle of the compass. This is the point from where the world-famous Chamonix skiers start to swoop and circle down one of the most famous, most precipitous mountain runs in the Alps.

Everyone except ourselves in the tiny aerial car was wearing skis. In a few minutes the skiers had spun from the tiny plateau and disappeared down the tortuous run until they became black moving dots on the snow far below.

* * *

The British delegation continues to be embarrassed by the fact that it provided some 40 British vehicles for the use of its delegation. Each is chauffeured by a smart young girl dressed in a snappy green uniform. As if it wasn't difficult enough to explain all this great and expensive display, the secretariat, in error, included the names of the 40 girl drivers in the printed list of the official delegation.

Canada was offered use of some of these cars, as were delegates of other Empire countries. The Canadian delegation decided to run its own show and graciously declined. It hired a couple of taxis.

Actually Canada has one of the smallest delegations of any "major" group. The group is less than 30 compared with a British 225 and an Australian 65. We certainly do not lack for quality but almost the entire burden of tariff negotiations falls on one man, Hector McKinnon. This is in sharp contrast with most other countries, notably the United States. The Americans are fielding no less than 12 tariff teams to carry on negotiations with individual or regional groups of nations. It hardly seems fair to impose so great a responsibility and physical burden on one man.

There is also the point that he is chairman of the Canadian Tariff Board. Thus at some future date he will be called on to adjudicate on tariff schedules which he himself has framed.

* * *

It appears that it is British and Canadian civil service practice to provide each official delegate to a conference of this sort with a double bedroom. This means one good bed wasted per delegate. You can see the obvious difficulty when scores of minor people (including, of course the 40 British drivers) are hard pressed to find accommodation.

Should delegates be asked to double up? So far there has been no yielding

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What Others Are Saying

Editorial of the Week

U. S. Holds Trade Key

Winnipeg Free Press

What the British Commonwealth countries seek to discover at Geneva is precisely what sales they can expect to make in the United States, what actual markets are to be opened to them. This is the key to the whole world project for the obvious reason that the great barrier to a large movement of goods throughout the world is the shortage of United States dollars in most countries—they simply lack the money to buy goods in America, the chief source of many goods. By the same process the United States cannot maintain foreign exports essential to its prosperity if the world cannot buy.

The world will buy if it can secure United States dollars and it can only secure them in one of two ways. It can borrow them, as it is doing now, but this is a short-run measure. It can secure them by selling its own goods to the United States. The paramount question at Geneva is whether the United States will give the world the chance to sell in this way.

If the United States will give the world this opportunity it is apparent now that no other fatal obstacle will remain in the way of re-establishing the world economy. Obstacles such as the Commonwealth preferences can be removed if the United States pays a reasonable price in tariff reductions. This is the price of a trading world. It will be repaid a hundredfold by the creation of general prosperity.

Other People's Views

RACE DISCRIMINATION should be eliminated from the municipal regulations in British Columbia, states the **Vancouver News-Herald**, after pointing out that these ban all Asiatics and Indians from voting. "It is bad enough that this province should ban one minority—Canadians of Japanese ancestry—from provincial polls; it is worse when municipalities are allowed to make Grade 2 citizens of those people who the province has now said are Grade 1 citizens."

A FREE PRESS just cannot be understood by Soviet leaders, concludes the **Calgary Herald**, after reading Stalin's recently aired views on censorship. "For Stalin obviously has no conception of the value or function of a really free press. He cannot understand the Western conviction that public men and affairs must measure up to the scrutiny of free reporting and comment, and that truth has a way of driving out falsehood. He cannot see that the malicious inaccuracies of a few writers pale into insignificance beside the distortion, misrepresentation and suppression of news in a state-controlled press. He cannot understand that a government which cannot face an informed public has no right to survive."

RADIO CAN BECOME a bad habit, argues the **Ottawa Journal**. "In an immense number of homes the radio runs constantly, like a leaky water tap. It is turned on for breakfast and goes on and on to bedtime—there is even a receiver now which can be set like an alarm clock to burst full into the current program at any desired hour. Such a household is deluged for say 15 hours daily with an incredible outpouring of good programs and bad, of music and advertising and talks, of plays and soap operas, of news and opinions. This becomes, as Sir Ernest MacMillan says, merely a background of noise before which all the household activities are maintained. It is just 'the radio,' and there is no selection of programs."

LET'S LOOK INTO Pan-American Union before we decide for or against joining, suggests the **Winnipeg Tribune**. "A formal invitation to join the Pan-American Union would testify to a growing cordiality toward Canada on the part of the republics, and on that score would be by no means unpleasing to Canadians. But it might also prove embarrassing since many Canadians accustomed to the invisible bonds which attach us to the British Commonwealth would be unable to reconcile that type of connection with membership in the Union. Serious misunderstandings could easily arise if Canada refused a formal invitation to join the Pan-American Union. For this reason it is to be hoped that the Department of External Affairs at Ottawa will endeavor to guard against premature presentation of such an invitation."

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Budget May Speed N.S. Tax Accord No Compromise with Reds--Duplessis

Ottawa held the political spotlight this week, as Finance Minister D. C. Abbott delivered his first budget to parliament. To the three "holdout" provinces on tax agreements—Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia—the federal pronouncement might be of particular significance, because of its effect on their future financing. Simultaneously however, Ottawa heard rumors that Nova Scotia was nearer to an agreement than before.

Prince Edward Island

Session Makes History

The legislature ended what Premier J. Walter Jones termed "the most distinguished session in the 74 years since we entered Confederation—for the first time, we are assured of an annual surplus, and we can give a large measure of services to our people, denied in the past because of lack of funds." The premier estimated the new tax agreement with Ottawa would increase the Island's ability to maintain public services, from 65% to 85% of the Canadian average. A new Department of Industry and Natural Resources replaces the Reconstruction Department; will have charge of tourist business, fisheries and other industries, and export trade.

More for Teachers: Public school teachers were promised salary boosts of at least 25%; minimum now $1,000 for first class teachers, half the increase to be borne by the municipality.

Ferry Outlook Bright: With the new car ferry Abegweit, three years on the drafting table and as many on the ways, now definitely promised "some time this year," Island transportation facilities looked better. Northumberland Ferries scheduled its service to the eastern section of the province to open this week (May 1), with two vessels (including the completely overhauled Charles A. Dunning) in operation. West Point Ferries Ltd. planned to put two converted U. S. army landing barges into service between the Island and New Brunswick, later in the year.

Poll Tax Under Fire: Charlottetown encountered opposition when it applied to the legislature for authority to impose a poll tax on non-residents employed in the city, and to tax inventories of farm and sea products in storage or in transit; finally withdrew its application, for redrafting. The Government allotted the capital city about $20,000 of the province's federal subsidy; also undertook to keep city streets clear of snow, as compensation for wear and tear on them, by outside motorists.

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Nova Scotia

Buy Naval Base?

The province was "discussing" with War Assets Corp., purchase of the Royal Canadian Navy's training base at Cornwallis, for conversion into a tourist and convention centre; but price might prove a stumbling block. Industry Minister Cornwallis disclosed that the Government considered the first figure quoted (but not disclosed) by WAC, too high. He added that conversion alone of the base (once valued at $12 millions) might cost the province $2.5 millions.

Birch Dying Standing: Six hundred million feet of birchwood, valued at more than $3 millions standing, will be a total loss in five years unless federal timber controls are relaxed to permit it to be harvested. Attorney-General Josiah H. MacQuarrie warned. The birch, like that along the entire eastern seaboard, is threatened by a mysterious "die-back" blight. MacQuarrie said the province had a ready export market, at good prices, but "we have had difficulty convincing the timber controller this is an emergency." The three maritime provinces were joining in an appeal to Ottawa: "Forget the feelings of British Columbia and other sections, and let us export before it is too late."

Second Term for "Gee": Halifax's sports writer—Mayor, J. E. ("Gee") Ahern was launched on his second term by acclamation this week, as Ald. T. F. Doyle, earlier mentioned as an opponent, withdrew from the field. Two aldermen received three-year terms unopposed; in the other four wards, electors cast their ballots on April 30.

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New Brunswick

Busy Law Mill Ends

The legislature ended an eight-week session, with a record total of 168 bills passed, an increase of 31 over the peak previously set in 1946. Simultaneously, in a drive to conserve timber resources, Lands and Mines Minister R. J. Gill proclaimed the forest fire season in force; banned any burning of brush or slash, without special permits; reported grass fires had already caused damage in some areas.

Not so Wet, After All: Liquor sales totalling $12 millions, did not mean that every New Brunswicker was headed for a perpetual "lost weekend," Liquor Commissioner W. C. Lawson explained to legislators. Many ocean-going vessels, he pointed out, laid in liquor stocks at Saint John or other ports in the province; also tourists were substantial purchasers. Of the 1946 total, Lawson stated, approximately 33% went to the federal treasury in taxes; approximately 50% to the province in revenue, and the remaining 17% to the manufacturers.

Farm Marketing Board?: Lack of adequate marketing facilities was one factor in the decline of rural population, Hardie Clifford Parker, Liberal, told the legislature, urging creation of a board (personnel mainly farmers) to control marketing of farm products. Parker also called for "some type of medical insurance," to assure doctors of a livelihood in rural areas.

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Quebec

No Compromise With Reds

"There can be no compromise with Communism, the worst sort of tyranny the world can know" Premier Duplessis insisted, as the Assembly called on Ottawa to outlaw the Labor Progressive party, "heir to the Communist Party of Canada." (A bill to that effect is now before the Commons, sponsored by Wilfrid Lacroix, Liberal, of Quebec-Montmorency). Duplessis charged Communists had plotted to seize control of Quebec province in 1948, "to mark the 100th anniversary of Karl Marx." The surest way to defeat Communism, Liberal Leader (and ex-premier) Adelard Godbout replied, was "not to let bitterness to enter the soul of the people, but to eradicate it by good government and good social legislation."

Bar Transients at Polls: Premier Duplessis promised "an early and definite move" against the threat of communism, as the Legislature approved an Election Act change, requiring two years' residence in the province before voting. Liberal Leader Adelard Godbout saw the restriction ineffective: "a challenge to fellow-Canadians of other provinces, and an empty gesture in so far as battling Communist infiltration is concerned." The measure might even disfranchise Acadians or other French Canadians returning to the province, Godbout feared.

Bar Appeals to Peers?: The Assembly voted unanimously for a bill to abolish appeals from Quebec courts to the British Privy Council. (Simultaneously, in Ottawa, F. E. Jaenicke, CCF, of Kindersley, Sask., gave notice of a similar measure, to bar all Canadian appeals to London. The Privy Council, in January, had ruled that the Canadian parliament has power to enact such legislation.).

Emergency Teachers: McGill University moved to meet a growing teacher shortage, expected to reach a 7,400 peak in 1949; launched emergency teacher-training courses, open to all graduates in arts, science or commerce, of any approved university. Applicants, by taking a three-months course, could qualify to teach in a high school in September, conditional on returning next summer to complete the course. Officials hoped the project would attract many veterans, now in rehab. training.

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Ontario

Liberals Seek Leader

Liberals were to meet in Toronto May 15, to choose a successor to Mitchell F. Hepburn, who since his defeat in the 1945 election, has been "listening to the onions grow" on his Bannockburn (Elgin county) farm. Already the well-worn fedora of Farquhar Robert Oliver (an MPP for 21 of his 43 years of life) was in the ring—at the insistence, he said, of the bloc he led in the House, and of Liberals throughout the province. Already also, Reconstruction Minister Howe and Health Minister Martin had declared themselves out of the running; Walter Harris, M.P. for Grey-Bruce, had done likewise, though less emphatically. Some observers saw William Benidickson, M.P., Kenora-Rainy River, as a possible dark horse.

Need Hospital Beds, Nurses: The province needs 4,000 more beds in general hospitals, 3,000 beds for chronic or convalescent patients, 2,900 more nurses, and substantially increased accommodation in mental hospitals, Health Minister Russell T. Kelley announced; said an increase in health expenditures (estimated $18 millions this year) would be more than justified, if it curtailed illness, which cost the province $100 millions yearly. (The federal Health Dept. was reported studying plans to bring 3,000 nurses from displaced persons' camps in Europe, to Canada).

Trout Season Nears: Ontario anglers spent an industrious weekend, oiling rods and tying flies, in anticipation of the opening of the trout season May 1 (12 days later than last year). Limit for speckled trout was set at 20 per day, or a maximum catch of 10 lb.; for brown, rainbow and aurora trout, five per day. High water, caused by abnormal snow conditions, might curtail the catch in many streams.

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Manitoba

Won't Socialize Insurance

On the eve of prorogation, the legislature rejected a CCF motion to socialize the province's compulsory automobile insurance legislation. Attorney-General J. O. McLenaghen termed the Saskatchewan system "only limited accident compensation"; said issuance of insurance would be left in the hands of private companies here.

Study Hutterite Problem: Following Alberta's example, the House named a special committee to study the Hutterite colony problem (The Financial Post, Apr. 5, Apr. 12). Public meetings had already asked the Government not only to restrict further Hutterite expansion, but to curtail present colonies (total population approx. 2,000) south of the Assiniboine River, between Headingley and Portage la Prairie.

Biggest Tourist Year?: The province was preparing for its best tourist year, far ahead of the previous record influx, which brought a $10 million traffic in 1946 (22,800 tourist cars, nearly three times the 1945 figure, and 53,810 "non-tourist" vehicles, whose drivers stayed less than 48 hours). Accommodation remained the chief bottleneck. Four or five excursion trains could be run to Churchill, and 10 times as many fishermen as hitherto, carried to northern points, Resources Minister McDiarmid stated—but, where to house them?

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Saskatchewan

Bill of Rights in Force

The CCF "Bill of Rights," aimed at outlawing racial or religious discrimination, was to become law this week (May 1). Stressing that 33 races were represented in the province, Attorney-General J. W. Corman doubted if any other province or country "has such a wonderful opportunity of showing the world how peoples or diverse nationalities can live together in peace, harmony and good will . . . if every Parliament would commit itself to the principle of this bill, the task of the United Nations and of all those striving to bring order, justice and peace out of world chaos, would be helped immeasurably."

Closed Season on Birds?: With game bird population depleted from 20 to 80% by one of the severest winters in the province's history, a closed season on all upland game was mooted this year. Approximately 15,000 game bird licenses are sold in the province every fall, in addition to about 3,500 cock pheasant licenses.

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Alberta

Barkis is Willin'

J. Harper Prowse, army representative in the legislature, "could be had" as Liberal leader (The Financial Post, Apr. 12). Prowse announced his decision to join that party, as "the only one offering us the program and leadership which will permit us to achieve the kind of future we want." As to leadership: "If chosen, I shall be glad to accept the responsibility." Prowse pledged that he would continue to champion the cause of exservicemen; but: "the political situation has reached a point where there is no longer any advantage to be gained by remaining neutral."

Compensate Calgary: Defense Minister Abbott moved to console Calgary for the loss of Military District 13 headquarters (transferred to Edmonton: The Financial Post, Feb. 15); promised the southern city "the largest army permanent force personnel of any city in Canada." In most cases, "for military reasons," larger permanent force units have been located outside major centres; but Calgary's Currie Barracks would house the PPCLI, Lord Strathcona's Horse, and other units, to a total strength of 164 officers, 1,337 other ranks; seven times the city's pre-war complement, four times Edmonton's postwar establishment.

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British Columbia

Back on Shipping Map

The province was rapidly regaining its pre-war position on the world shipping map. Total import tonnage received at all B. C. ports last year was 1,909,318, against 1,608,876 in 1938. Export tonnage totalled 3,521,869 (3,611,318). Vancouver led the recovery parade with exports of 2,272,520 tons, an increase of more than 500,000 over 1938, while imports showed a gain of 350,000 tons. Deep sea ship entering Vancouver port last year totalled 701 (870 in 1938).

Empress Back Soon: Symbolizing the world's return to transportation normalcy, Canadian Pacific ocean liners were to sail from Vancouver once more this year; their flagship the Empress of Scotland (in pre-war days Empress of Japan), due soon for demobilization from military transport duty. Supplementing the Empress would be the Beaverburn and Beaverford, purchased recently from the British Admiralty.

Record Seed Crop: The province's vegetable, field roots, forage crop and flower seed production was at a $2,077,500 peak last year, up $2,000 from 1945. Highest priced seed crop was 1,100 lb. of cauliflower seed, which brought the highest aggregate return, $392,000 for 224,000 lb. Largest production was in peas, 3,468,700 lb. netting $346,870.

GEORGE M. NIVEN

has been elected President and General Manager of The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co.

Selling Cream Too Cheaply Milk Board Tells Farmers

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—The spectacle of a government agency telling a merchandiser that he was selling his product too cheaply astonished British Columbia citizens last week.

Doubling the amazement was the fact that it was a farmer's group, and the product they were providing at low prices was milk.

Farmers at the New Westminster Market, who for two days each week gather to sell products from Fraser Valley farms, report that the Provincial Government's Milk Board has told them to raise the price of their whipping cream. It was selling at 80 cents a quart, 30 cents below the price set by the Government.

Market clerk Joseph Keevil at New Westminster said that the Milk Board has informed the market that "we must sell our cream at a higher price than we wish to."

E. C. Carr, head of the Board which the Provincial Government established to control milk prices when Dominion Government controls were lifted said: "All we're asking them to do is to comply with prices and observe the orders of the Board."

So far it hasn't been decided if the price will remain or go up.

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TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER CONSOLIDATED

Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission (hereinafter called the "Commission"), wishes to announce that it has acquired over 80% of the shares of the outstanding capital stock of Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated in accordance with the terms of its Offer to purchase such shares dated March 6th, 1947. Payment therefor has commenced and it is expected that all share certificates deposited in good transfer form under the aforementioned Offer will be cleared and settlement effected within the next few days.

AMENDED OFFER

to those Shareholders of Montreal Light Heat & Power Consolidated who have not already deposited their shares or undertaken to deposit the same:

The Commission further announces that it is prepared, as and from April 23rd, 1947 and until further notice, to purchase from the said shareholders their shares at the price of Twenty-five dollars ($25.00) per share, payable in lawful money of Canada, in Canada, upon deposit at any Branch of any chartered bank in Canada of the certificates for such shares duly endorsed for transfer in blank, or accompanied by stock transfer power of attorney duly executed in blank, and upon acceptance thereof by the Commission.

A Counter Receipt covering the deposited shares will be issued by the depositary branch.

QUEBEC HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMMISSION

L. E. Potvin

Dated at Montreal this 23rd day of April, 1947.

PRESIDENT.

Newfoundland Newsletter

Why Was Gov't. Report On Health Kept Secret?

From Our Own Correspondent

ST. JOHN'S — Newfoundland's health is again in the spotlight. The National Convention has been told by the special committee on Public Health and Welfare that:

(1) The general health picture has improved in the past few years;

(2) There is a serious shortage of doctors and nurses;

(3) Infant mortality rate for 1946 was 93.5 per 1,000, compared with Canada's 64;

(4) Tuberculosis incidence is "alarming."

Reference in committee hearings to a confidential report given committee members on a government enquiry into the Department of Public Health started lively debate. Major Peter Cashin demanded that the report be tabled, but it was pointed out the committee had no power to demand information from the Commission of Government.

Departmental spending was believed to form one feature of the confidential report. Major Cashin referred at one point to an increase of $400,000 in 1946 spending over estimates.

Nursing Shortage

Operations at the new sanatorium at St. John's have been delayed because of the shortage of personnel, with most of the blame laid on low wages—about half the average paid to graduate nurses in Canada.

The committee report revealed that majority of persons on able-bodied relief on the island are concentrated in the St. John's area.

Annual cost of public health was estimated at about $20 per head, or an annual expenditure of $6 millions. Pointing toward an increase in this cost this year are construction of additional cottage hospitals in the outport regions, large new sanitorium for the West Coast at Corner Brook, higher wages and salaries for nurses and doctors in the Government service, extension of immunization and other national health measures.

Increased voluntary support for the Tuberculosis Association was reported by the committee.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

HOLT RENFREW & CO. net profit for the year ended Jan. 31, 1947, was $1,134,072. This includes operating results for the first time of the wholly-owned subsidiary, Amcan Furs Ltd. The subsidiary was organized primarily for the purpose of dealing in fur skins in the United States.

While the operations of the retail stores were carried on profitably, the wholesale fur department of the company and its subsidiary, incurred substantial losses, partly due to a serious decline in value of furs. In Common with other companies engaged in the same type of business, serious inventory losses have been taken.

The situation was further aggravated by the financial difficulties experienced by a large and long-established firm engaged in processing and trading in furs, with which the company and its subsidiary had successfully dealt with for many years.

So far in the current year, the record volume of retail business of the past year has been maintained. The outlook continues reasonably promising, with reconversion steadily making additional lines of merchandise available to customers. The company expects to open the men's shop in the new sections of the Montreal store in June and to open other departments in the new section by August.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Jan. 31:	1947	†1946
Net earnings‡	$1,281,731	$231,396
Less: Deprec.	117,045	76,522
Interest	8,515	10,591
Inv. in subs. w/d	22,099	......
Net profit	1,134,072	144,283
Less: Pref. divd.	70,000	87,500
Surplus for year	1,064,072	56,783

‡After income tax, including ref. EPT of $110,502 in 1946.
†General income account.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$113.41	$14.43
Incl. ref. EPT	113.41	25.48
Paid	7.00	7.00+■1.75
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	106.41	7.43
Incl. ref. EPT	106.41	18.48

None paid.
■Arrears.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Jan. 31:	1947	†1946
Cash & Dom. bds.	$103,590	$478,231
Accts. rec.	812,443	442,229
Inventories	1,399,256	1,819,182
Raw furs in U. S.	1,250,704	......
Total curr. assets	3,565,993	2,739,642
Tax recov.	847,476	......
Investments	178,578	108,110
Misc. assets▲	754,941	201,297
Properties	1,406,036	1,304,385
Goodwill	772,454	772,454
Total assets	7,525,478	5,125,888
Bank loan	2,506,113	44,429
Accts., taxes, etc.	2,181,322	1,488,315
Total curr. liab.	4,687,435	1,532,744
Mtge. payable	......	194,500
Deprec. res.	335,000	300,000
Capital stock	2,000,000	2,000,000
Surplus▲	•503,043	1,098,644

•After net deductions of $1,550,718, reflecting excess of losses through writing down inventory, associated co's. receivables, over claims for tax refunds and return of prior year reserves.

▲Incl. ref. EPT	66,776	177,279

†General balance sheet.

Working capital	‡1,121,442	1,206,898

‡Excess of current liabilities over current assets.

CROW'S NEST PASS COAL CO. 1946 net profit was off 54%. Lower net income primarily resulted from unusually large depreciation accruals. Principal reasons for the reduced total production were inability to obtain sufficient miners, introduction of the 40-hour week and considerable absenteeism. In addition, increased costs of materials were not reflected in selling prices until October. Coal mined was 871,109 tons (903,971); coke totalled 74,066 tons (74,464).

The company continues to enjoy an excellent demand for its production, it is said. Some improvement in total production and in tons per man-day, is anticipated in 1947.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net earn. for oper.	$539,802	$636,701
Add: Other inc.	45,805	40,194
Less: Deprec. •Amortization Depletion	519,550	517,930
Inc. tax res.	22,185	63,532
Net profit	43,872	95,433
Less: Dividends	186,354	186,354
Deficit for year	142,482	90,921
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Com.: Earned	$0.71	$1.54
Paid	3.00	3.00

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	$286,506	$231,524
Accts. rec.	476,175	363,420
Bonds and secs.*	774,082	774,015
Inventory	406,556	370,279
Total curr. assets	1,943,319	1,739,238
Miscellaneous‡	184,591	107,179
Subsid. shares	335,690	335,690
Cls., plant equip.▲	2,877,112	3,295,242
Total assets	5,340,712	5,477,349
Accts. & tax. pay.	108,829	99,073
Due to subsid.	25,498	17,808
Total curr. liab.	134,327	116,881
Unclaimed divids.	7,208	15,062
Refund. EPT	28,185	28,535
Capital stock	6,212,667	6,212,667
Less: Deficit	1,041,675	895,796
▲After depr. of	5,491,266	4,971,716
*Market value	791,325	787,022
‡Incl. ref. EPT	28,185	28,535
Working capital	1,808,992	1,622,357

CHESTERVILLE MINES experienced a marked improvement in operations in 1946, highlights of the year being:

Net profit of $44,130 or 2.5 cents a share against a 1945 $139,038 loss.

An increase of over $140,000 in working capital to $491,932.

An increase in assured ore reserves from 325,200 tons of $5 grade to 1,013,700 tons of $4.97 grade above 12th level with a further 758,000 tons of possible ore estimated between 12th and 17th levels.

An increase of 46% in tonnage milled and a 16% reduction in costs, despite higher rates for wages and supplies.

Average tonnage milled increased from 17,000 tons a month in the beginning of the year to 21,000 tons at year end, and a further increase to a total of 280,000 tons for all 1947 is expected.

The shaft is to be deepened a further 550 ft. with three new levels to be opened.

The "D" ore zone in the green carbonates is now responsible for 78% of ore in reserves. Work on the new 13th, 15th and 17th levels indicated the D, J and F ore bodies to have similar potentialities there to levels above the 12th.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Bullion production	$1,029,230	$651,563
Less: Expenses	729,051	588,650
Oper. profit	300,179	62,913
Add: Other income	6,167	7,584
Net earnings	306,346	70,497
Less: Deprec.	160,597	75,916
Def. devel. w/o	101,619	133,619
Net profit & surplus	44,130	*139,038

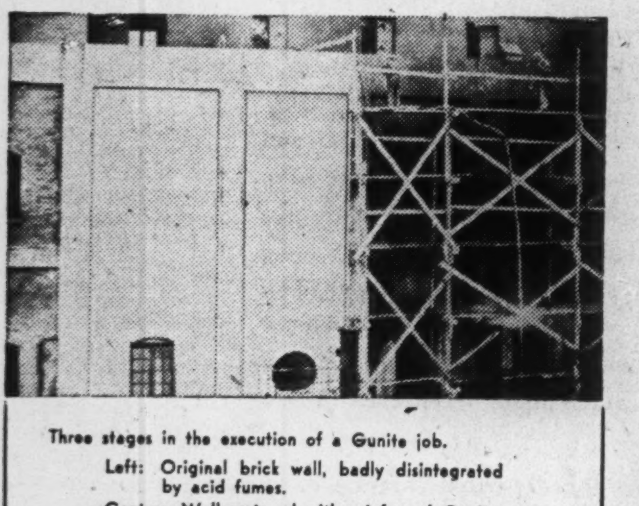
*Loss or deficit.

Earned per Share	$0.025	d$0.08

None paid.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & bullion	$182,140	$92,515
Dom. Govt. bonds	192,250	192,250
Accts. rec.	62,270	15,329
Stores	122,816	97,832
Total curr. assets	559,476	397,926
Prep. & def. chgs.	7,356	18,732
Def. development	337,352	305,547
Inv. Kearns Prop.	10,438	10,606
Claims & props.	864,228	864,228
Plant & equip.▲	234,790	317,681
Total assets	2,013,640	1,914,720
Accts., tax., etc., pay.	66,573	46,080
Unclaimed divd.	971	1,019
Total curr. liab.	67,544	47,099
Dep. re real est.	......	1,000
Capital stock	1,650,190	1,650,190
Capital surplus	76,618	41,273
Earned surplus	219,288	175,158
▲After depr. of	838,254	696,937
Working capital	491,932	350,827



Three stages in the execution of a Gunite job.
Left: Original brick wall, badly disintegrated by acid fumes.
Centre: Wall restored with reinforced Gunite.
Right: Work in progress; scaffolds and men curing fresh Gunite.

This job required the removal of several inches of defective material by chipping and sandblasting. Welded steel mesh was attached to the wall by hooks, and dense weatherproof Gunite applied in two or more coats to restore the original strength and lines.

Phone or write for our suggestions and quotation on any similar work you may plan.

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F. GARVIN SMITH

has been elected president of A. C. Leslie & Co.

Montreal Loco. Production Up Outlook Bright

The output of Montreal Locomotive Works, Ltd. during the past three months has been at a high and profitable level notwithstanding delays in the receipt of materials, principally steel, Duncan W. Fraser, chairman of the board of directors, told shareholders attending the company's first public annual meeting.

Orders on hand, principally for steam locomotives, amount to $5,755,000—sufficient to keep the plant operating close to capacity for three to four months, Mr. Fraser said. Negotiations are in progress with customers for about $10 millions in locomotives and other products.

"With some improvement in steel deliveries and the clarification of foreign exchange and credit problems, we may reasonably expect satisfactory operations in the near-term future," he said.

The company's long-term diversification program, initiated prior to the war, was resumed in 1946, to the end that earnings might be stabilized.

By far the outstanding project in the program is the economical manufacture and assembly of Diesel locomotives for domestic and foreign railroads, Mr. Fraser stated. In this connection Montreal Locomotive Works is fortunate in having available, at a fraction of the cost, the plans, designs and knowledge of American Locomotive Co., he said.

Other plans include the manufacture of pressure vessels and tubular heat transfer equipment for the petroleum, chemical, utility, marine, paper and food industries, as well as equipment for mining and other industries.

As this program requires substantial cash expenditures, the company has followed a policy of conserving working capital to finance the diversification program, to underwrite foreign orders, if required, and to preserve a strong financial position. Working capital amounted to $9,950,000 at a recent date ($8,976,705 at Dec. 31, 1946).

In reply to a question Mr. Fraser stated that no extra dividend payments would be made until the end of the year. Current dividend rate is 20 cents quarterly.

NIB YELLOWKNIFE MINES advises that Apr. 1 option installment on 100,000 shares at 17½c. has not been exercised, and agreement has been cancelled by mutual consent.

Food Subsidy Aids British 'Luxury' Trade

Budget Critics Claim $1.7 Billion Bill Goes to Tobacco, Liquor

By KENNETH R. WILSON

LONDON (By Cable) — Britain's recent budget has caused a columnist to remark that Britishers are puffing away one cent of the American loan every time they light a cigarette.

Anyhow, the staggering result of Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Dalton's new effort to cut British smoking consumption by one quarter will mean that $2.1 billions, or 15% of the estimated 1947-48 revenue of $13.8 billions will be collected in the form of tobacco taxes.

Personal income tax is expected to recover $4.2 billions, or one third of budget; another $1.5 billions will be collected from purchase tax and taxes on beer, wine and spirits. Only $800 millions is put down for corporation profits tax.

On the expenditure side, the biggest drain comes from defense cost, due to absorb $3.5 billions, or about 28% of the total estimated $12.7 billions outlay. Debit charges at $2.1 billions take 16% and social services $1.6 billions or 12%.

There is some criticism of one particular item of expenditure, namely the $1.7 billions put down tentatively as cost of food subsidies. This represents 13% of total estimated outlay, and of the total all but $130 millions goes for food. It appears that this figure makes no allowances for increased prices. Apparently the chancellor has just put into the estimates the same amount as last year.

The point of criticism is that the Government is spending these vast sums to keep down the cost of living, a fact which in itself leaves more purchasing power in the hands of the public, purchasing power which will almost inevitably go into tobacco, alcohol or entertainment. It is argued that a more courageous course would have been to let food and other consumer prices rise, thus whittling down the huge subsidy bill and at the same time removing some at least of the purchasing power now going almost inevitably into nonessentials. Presumably this eventually will be done, but no concrete plans were put forward in last week's speech.

Britain is budgeting for an estimated surplus of $1.1 billions in the current year, but this can only be achieved by nonrecurring expense or a windfall such as helped the Government along in 1946. In short, the national books of account are barely in balance exclusive of these special revenues, this despite the fact that taxes and other revenues are still about four times the pre-war rate.

As forecast in these columns a few weeks ago, the chancellor has made it clear that Britain's import program "must be severely limited" and that much of this forthcoming limitation "will be disagreeable." He did not go further, but subsequent comment in most British papers suggest that a further drastic curtailment in importations of luxury foods and other nonessential articles is imminent.

PACIFIC EASTERN GOLD MINES has received payment from Quebec Gold Mining Corp. and Noranda Mines for 18,000 shares each at 50c. Issued capital—2,246,568 shares.

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Crown Companies Operate "In Red" In Saskatchewan

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA — Further losses by Saskatchewan's crown corporations have been announced.

The woollen mill operated by the Saskatchewan Wool Products Corp. showed a loss of more than $20,000 up to Oct. 12, 1946. To date the Government has spent about $350,000 in the establishment of the mill, established early in 1945.

The Prince Albert box factory, expropriated in November, 1945, showed a net loss of $14,191 from that date to Sept. 30, 1946.

Saskatchewan Timber Board operations showed losses up to Sept. 30, of $4,100.

The Saskatchewan Fur Marketing service, however, showed net profit of $39,000 for the six-month period ended Sept. 30, in addition to $1,643 profit earlier.

Six fur sales conducted by the service prior to Sept. 30 totalled $1,357,000.

The province's 12 crown corporations employ a total of 650 workers with an approximate payroll of $1 million annually, Provincial Treasurer C. M. Fines has disclosed. In addition, there are 21 agents or part-time employees.

Saskatoon Flour Output Is 5,800 Barrels Daily

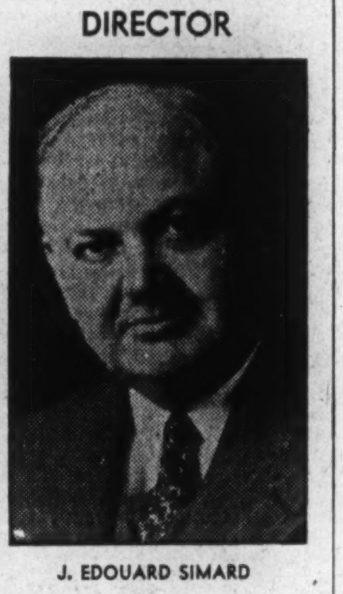
From Our Own Correspondent

SASKATOON—This city's two flour mills are working to capacity.

The Robin Hood mill turns out about 3,500 barrels daily, which go to points in central and northern Saskatchewan as well as eastern Canada, the Orient and some to the Philippines.

The Quaker Oats plant, besides turning out 2,300 barrels daily, handles about 500 barrels of rolled oats. About 40 to 50% of its flour is exported.

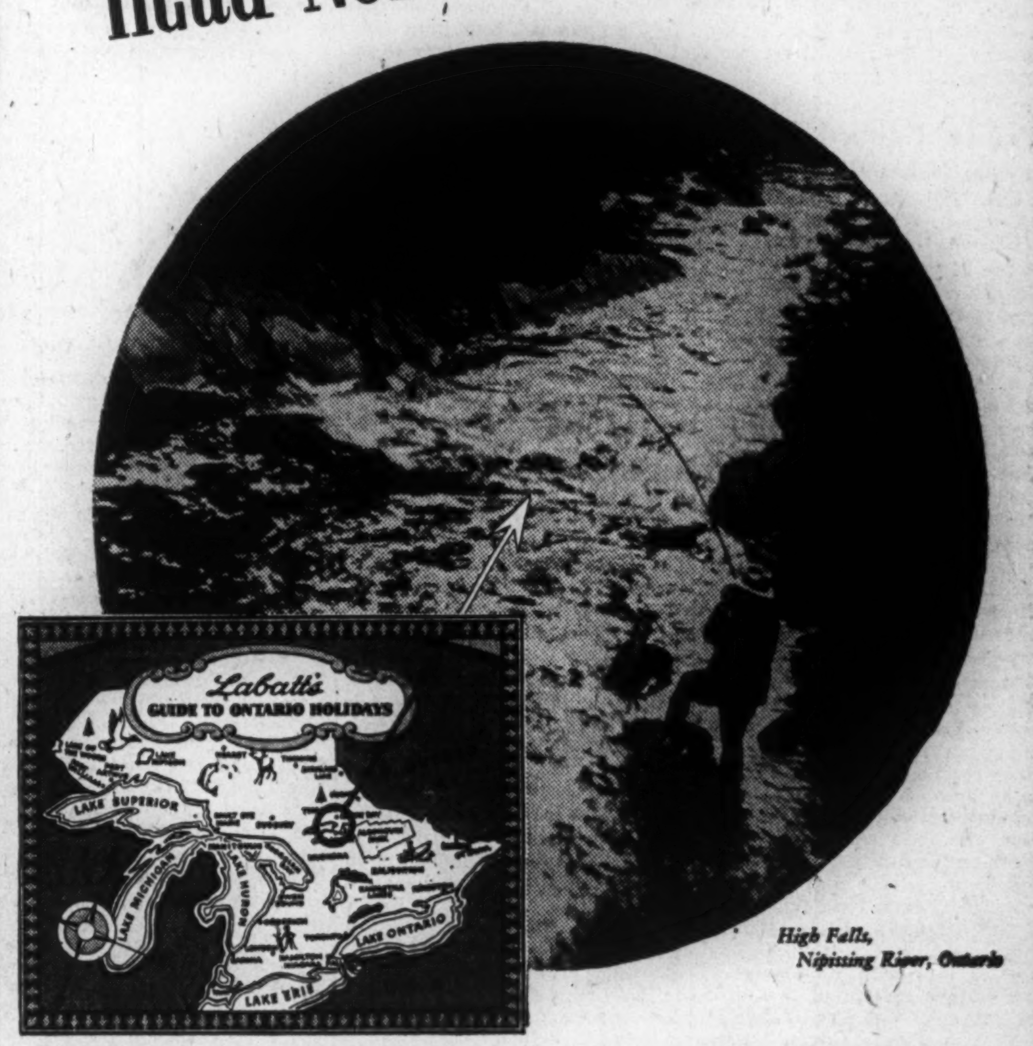
DIRECTOR



J. EDOUARD SIMARD

J. William Horsey has announced on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dominion Stores Limited, the election of J. Edouard Simard to the Directorate of the Company. Mr. Simard is President of Dominion Foils (Canada) Ltd.; Vice-President of Sorel Industries Ltd., and Marine Industries Ltd.; Director of Sorel Steel Foundries Ltd., Sincennes-McNaughton Line Ltd., Canada Paper Company, and North American Transports Ltd.

Head "North to Nipissing"



High Falls, Nipissing River, Ontario

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TOURIST BUSINESS IS GOOD BUSINESS . . . FOR EVERY CITIZEN! We all profit when the tourist comes to our province or country. Even if you have no connection with hotels, oil companies or amusements, their increased business helps you. They and their employees have more money to buy your products or the ones your own customer sells. So it's in your interest to plan your holiday in Ontario, and to do all you can to encourage friends from other parts to come and share our Ontario Holidays.

"Let's make this a must to come back!"

Labatt's

One of a series of advertisements about Ontario Holidays published in the public interest by John Labatt Limited

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Lotteries for Social Service?

The Question: Premier Duplessis Advocates State-supervised Lotteries in Aid of Health and Social Service. What Is Your View?

Canadian public opinion is sharply divided on the advisability of state-supervised lotteries or sweepstakes, in aid of social services, according to a survey made by The Financial Post. Of those interviewed, more declared themselves against such a plan as that advocated by Premier Duplessis of Quebec, than in favor of it; but both sides found strong champions. The "nays" argued that gambling was morally unjustifiable and economically unsound. The "yeas" saw no moral objection; contended that gambling on sweepstakes already thrives, legally or illegally, and that a percentage of such revenues could easily be made available for government needs.

J. E. AHERN, Mayor, Halifax, N.S.

I agree with Premier Duplessis. A great Canadian university was founded on receipts from a lottery and for more than one hundred years has carried on splendidly. I can see no good reason why there would be too much opposition to such a plan.

* * *

D. A. BALFOUR, Controller, Toronto.

I am against gambling in general but I see no harm in having state-supervised lotteries in aid of health and social service for the aged and infirm; also for those who are in the low-income bracket, and to protect present and future generations against sickness of all kinds.

* * *

REV. H. H. BINGHAM, General Secretary Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec.

Any province or country which seeks to finance its health and social service measures on supervised lotteries or other gambling methods, has a lost sense of moral and spiritual values. The moral health of a people surely is as important as physical well being; and social service work cannot be adequately promoted by antisocial methods. Lotteries and other forms of gambling are anti-social and anti-spiritual, and should never be advocated by any Government in a so-called Christian country.

* * *

M. J. COLDWELL, National CCF Leader.

I am opposed to Premier Duplessis' suggestion. Apart altogether from objection to lotteries and other forms of gambling, the social services should be dependent neither on lotteries nor on charity. They are a public responsibility and should be met on the proper basis of ability to pay. In my opinion, no self-respecting or Christian nation could possibly shelve its financial or moral obligations by leaving them to those whose motives for contribution would be either personal selfish gain or even goodness of heart. We should bear one another's burdens according to our respective abilities to do so.

* * *

DR. M. ELLEN DOUGLAS, Winnipeg, Man.

I think state-supervised lotteries are a menace. Gambling in any form, approved by the state, makes it difficult to control all games of chance. Canadians are so generous in voluntary support of health and social service that it is unnecessary to resort to methods disliked by many of our citizens. The youth of Canada cannot be blamed if they have little respect for those in authority, if laws can be juggled so as to make lotteries approved by the state.

* * *

PROF. GEORGE F. DRUMMOND, Department of Economics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

This gambling is a sin. You cannot make a virtue out of it even when it pays off. State lotteries are no substitute for an equitable system of taxation, even when the purpose seems laudable. They tax the wrong people the wrong way and would turn our tax rolls into a national sucker list. The hazards of modern life and casualties of modern industry, namely, sickness, unemployment, accident, occupational diseases, fatalties, widowhood and impecunious old age, are social responsibilities whose cost ought to be borne by all and levied equitably. The same is true of education. We are not doing enough; but the solution does not lie in making gamblers out of taxpayers; rather, in educating taxpayers that they themselves are the beneficiaries and that they have to pay for what they get.

I am sure that Premier Duplessis would agree with me that if a large family is a hazard, then children's allowances are designed to take the economic gamble out of biology. But why abandon them as they grow up, and leave their welfare to the gamble of state lotteries. If the idea is to tax the foreigner, we may suffer reprisals and be obliged to enter into a most demoralizing international competition in trying to shirk our own responsibilities.

* * *

REX FROST, Radio Commentator, Station CFRB, Toronto.

Supervised state lotteries have been successfully used in many countries to aid health and social services. Life is a gamble anyway. The businessman gambles with prices and merchandise. The small storekeeper gambles in choosing a location. The worker, in raising a family, gambles on the probabilities of keeping his job. The farmer, in sowing his crops gambles on the weather, and usually gambles on the price he will receive for them. He gambles with health and disease in rearing livestock. Life and health themselves are a continual gamble for everybody. If gambling is the arbiter of enterprise and private gain, why should it not be employed for national welfare services? Premier Duplessis may not always be right. But in advocating supervised state lotteries, he makes only the proposal that Canada should run true to the human form.

* * *

ARCHDEACON A. F. GOWER-REES, Montreal.

The proposed state-supervised lotteries in aid of health and social services are a lamentable reflection upon the level of the moral sense of the community. The principle of the lottery is to be found in the sweepstake, the raffle and the prize draw with their various modifications. It can be included under the general term of gambling and the legalization of gambling, even for the purpose of securing funds for health and social services, is a step unworthy of representatives of a professedly Christian community. The fact that lotteries are already widely organized, frequently for charitable purposes (and in most cases they are so arranged as not to involve a breach of the law), does not provide justification for the proposed legalizing of a practice for services which should be provided for by the community. The law should discourage, rather than countenance, any form of gambling, however seemingly harmless and casual the indulgence may be, which is so disastrous to society.

* * *

W. C. GRAHAM, Principal, United College, Winnipeg.

I have no sympathy with Premier Duplessis' advocacy of state-supervised lotteries in aid of health and social services. The practise of industry and thrift, together with the cultivation of social intelligence and a sense of moral responsibility by the individual, alone will enable us to make sound progress in these matters. The doctrine of "blood, sweat and tears" is just as valid in the crises of peace as in those of war. A nation cannot become strong by pandering to and exploiting the weaknesses of its people.

* * *

R. H. GREER, K.C., Toronto.

I am in favor of supervised lotteries for the purposes suggested.

The great opponent to the lottery system is the Church and social services which have built up a great virtue in voluntary contributions; but with tag days every week, and church expenses increasing and a large number of independent social activities which must be contributed to, state administration along the lines you suggest is worth a fair trial. The average citizen has little or no money to give away now for anything other than his own support and the protection of his family and taxes; and continual appeals from self-established services soon dry up unless the donor can see some possibility. I have always felt that the spiritual value of the "voluntary contribution" has been greatly exaggerated; and perhaps the time has arrived economically to test whether the supporters of the various organizations might not have a chance of reaping some reward in this world, rather than wait.

* * *

MILTON F. GREGG, President, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

I do not feel that state supervised lotteries are a sound and proper basis of support for health and social services. For 25 years the Canadian Legion of the BESL argued this means of raising money for the relief of destitute veterans. Always, even in the grim '30's when funds were so hard to get and so greatly needed, the Legion turned down this method by large majorities. I still believe their action was sound. Social security is either work paid for by legitimate taxation or it is not. To get the money, I do not believe the state has the right to be come the official sponsor of individual greed.

* * *

JEAN CHARLES HARVEY, former editor Le Jour, Montreal, Que.

French Canadians do not consider lotteries immoral, as long as they operate for charities, health and social service. They think that Mr. Duplessis' project is just an easy way of avoiding new taxation. My personal opinion on that matter is that gambling should not be considered as a good solution to our social welfare problems. Lotteries of that kind are nothing but bigger bingoes or legalized bookies.

* * *

NORMAN JACQUES, M.P. (Social Credit for Wetaskiwin, Alta.

I have no personal objection to state-supervised lotteries in aid of health and social services. I suggest Premier Duplessis consult the people of Quebec. Each province should decide the question for itself.

* * *

L. K. JOHNSTON, Vice-president, Canadian Association of Real Estate Boards, Winnipeg.

I consider state lotteries undesirable for both state and provincial governments, assuming the object of governments is to build up a strong enterprising nation in industry, farming, trade and commerce. Speculation or gambling tend to undermine, rather than strengthen the national fibre. The soundest way of raising money for health and social services is direct taxation. Citizens then have a more wholesome interest in both taxes and expenditures by governments. State lotteries and the easy money they would furnish, tend to blunt the growing interest by the Canadian people in government matters that has been built up in this country over a period of years.

* * *

STANLEY LEWIS, Mayor, Ottawa.

I do not agree with the suggestion of state lotteries in aid of health and social service. I think these matters, of such vital importance, should not in any way depend on such a vulnerable expedient as a state lottery.

* * *

F. S. ORPEN, President, Orpen Race Tracks, Toronto.

Our government would do well to consider legalizing lotteries, because illegal lotteries are being operated right now in Canada. Hundreds of thousands of dollars also leave Canada for Irish Sweepstakes every time there is a big horse race in England. This money would remain with us and in addition, a great deal of money from the United States would flow to Canada if lotteries were operated here under proper supervision.

Tax Waiters' Tips as Income? Ottawa Will Keep on Trying

OTTAWA (Staff) — Canadian waiters, bellhops, manicurists, taxi drivers and others who augment their wages through "tips" or gratuities, this week viewed with alarm the prospect of having to split their tips with the Government. To date they had only rumor to go on, but it was beginning to look as though the hand of the income tax collector might be extended along with their own, for the dimes and quarters that make up, in many cases, the bulk of their income.

The rumor began when a California court ordered a waiter to pay income tax on 10% of the total value of meals served by him, whether he received tips or not. A day or two later, Montreal sources reported that restaurant owners had been getting "unusual" letters from tax headquarters, enquiring about turnover of certain bars, where tips form the largest part of employees' income.

Income tax headquarters here deny they're rigging a new "tip trap." They say they've been getting "fairly good results" with established methods of uncovering deception, but the "established methods" remained an official secret.

Officials admit they would like to know more about gratuity income and tighten income tax supervision of those who earn it. The 10% yardstick, they agree, would be ideal, but there is considerable difficulty in checking on the value of meals served in a given period by any individual waiter. Many service establishments don't keep close account of the value of trade identified with any particular employee and, it is stated, some who do are co-operating "less than 100%" with tax authorities.

Meanwhile, waiters and other service employees maintain tips should not be taxable because they are not wages but "gifts from our customers for special services."

"If tax authorities look on our tips as wages," one said, "we also want accident compensation, unemployment insurance and other security rights, based on the full amount of our wage-plus-tip earnings."

NORCOURT GOLD MINES secured scattered values over a length of 1,200 ft. in drilling program in 1946. Work failed to indicate or outline a commercial ore body but warrants additional development when financing can be arranged. Current assets were $8,403 and current liabilities $273 as at Dec. 31, 1946.

These Bonds having been sold, this advertisement is published for record purposes only

REFUNDING ISSUE

$14,800,000

Montreal Tramways Company

(Incorporated by Special Act of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec)

First (Closed) Mortgage Bonds
To be dated April 1, 1947

$3,500,000 2¼% Serial Bonds to mature $700,000 annually, July 1, 1948 to 1952, inclusive
$11,300,000 3% Bonds to mature January 1, 1953

Trustee: The Royal Trust Company

In the opinion of Counsel, these Bonds are investments in which The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (Dominion), as amended, states that companies registered under it may invest their funds

Offering circular available upon request

PRICES:
2¼% Serial Bonds - 100 and accrued interest
3% Bonds - 100½ and accrued interest

We, as principals, offer these Bonds if, as and when issued by Montreal Tramways Company and accepted by us, subject to the approval of all legal matters, on behalf of the Company, by Messrs. MacDougall, Scott, Hugessen & Macklaier and, on our behalf, by Messrs. Montgomery, McMichael, Common, Howard, Forsyth & Ker, who will rely on the opinion of Counsel for the Company with respect to matters pertaining to its titles to properties and to franchises and similar rights.

Dominion Securities Corpn. Limited
Nesbitt, Thomson & Company, Limited
Collier, Norris & Quinlan, Limited
Société de Placements, Incorporée

April, 1947

MAKE YOUR SUMMER COTTAGE MORE COSY
With a STEEL FURNACE FIREPLACE

A Beautiful open Fireplace plus Circulated Heat on the Warm Air Furnace Principle

Any style mantel—Brick, Stone Wood, etc.—can be built around the unit. Makes your cottage habitable earlier in the Spring and later in the Fall, because the hot air goes into your room—instead of out the chimney! It works on this principle: it draws the cold air out of the room into itself, and sends it out into the room hot.

Write for Descriptive Circular

WILBER S. GORDON
TWEED STEEL WORKS LIMITED - TWEED, ONTARIO
Toronto Show Room—83 Jarvis Street

COLLAR FOR SMOKESTACK
WARM AIR OUTLET
TWO SIMILAR OPENING ON OTHER SIDE OF FIREPLACE
COLD AIR INTAKE

New Issue

$425,000

REITMAN'S (CANADA) LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Dominion Companies Act)

5% CUMULATIVE SINKING FUND REDEEMABLE PREFERRED SHARES

(Par Value $20.00)

Transfer Agent and Registrar:

The Eastern Trust Company, Montreal, Toronto, Halifax and Saint John

Reitman's (Canada) Limited was incorporated in April 1947 and has acquired all the outstanding shares of the capital stock of Reitman's Incorporated, Reitman's (Ontario) Limited and Reitman's (Quebec) Limited, which own and operate the Reitman's stores.

The Reitman business was started in 1926 with the opening of one store on St. Catherine St. West, Montreal. From this small beginning, a chain of 24 stores has resulted to date. These stores merchandise hosiery, gloves, lingerie, handbags, accessories, sportswear (sweaters, blouses, skirts and sport suits) beachwear and other items usually found in a ladies' specialty shop. The merchandise is confined to ladies' wear only.

A Copy of the Prospectus containing details of this issue is available upon request.

We, as principals, offer 21,250 Preferred Shares subject to prior sale, change in price and approval of all legal details by our Counsel, Messrs. Montgomery, McMichael, Common, Howard, Forsyth & Ker, and by Louis H. Rohrlick, K.C., Counsel for the Company.

PRICE: $20.00 per share

(Each Preferred Share will carry a bonus of 1/5 of a Common Share)

Certificates in definitive form will be ready for delivery on or about May 1st, 1947

The proceeds from the sale of the shares hereby offered do not go into the Treasury of the Company.

G. E. LESLIE & CO.

MEMBERS:
MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
MONTREAL CURB MARKET

Head Office: 360 ST. JAMES ST. W., MONTREAL
BRANCHES AT:
HALIFAX, N.S. SYDNEY, N.S., SAINT JOHN, N.B. and MONCTON, N.B.

BUILDING MAINTENANCE MEN!
For every building paint maintenance problem, we are certain that our products and service can help you.
STURGEONS LIMITED TORONTO 8
Industrial Paint Specialists

Don't depend on

OVERFLOW

to get you sales in the Hometown Market

Sure — metropolitan dailies, national magazines, week-end papers are read in the Hometown Market — the area that lies outside the cities. But the Hometown Weekly is read more thoroughly in more homes in its area than any outside publication. Its influence on its readers, is naturally stronger because it is addressed personally to each and every one. Your message in the Hometown Weekly is read, remembered, brings results!

The Main Street merchant agrees with us. If he sells your products or services, support him at point-of-sale, by advertising in his local weekly newspaper. It will prove a sound investment.

CANADIAN WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS ASSOCIATION
REPRESENTING OVER 600 WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS ACROSS CANADA

Central Office: Brampton, Ontario Telephone WAverley 6358
Toronto Office: 1105 Temple Bldg. Telephone WAverley 2353

Industrial Growth in Canada

New Plant Expansion Projects to Increase Production and Employment in Industry

Pittsburg Heater

Pittsburg Water Heater of Canada, Brantford, Ont., completing small new plant 6,000 sq. ft. at Grimsby, Ont. Is engaging 40 to 50 local workers to make auto electric storage heaters, similar appliances.

* * *

L. & S. Electric

L & S Electric Manufacturing, Winnipeg, pushes construction of plant addition to expand output of fluorescent electric lighting fixtures, externally operated switches, wiring devices; one-story and basement, 40 by 110 ft., brick walls; architect Lloyd Finch; contractor S. Liss. "Substantial" number of additional workers will be required.

* * *

B. C. Refining

Canadian Sugar Factories, Alberta subsidiary of B. C. Refining, resumes construction near Taber, Alta., 30 miles east of Lethbridge, of new $2¾ million beet sugar factory; contractor Dominion Construction. H. Ballou is chief of company's engineering staff. Foundations were constructed last summer. Completion is scheduled for fall of 1948.

Plant is said more closely tailored to its processing than most earlier such establishments in North America, with three main sections in "straight line" and devoted respectively to beet receiving, processing and bulk storage. A pulp drying unit will be innovation for southern Alberta beet plants; it will dry beet pulp for livestock feed making possible wider distribution than the bulkier, heavier undried pulp. Other beet plants in the region are at Raymond and Picture Butte.

* * *

Fairbanks-Morse

Canadian Fairbanks-Morse, Montreal, President T. H. McWilliam, Vice-President G. M. Niven, pushes expansion program costing about $¾ million and now involving chiefly branch warehouses.

Toronto—Completes plans and land purchase to build new 42,000 sq. ft. warehouse, showroom, office on harborfront site (Harbor near York); architects Horwood & White; consulting engineers Proctor, Redfern & Laughlin; two stories 200 by 120 ft., timber pile and concrete foundation, steel and brick construction, with 42,000 sq. ft. of storage space. Contractors' tenders to be asked in June.

Sherbrooke — Completed recently: Plant extension roughly doubling foundry capacity.

Edmonton — Completing new warehouse and office.

Saskatoon — Completing new warehouse and office.

* * *

Eaton-Clark

Eaton-Clark Co., Detroit, Windsor and Toronto, President and Treasurer Lieut.-Col. Berrien Eaton; Vice-president, Secretary and Managing Director Richard Hedke, plans early expansion at Toronto and Windsor. Eaton-Clark makes, distributes chemicals and dyestuffs for the laundry and dry cleaning trade.

At Toronto, has leased 30,460 sq. ft. of vacant harbor land at Queen's Quay and Richardson St., from Toronto Harbor Commission, with option to buy; is preparing plans for new plant and warehouse to replace rented quarters.

At Windsor, has bought adjacent property for warehouse addition.

* * *

Sidney Roofing

Sidney Roofing, Victoria, and subsidiary National Paper Box, Vancouver, push major expansion program estimated at about $1 million and to be completed late 1948.

At Victoria, Sidney Roofing will build $40,000 plant unit to make "fibre rock" building board; is already completing new roofing plant and installing now 40-tons-day paper machine and two hydropulpers.

At Vancouver, National Paper Box will start two-story, 8,540-sq. ft. plant addition to expand output of corrugated shipping containers.

* * *

Middlesex Furniture

Middlesex Furniture Co., Strathroy, Ont., completes building 7,800-sq. ft. additional plant unit to frame mirrors for its own bedroom line, other makers and furniture trade generally. Employment in this department is being doubled from approximately 25 workers.

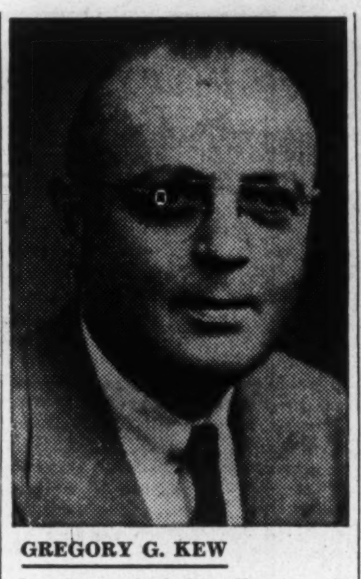
* * *

Pacific Mills

Pacific Mills, Vancouver, President Paul E. Cooper, broadens expansion program with purchase of Vancouver site of 14 acres on East Broadway for "ultimate" construction of paper converting plant. Pacific Mills present converting plant is on waterfront, foot of Campbell Ave.; employs 175. Year of start of construction is undecided.

At Nascall River, B. C., Pacific Mills plans $2 millions hydro-electric power development; consulting enigneers H. G. Acres & Co.

At Ocean Falls, B.C., recently completed large new boiler plant as one step in modernization of pulp and paper mill; installed a new 5,000-kw. back-pressure turbo generator and a used 4,000-kw. straight condensing turbo generator, costing together about $1 million including electrical feeders, switch gear, etc. New installation develops over 5,000 h.p., believed largest in B. C. to date.



GREGORY G. KEW

has been elected a director of Ford Motor Co. of Canada.

Say B. C. Losing Lumber Market

High Export Prices Cutting Sales, Business Leader Warns

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — Extremely high prices for export lumber from Canada have already resulted in sales falling off in some markets, Matthew Sutton, prominent Canadian lumberman and retiring president of the Western Lumber Manufacturers' Association, told the annual meeting of that body.

Some of B. C.'s best customers have already cut their orders, he stated.

"China business started in great volume early in the year, then faded out due to lack of finance." He illustrated, "South Africa, for some years one of our most desirable markets, apparently over-purchased at peak prices, and will require the first half of this year to bring consumption into line with supplies.

"Australia, our other good second-string market, is suffering from domestic indigestion and is expected to be out of the picture for some time. South America, while never a large or steady customer, became a substantial purchaser during the last few years. Now, due to the adverse exchange situation, trade prospects are decidedly meagre unless on a barter basis."

Mr. Sutton hit Canada's lumber policy of "exploiting foreign markets to pay for losses on domestic lumber."

Pacific Mills Adds New Line

Pacific Mills Ltd., Vancouver and Ocean Falls, B.C., has entered the kraft paper bag manufacturing field.

With an initial installation of four Series 80 Potdevin machines on the second floor of its Vancouver converting plant, the company reports it has a production potential of "more than 100,000 bags per day."

At present, its bag output is confined to self-opening, square kraft bags in the standard range of sizes up to 35 lb. capacity. High-grade kraft paper, manufactured at the Ocean Falls division, is used in basic weights from 25 to 50 pounds, and in either machine-glazed, medium stripe or machine-finished form. Kraft bags are sold to the jobbing trade under such B. C. Indian names as "Haida" and "Skookum."

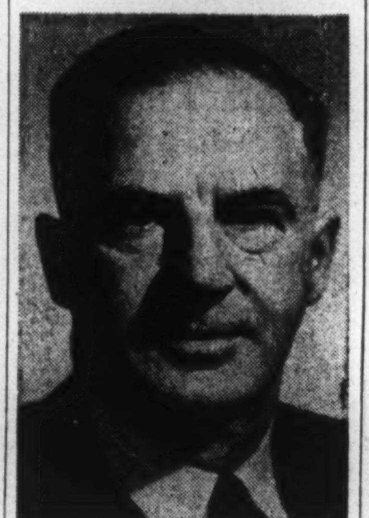
Decision to add the kraft bags to the already extensive range of converted paper products being manufactured by Pacific Mills, was prompted by "the dual objective of making its range of specialty paper products more complete, and to provide better service to its Western Canadian jobbing connections."

In addition to its own bag manufacturing activities, the company is supplying bag grades of Ocean Falls kraft to other Canadian paper converting accounts.

30 Victoria Vets Apply For Each Wartime Home

VICTORIA — Wartime Housing, pushing construction here of 50 more of its government-owned low-rent houses, reports 1,500 "live" applications from local veterans for this accommodation—30 veterans to each new house. Applications are "still pouring in." The 50 now going up will bring Wartime Housing's total here to 625.

BORDEN DIRECTOR



A. T. PEARSON

has been elected a director of The Borden Company, Limited, of Canada. Mr. Pearson is also Assistant General Controller and a member of the Board of Officers.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

STANDARD TIE & TIMBER WESTERN LTD. 1946 net profit was $123,411. The company began operations last June, following purchase of the assets of Penny Sawmills Ltd. However, as the purchase was dated as of Jan. 1, 1946, operations for the entire year were for the account of the company.

Sales of $562,735 and net profit, after all charges, of $123,411 for 1946, compare with sales of $295,153 and net profit of $15,390 for 1945. A very much higher export quota was obtained for the latter half of 1946. As a result, the average selling price per thousand ft. of lumber was substantially higher for the last six months of the year. Directors believe the higher price will be reflected also in earnings substantially throughout 1947. Expenditures for plant, of about $50,000, were mainly for logging equipment.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946
Lumber sales	$562,735
Net earnings	213,310
Less: Deb. int.	6,250
Amort. deb. disc.	825
Income tax	82,824
Net profit	123,411
Less: Pref. divd.	2,500
Surplus for year	120,911
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:	
Pref.: Earned	$123.41
Paid	2.50
Common*: Earned	0.81
None paid.	

*After 6 mos. pref. divds.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at:	Dec. 31 1946	▪Apr. 30 1946
Cash	$118,599	$11,692
Accts. rec.	27,453	61,296
Inventories	86,580	118,505
Deposits	9,183	6,983
Total curr. assets	241,815	198,476
Prep. & def. chgs.	59,677	4,672
Sinking fund	57,033	......
Bldgs. & equip.*	316,740	296,184
Timber limits	120,000	120,000
Organ. exp.	......	40,875
Total assets	795,265	660,207
Total curr. liabs.	165,735	114,449
Funded debt	250,000	250,000
Capital stock	284,000	255,875
Earned surplus	95,530	39,883
*After depr. of	35,852	10,000
Working capital	76,080	84,027

▪Pro forma, after organization.

ONTARIO BEAUTY SUPPLY CO. 1946 net profit was up 80% from 1945 retained profit. Sales totalled $976,435, up $126,616. This figure did not quite reach the company objective, but, in view of shortages existing in many lines of merchandise, it is considered quite gratifying, it is stated. Several new exclusive lines were added, and negotiations are currently in progress for additional lines.

With shortages being gradually eliminated, prospects of equal or greater sales volume in 1947 are reasonably promising, President G. E. Wilson states.

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Sales	$976,435	$849,819
Total net earnings	83,571	71,971
Less: Deprec.	1,202	1,670
Mtge. int.	489	......
Taxes▲	41,691	47,990
Net profit	40,189	22,311
Less: Pfd. divd.	17,250	......
Com. divd.	9,000	......
Surplus for year	13,939	22,311
▲Incl. ref. EPT	......	6,623
Earnings per Share† and Dividend Record:		
Before participation:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$2.68	$1.49
Incl. ref. EPT	2.68	1.93
After participation:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	1.34	1.10
Incl. ref. EPT	1.34	1.19
Paid	1.00+0.15	......
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	0.34	0.10
Incl. ref. EPT	0.34	0.19
Paid	0.15	......

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	▪1945
Cash & Dom. bds.	$96,132	$172,385
Accts., etc., rec.	132,803	84,487
Inventories	191,802	130,341
Total curr. assets	420,737	387,213
Misc. assets▲	12,308	14,222
Fixed assets*	36,406	36,780
Total assets	469,451	438,215
Accts. & tax. pay.	157,792	136,809
Other curr. liabs.	4,750	4,297
Total curr. liabs.	162,542	141,106
Deferred liab.	8,500	9,500
Capital stock	40,000	40,000
Earned surplus	258,409	247,609
*After depr. of	15,147	13,945
▲Incl. ref. EPT	11,059	10,477
Working capital	258,195	246,107

▪Pro forma, after capital reorganization.

SHEA'S WINNIPEG BREWERY 1946 net profit was up 247% from previous year's retained profit. The profit includes that of the company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, and the company's portion of profit of the partially-owned subsidiaries.

In Aug. last, 129,200 class A shares, (until then held by a private company) were offered the public. Relationships between the management and its subsidiaries and the employees and their elected representatives are on a harmonious basis, it is stated.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$1,807,980	$1,216,724
Less: Depr.	111,891	119,798
Excess purch. pr. subs. shs.	15,143	......
Income tax▲	1,030,186	904,283
Add: Asset sale	17,715	......
Net profit*	668,475	192,643
▲Incl. ref. EPT	45,300	144,764

*Note: Co's. report includes ref. EPT in net profit.

Earnings per Share†:	1946	1945
Cl. A: Excl. ref. EPT	$4.46	$1.28
Incl. ref. EPT	4.76	2.25
Cl. B: Excl. ref. EPT	3.26	0.61
Incl. ref. EPT	3.51	1.42

†Based on present outstanding capitalization.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at:	Dec. 31 1946	May 31 1946
Cash & Dom. bds.	$1,050,654	$610,419
Accts. rec.	90,439	428,304
Life ins., c.s.v.	......	13,147
Inventories	351,823	553,273
Total curr. assets	1,492,916	1,605,143
Prep. exp.§	28,701	89,936
Mtges. & ln. rec.	114,254	103,743
Invest. & adv. subs.	652,483	......
Misc. assets▲	261,646	586,268
Brewery*	346,291	619,797
Hotel prop.•	790,664	1,164,746
Goodwill	......	500,000
Total assets	3,686,955	4,669,633
Total curr. liabs.	645,077	1,313,786
Pension liab.	90,002	158,936
Hotel subs. res.	200,000	200,000
Min. int. in subs.	......	375,129
Capital stock	1,300,000	1,500,000
Earned surplus▲	1,451,876	1,121,782
*After depr. of	539,069	797,522
•After depr. of	736,385	987,657
▲Incl. ref. EPT	212,902	511,087
Working capital	847,839	291,357

§Incl. in curr. assets in co's. report.

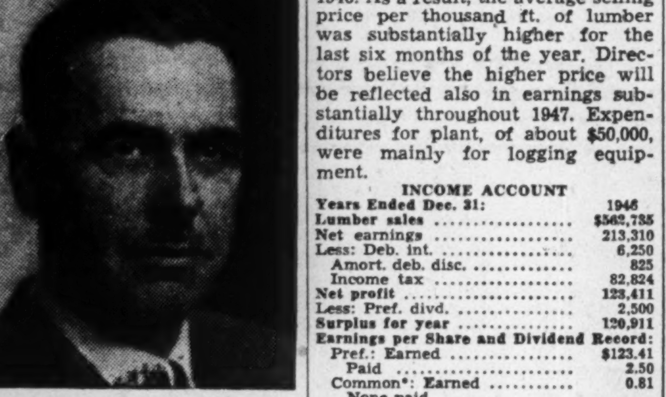
CANADA & DOMINION SUGAR CO. 1946 net profit was up 18.5%. Net earnings at $2,194,939 were up $413,408. Income from investments was $295,746 and profit on sale of bonds $54,246. Balance at year-end, after dividend payments, was $2,611,933.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net earnings*	$2,194,939	$1,781,531
Less: Deprec.	334,152	238,943
Income tax	800,000	630,000
Add: Bond sale	54,247	28,050
Net profit	1,115,034	940,638
Less: Dividends	1,200,000	1,200,000
Deficit for year	84,966	259,362
*Incl. other inc. of.	295,746	303,784
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Common: Earned	$0.74	$0.63
Paid	0.80	0.80

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	$255,284	$345,428
Invest. in bonds▲	9,081,914	10,081,101
Accts. rec.	1,651,359	1,300,167
Inventories	7,682,189	6,403,883
Total curr. assets	18,670,746	18,130,579
Misc. assets	166,861	175,335
Fixed assets*	4,105,185	3,994,614
Total assets	22,942,792	22,300,528
Total curr. liab.	2,455,858	1,728,628
Reserves	2,875,000	2,875,000
Capital stock	14,000,000	14,000,000
Distrib. surplus	1,000,000	1,000,000
Earned surplus	2,611,934	2,696,900
*After depr. of	5,417,302	5,218,240
▲Market value	9,489,500	10,292,500
Working capital	16,214,888	16,401,951



O. D. JOHNSTON

Has been appointed president of Gooderham & Worts Limited, Toronto, producers of beverage and industrial alcohols since 1832. Mr. Johnston graduated from The University of Toronto as a Bachelor of Science in chemical engineering. He had a varied business and technical career before joining Gooderham & Worts Limited in 1937 as manager of the Industrial Division. In 1939 he was elected to the board of directors, and two years later was named vice-president, assuming full responsibility for plant and production.

Mr. Johnston served three years with the Canadian Army in World War I before graduating from University in 1923. He is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers; the Chemical Institute of Canada; The Engineers Club; the Albany Club; and the Kiwanis Club of Toronto.

Regular, Frequent
CANADIAN FREIGHT SERVICES
to and from

CUBA
BR. HONDURAS
GUATEMALA
COSTA RICA
PANAMA
COLOMBIA
Puerto Rico
DOMINICAN REP.
Haiti
*Guadeloupe, Martinique
CURAÇAO
VENEZUELA
*occasional calls

Loading Saint John
S.S. "Shakespeare Park" May 19/21 for Guanta, Puerto Cabello and Maracaibo, Venezuela.

Loading Montreal
M.S. "Apollo" May 17/21; M.S. "Benny" June 11/14, for La Guaira, Venezuela; Curacao, N.W.I.; Barranquilla, Colombia.

Sailings from Montreal (summer months), Saint John and Halifax (year round).

For further information, apply to Saguenay Terminals Ltd., 1700 Sun Life Bldg., Montreal. (Telephone BElair 1571).

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MONTREAL-BRITAIN
BY B·O·A·C SPEEDBIRD
AUSTRALIA · NEW ZEALAND · BERMUDA · MIDDLE EAST · SOUTH AFRICA · WEST AFRICA · INDIA · FAR EAST · ENGLAND · SCOTLAND · IRELAND · CANADA · UNITED STATES

FROM MONTREAL—MONDAY . . . TO LONDON VIA GLASGOW
FROM NEW YORK—WEDNESDAY, —FRIDAY, —SUNDAY } TO LONDON VIA SHANNON
—TUESDAY . . TO LONDON VIA GLASGOW

FARE FROM	MONTREAL	NEW YORK
ONE WAY	$312	$325
ROUND TRIP	$561.60	$586.70

(Plus 15% Government Tax)

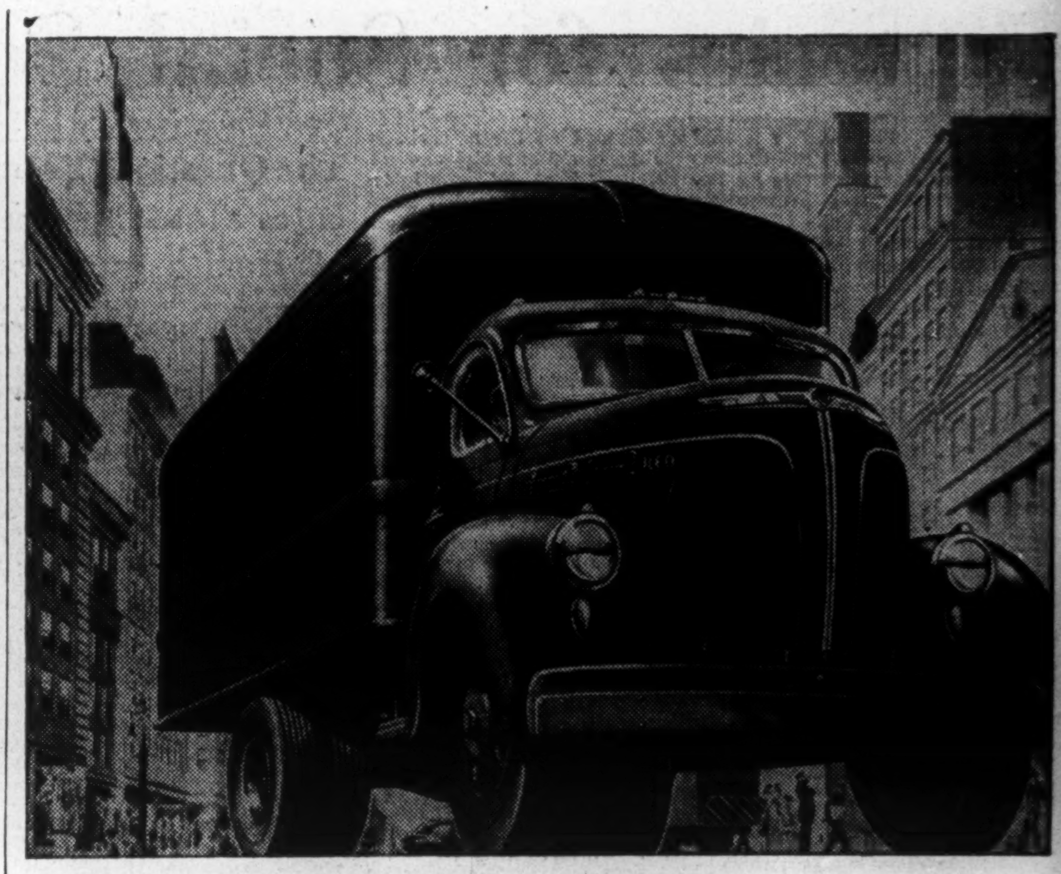
FLY THE ATLANTIC OVERNIGHT BY B.O.A.C. SPEEDBIRD . . . Luncheon in Montreal, Breakfast in Britain . . . Enjoy traditional British courtesy . . . complimentary meals . . . steward and stewardess service.

YOUR TRAVEL AGENT IS OUR LOCAL OFFICE. Bookings can also be made through most other airline and railway offices — or at B.O.A.C. City Office, 1465 Peel Street, Montreal. Tel: MArquette 5751.

SPEEDBIRD SERVICE
SPEEDBIRD SERVICE gives you nine years' Trans-Atlantic flying experience in some 3,000 crossings. Speedbird Routes cover 70,000 miles, link five continents. Speedbird Fleets fly more than 450,000 miles weekly.

USE B.O.A.C. AIR EXPRESS NOW FOR FAST EFFICIENT CONTACT WITH WORLD MARKETS.

B·O·A·C BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION
SPEEDBIRD SERVICE · OVER THE ATLANTIC · AND ACROSS THE WORLD



For MORE-LOAD Economy : : :

More-Load design is a money-saving Reo feature: It provides more load space on shorter wheelbase with balanced weight distribution, gives shorter turning radius and greater accessibility. In every detail and every dimension Reo is *all truck*—from the powerful, precision-built Gold Crown engines, with crankshafts hardened by special process, to the massive cold-riveted frame structures and the dual primary brakes which utilize braking areas more effectively. Reo is also a leading manufacturer of buses and these, as well as Reo trucks and tractors, bring you every modern feature.

The dependability, economy and long life of Reo products and Reo's helpful service to clients have contributed to transportation progress in many countries for more than 40 years. New Reo equipment is now being delivered as fast as possible through a nation-wide sales and service organization. REO MOTOR COMPANY of Canada, Ltd., Leaside, Toronto.

STANDARDIZE ON REO

REO : : : BUILT, SOLD AND SERVICED IN CANADA

SQUALL LAKE GOLD MINES reports diamond drilling completed, and next stage will be sinking of a shaft, as soon as men and materials are available.

It is hoped that hydro power will be available when the sinking program starts, with a permanent road expected to be completed to the camp by the end of this summer.

Balance sheet at Dec. 31, 1946, shows $14,752 current assets on hand, exclusive of $2,507 of supplies, against liabilities of $3,060.

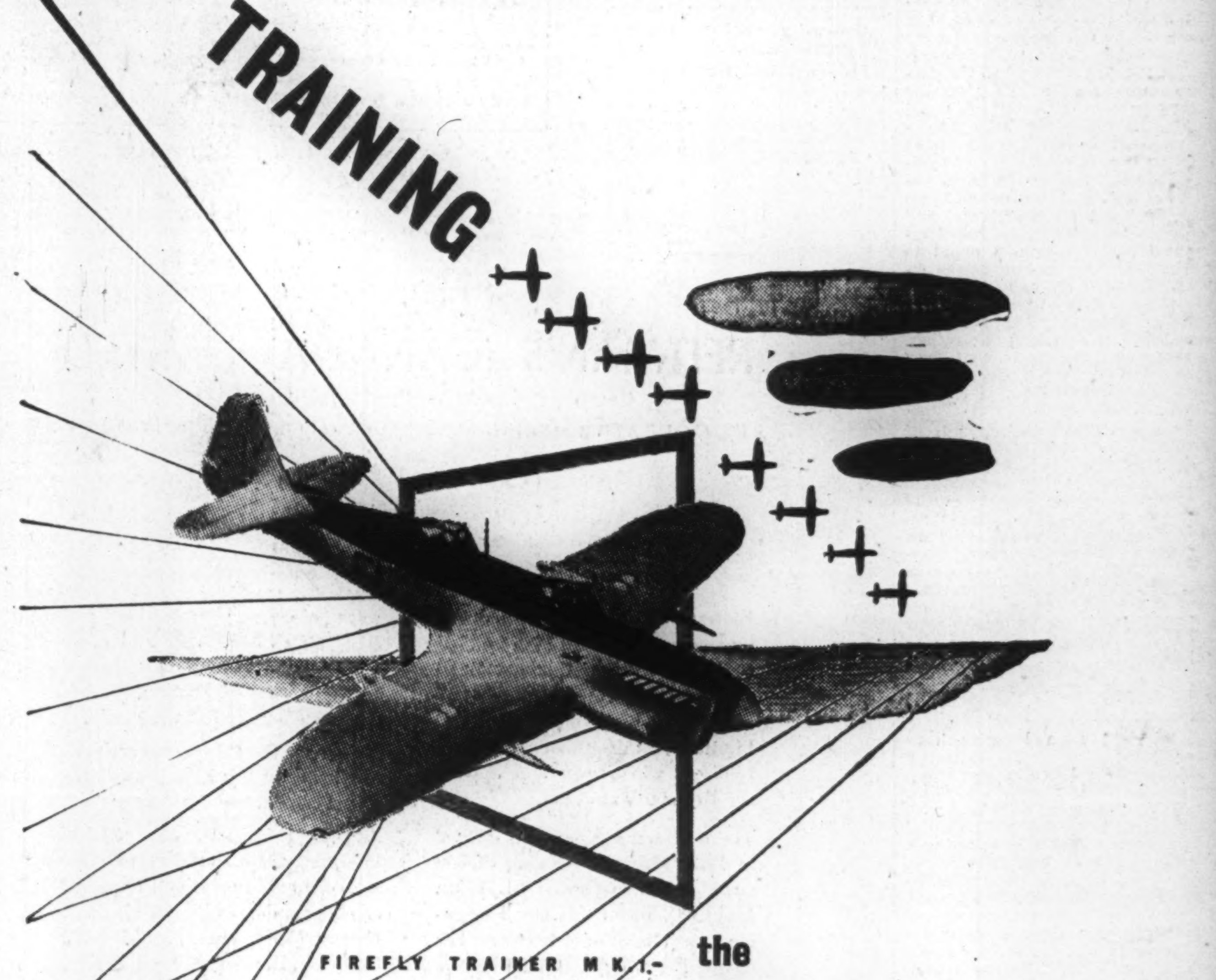
* * *

LAKE EXPANSE GOLD MINES No. 1 zone might respond more favorably to underground development, Engineer J. L. Hough, states in 1946 annual report. Further expenditures of the property should be deferred until better knowledge or nearby developments offer a new point of attack, Mr. Hough adds.

Thirty-nine of the 62 holes drilled were along a length of 1,000 ft. of No. 1 zone. Work served to outline the general picture but showed such variation in widths and values between closely adjoining holes that calculation was at best an approximation.

Current assets were $86,672 and current liabilities $657 as at Dec. 31, 1946.

FIRST-LINE SQUADRON OPERATIONAL



the Sure Foundation of a Fighting Service

The Firefly Trainer is unique in its new class — for tactical training at high speeds and under combat conditions.

FAIREY

THE FAIREY AVIATION COMPANY LIMITED HAYES, MIDDX., ENGLAND
London Office: 24 Bruton Street, London, W.I.

Construction Trends

By CLIVE CHATTOE

Stop Suicidal Building Cost Push CCA Warns Labor, Material Makers

"Construction costs, very nearly doubled in seven years, are too high for continued full employment of the industry;

"They constitute serious threat to over-all employment and the stability of the Canadian economy;

"Labor has a very great responsibility for the construction cost rise, and for its abatement and reversal."

These, in essence, are important conclusions which the Canadian Construction Association recently put squarely before the workers and the nation in an unprecedented warning. Said the 30-year-old national organization of employing contractors, manufacturers and distributors in a carefully weighed statement from Ottawa after wide consultation:

"The most serious cost problem facing the industry is the reduction in individual worker productivity since 1939."

The CCA suggests that men on building jobs today, and the men behind them in building material plants, are producing less per manhour in relation to pre-war standards than almost any comparable group in the Dominion.

• • •

Blames Worker Lethargy For 30% Labor Cost Hike

What this has meant to buyers of new houses, buildings and engineering structures becomes apparent in the CCA assertion that a 30% hike in over-all construction cost must be attributed directly to decline in productivity per man on top of material price increases of 70%—much of which represents manufacturers' higher labor costs, and a construction wage rate rise of 45%.

"Combined effect of these factors—considered with delays caused by material shortage, and with demands of owners for service and design refinements—has been to push construction costs up 75% to 90%, depending on the type of work involved."

Denial is offered that contractors generally "making a good thing" of the inflated market. "Contractors' overhead and profit are down since 1939, according to Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures to the end of 1945. They are not a factor in soaring construction costs."

The CCA's suggested remedy: "Increase individual productivity. Continue industrial peace. Postpone less essential construction. Manufacturers and contractors to seek return to firm prices. Increase efficiency in construction site operations. Develop a greater labor force. Reduce incentive-destroying taxation."

Emphasizing that its call is upon management as well as labor the CCA said:

"Stability and competitive firm-price bidding can be based only on assumption that material prices and wages will not be subject to unpredictable increase. When such conditions are achieved, the cost-plus contract can be dispensed with in ordinary construction operations."

The construction leaders decry what they call lack of national discipline in regard to less essential construction.

"There can be no stability in construction while demand so far exceeds supply. Our advisory committee on materials, reporting to Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe last year, emphasized repeatedly that until materials begin to equal demand postponement of less essential projects is vital.

"The present attitude of federal and municipal governments makes it clear there is little hope of official leadership in this direction."

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

POWELL RIVER CO. 1946 net profit was up 69.7% from previous year's retained profit. Production of newsprint increased by 38,699 tons to 226,488 tons; sulphite pulp and other products were down 12,034 tons to 40,236 tons. Of the total newsprint sold 12% went to Canadian consumers at a lower price than could have been obtained in export markets. This is nearly double the average supplied Canadian consumers by the whole of the Canadian newsprint industry, it is stated.

Substantial expenditures were made on the postwar development program and timber holdings, resulting in a net increase of $2,975,554 in fixed assets. Purchases of standing timber were made during the year. At the close of the year progress on the diversification and development program was proceeding satisfactorily, the report states. The large hydraulic log barker came into partial operation in December, and when this unit is brought into full operation with other auxiliary equipment it will effect considerable wood savings. The hydro-electric development is well under way and should be completed during the year.

A contract has been awarded for purchase and installation of another newsprint machine of modern design. This machine is scheduled to come into operation in 1948.

Demand for all company products continues to be very strong and sales are limited only by the company's ability to produce, it is stated.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$6,087,034	$6,231,002
Less: Depr. & depl.	1,285,048	1,171,896
Income taxδ	2,365,700	3,104,500
Add: Asset sale	4,102	72,537
Net profit	2,440,378	2,027,144
Less: Divds.	2,151,512	1,460,081
Surplus for year	288,866	567,063
δIncl. ref. EPT	......	375,500
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Ord.: Excl. ref. EPT	$2.56	$1.51
Incl. ref. EPT	2.56	1.79
Paid	1.60	1.05

Note: Adjusted earnings for 1945, comparable to 1946, would be: net profit $2,920,012, equal to $2.17 per sh. (See ‡ footnote to balance sheet).

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & Dom. bds.	$3,987,179	$3,820,769
Accts. rec.	2,255,508	2,715,427
Tax recov.	2,515,207	......
Inventories	2,428,635	2,274,565
Total curr. assets	11,186,529	8,810,761
Misc. assetsδ	608,677	1,453,823
Fixed assets	32,892,420	29,740,688
Timber hold., cost*	2,944,409	3,120,586
Total assets	47,632,035	43,125,858
Total curr. liab.	1,831,693	3,237,113
Res. dep. fix. assets	24,754,724	22,959,009
Insurance fund	96,922	96,913
Capital stock	7,396,025	7,396,025
Earned surplus†	‡13,552,671	9,436,798
†Incl. ref. EPT	84,185	934,785
δIncl. ref. EPT	123,488	974,088
*After depletion.		
Working capital	9,354,836	5,573,648

‡Reflects net credit of $3,677,607 arising from tax, depreciation, depletion and other adjust. for 1940-45.

LANGLEY'S LTD. 1946 net profit was practically unchanged from 1945, a $12,668 increase in net earnings being overcome by substantially increased income tax provision. The company has been able to handle the largest number of units and gross dollar volume of business in its history. The improved labor supply has been a big factor in higher operations.

Two new stores were opened in Toronto which should help to increase the volume of business, it is said. Additional stores will be opened when premises are available in carefully selected locations.

Langley's of Hamilton, a subsidiary, handled, during its fiscal year ending Feb. 22, 1947, the largest volume of business since it opened in that city.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$71,079	$58,411
Less: Deprec.	31,440	33,738
Income tax res.	15,274	186
Net profit	24,365	24,487
Less: Pref. divds.	16,971	......
Surplus for year	7,394	24,487
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Earned	$4.31	$4.33
Paid	3.00	nil
Common: Earned	d0.73	d0.73
None paid.		

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & Dom. bds.	$203,280	$224,045
Accts. rec.	81,385	42,231
Life ins. c.s.v.	35,370	34,384
Inventories	36,916	36,162
Total curr. assets	356,951	336,822
Subsid. invest.	125,000	125,000
Misc. assets	56,191	45,980
Fixed assets*	606,198	618,136
Total assets	1,144,340	1,125,938
Total curr. liab.	37,878	36,021
Capital stock	784,732	784,732
Capital surplus	239,690	239,690
Earned surplus	82,040	65,495
*After depr. of	508,226	493,619
Working capital	319,073	300,801

HUDSON BAY MORTGAGE CO. (in voluntary liquidation) net profit for the year ended Dec. 2, 1946, was $1,000 ($1,643 the previous year). Revenue was $3,124; $2,144 was interest on mortgage loans and agreement for sale. During the year eight vacant lots held by the company were sold. At year end reserve for possible loss on properties of $2,880 was credited to the property account leaving a net book value of $251 for the seven vacant lots held by the company. No provision has been made for taxes on profits, as the company is claiming a refund of portion of the 1943 taxes, which will more than offset tax liability for the current year.

	1946	1945
Liab. to public, etc.*	nil	$288
Shareholders' equity	$94,552	95,956
*Secured by:		
Mtges. & sls. agree.	30,573	45,592
Properties	250	4,005
Liquid assetsδ	63,729	46,647
Total	94,552	96,244
δIncluding Dominion bonds.		
Earned per pf. share	$0.16	$0.27
No dividends paid.		

JAMAICA PUBLIC SERVICE 1946 net profit was up 11.7%. Total operating revenue for the twelfth consecutive year set a new high, reaching $1,850,800 ($1,609,800 in 1945). All departments showed substantial gains with electric revenue increases providing $219,000 of the total $241,000 gain. The tramway department was able to maintain its income level for the year by continued overcrowding of the cars. A noticeable slackening of business was notable at year end as automobiles became available.

Electric sales amounted to 45,282,000 kw.h. (36,076,000). Increased requirements of residential, rural irrigation and commercial customers were primarily responsible for the gain, as these classes increased their use by 28%, 69% and 23% respectively. An extended drought in growing season made operation of water pumps necessary.

Completion of the new White River hydro plant in 1945 placed company in position to handle the sharply increased loads of 1946. Construction expenditures totalled $341,300.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$682,503	$623,150
Less: Int. & amort.	99,263	103,331
Retirement res.	125,000	110,900
Income taxes	122,368	108,408
Net profit	336,872	301,411
Less appropriations:		
Pref. divds.*	25,067	25,994
Pref. B divds.*	21,992	21,992
Pref. C divds.*	16,150	16,150
Pref. D divds.*	64,266	61,097
Common divds.	91,800	91,800
Surplus for year	117,597	84,378
*Jamaica Public Service Co.		
Times Int. and Amort. Earned:		
Before retire. res.	6.89	6.03
After retire. res.	5.63	4.97
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Common: Earned	$1.55	$1.31
Paid	0.68	0.68

Note:—Figures converted from £ sterling at rate of $4.86⅔ to the £.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	$289,082	$45,758
Accts. rec.	251,466	182,275
Inventories	450,425	373,760
Total curr. assets	990,973	601,793
Unamort. bond disc.	51,120	159,715
Misc. assets	151,123	113,195
Fixed assets	7,052,823	6,721,794
Total assets	8,245,739	7,596,497
Bank overdraft	......	100,714
Accts., tax., etc., pay.	369,707	338,592
Total curr. liab.	369,707	439,306
Def. cred., etc.	4,414	15,858
Retire., etc., res.	1,414,385	1,312,612
Sub. deb. stk.	2,433,333	1,739,546
Capital stock	3,314,383	3,314,383
Capital surplus	71,567	71,567
Earned surplus	637,950	703,225
Working capital	621,266	162,487

WILLIAM S. LESLIE

has been elected chairman of the board of A. C. Leslie & Co.

ACA Begins Choice of 'Man of Year'

Nominations are now being received for the four 1947 awards of the Association of Canadian Advertisers to men and women "who have made noteworthy contributions to the industrial and commercial development of Canada through their advertising activities."

The award to Canadian advertising's "man of the year" will be made at the annual ACA convention in Toronto in October.

Nominations are being made by advertising executives and top management officials of business across Canada. The awards jury is composed of: Morgan Eastman, Canadian Association of Advertising Agencies; Douglas Scott, Canadian Association of Broadcasters; W. J. J. Butler, C.D.N.A.; George W. James, C.W.N.A.; N. Roy Perry, Periodical Press Association; C. R. Brenchley, Poster Advertising Association; and L. E. Phenner and Harold E. Stephenson, A.C.A. Two others, representing graphic arts and advertisers at large, are yet to be appointed. Secretary of the jury is Athol McQuarrie, general manager of A.C.A.

PURITY FLOUR MILLS has advised that an additional 870 cumulative redeemable preference shares have been purchased in the open market and redeemed and cancelled, thereby reducing the number of shares outstanding to 39,690.

SAVE AND PLAN

Plan for the things you want most and accumulate the required funds through a Canada Permanent Savings Account. Regular deposits soon build a fund for obligations, emergencies and future expenditures. Savings earn 2%.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation

Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $73,000,000

Don't Worry Over Lost Button; 963.1 Millions Made in 1945

So you haven't got the third button on your best shirt? Or the right back button on your trousers?

Don't blame Canada's button manufacturers. They turned out 963.1 million buttons in 1945. If they didn't turn out the one you need, you should change your style, because here's what they produced, by the gross:

Molded	3,385,846
Pearl	366,863
Plastic	836,028
Metal	1,127,828
Covered buttons	46,900
Celluloid	54,761
Leather, fibre etc.	870,112

The quantity was up 10% from 1944, while gross value of production increased $310,804 to $3.7 millions. That production included buckles, $52,451; zipper fasteners, $85,165; other fasteners, $130,574; and other products, $722,174.

The growth of plastics is reflected in the increased quantity and value. In 1945, manufacturers used 2.2 million lb. of plastic materials to turn out 836,000 gross of plastic buttons worth $616,227 against two million lb. for 757,000 gross worth $500,900 in 1944.

As a consoling thought, replacement of those buttons you lost helped to provide employment for 944 persons in 21 establishments, all in Ontario and Quebec, and salaries and wages of $1,348,191.

T. A. Richardson & Co.

Members
The Toronto Stock Exchange
Montreal Curb Market — The Winnipeg Grain Exchange

LISTED AND UNLISTED INDUSTRIAL AND MINING SECURITIES

11 KING ST. W., TORONTO — WAverley 7881

OFFICES:
Toronto Hamilton Timmins Kirkland Lake
Noranda, P.Q. Val D'Or, P.Q.

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS

For the Year Ended 31st December, 1946

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

Your Directors herewith submit their Annual Report for the year 1946.

Revenue:			
Operating Revenue—Tramways	$19,435,626.25		
" " Autobus	5,063,220.86		
			$24,498,847.11
Expenses:			
Tramways			
Operating Expenses	$10,906,860.05		
Maintenance and Renewals	3,570,838.84		
		$14,477,698.89	
Operating Expenses and Mainten.	$ 4,096,887.28		
Autobus			
Depreciation	747,898.75		
		4,844,786.03	
Taxes (other than Income Taxes)		575,707.89	
City of Montreal Rental		500,000.00	
			20,398,192.81
Net Operating Revenue			$ 4,100,654.30
Other Income:			
Interest on Securities, Call Loans, etc.	$ 165,187.95		
Dividends	75,545.75		
			240,733.70
			$ 4,341,388.00
Deductions:			
Interest on Bonds	$ 2,065,628.00		
Exchange	50,568.39		
Amortization of Bond Discount and Expenses	10,942.00		
			2,127,138.39
			$ 2,214,249.61
Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes			788,000.00
Net Income transferred to Surplus			$ 1,426,249.61

SURPLUS AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1946

Balance at beginning of period		$ 2,100,629.36
Net Income as per Profit and Loss Statement		1,426,249.61
Transferred from Contingent Reserve		9,000.00
		$ 3,535,878.97
Deduct:		
Transferred to Depreciation Reserve	$ 1,000,000.00	
Reserve for Financing	187,376.68	
Prem. paid on Bonds purch. for Sinking Fund	1,940.00	
		1,189,316.68
Balance at end of period		$ 2,346,562.29

OPERATING:

The number of revenue passengers carried during the year was 396,480,489, an increase of 10,905,448 over the previous year, and the largest number carried by the Company in any one year.

The number of miles operated by the various vehicles is as follows:

Tramways	36,062,955
Buses	13,838,159
Trolley Buses	314,174

a total of 50,215,288 miles. The average daily operation covered 137,576 miles and such operations were in large part, carried on in streets where traffic conditions presented many difficulties.

TAXES, SNOW REMOVAL AND CITY RENTAL:

Included in operating costs for the year are the following:

City of Montreal:	
Snow Removal, Taxes and Annual Rental	$ 1,490,225.17
Other Municipalities:	
Snow Removal and Taxes	58,572.16
Federal Government:	
Income Tax, Gasoline Tax, etc.	878,561.41
Provincial Government:	
Taxes, Gasoline, etc.	363,593.29
	$ 2,790,952.03

The Company, from 1918 to December 31st, 1946, has paid the following amounts to the City of Montreal:

On Account of Snow Removal	$ 6,441,325.66	
On Account of Annual Rental	11,861,711.60	
On Account of Taxes	12,737,248.32	
		$31,040,285.58
The Company has also expended for Maintenance of Street Pavement a further sum		4,574,124.04
		$35,614,409.62

CAPITAL ACCOUNT:

The total amount expended on Capital Account during the year was $2,011,893.28.

INCOME TAX:

In the Annual Reports for 1943, 1944 and 1945 reference was made to proceedings pending in the Department of Income Tax with reference to the Company's income tax liability. An arrangement in respect to these matters has been arrived at with the Department of Income Tax and is now being finalized. The Company's auditors have certified that in their opinion, based upon the arrangements arrived at, the reserves which have been set up by the Company for the purpose are sufficient to meet any additional amount of Income and Excess Profits taxes which may be found to be due by the Company for the years 1942 to 1945 inclusive.

LABOUR RELATIONS:

A Labour Agreement has been entered into with the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, effective until July 1st, 1947.

ROLLING STOCK:

BUSES:

Forty (40) new buses ordered for delivery in 1945 were received in the spring of 1946.

Of another one hundred (100) buses ordered for 1946 delivery, sixty (60) were received within the year.

The balance of the order, namely forty (40) buses, were delivered early in 1947.

The Company has purchased another fifty (50) gas buses and forty (40) trolley buses for delivery in 1947.

Some of the Company's larger sweepers and freight cars have been equipped with snow-plows and heavy spreader wings. These have proved to be more efficient than the sweepers formerly equipped with rattan, which is now unobtainable, and the new type of equipment will probably be standardized for the future.

Two (2) 4-wheel-drive, 6-ton trucks have been purchased from war surplus. These trucks were equipped with sheer plows and Willet graders. Their performance in cutting down ice formation on tracks has been very satisfactory.

TRACK CONSTRUCTION AND RENEWALS:

In addition to ordinary maintenance, track renewals were completed in the following streets:

TANGENT TRACK:

St. Denis, St. Catherine to Ontario	2,615	feet single track
Notre Dame, McCord to Colborne	1,669	" " "
St. Lawrence, St. Catherine to Ontario	1,266	" " "
St. James, Glen to St. Remi	1,300	" " "
St. James, St. Gabriel to St. Lawrence	554	" " "

SPECIAL TRACKWORK was installed at the following intersections:

Rachel and St. Denis	Wellington and McGill
Ontario and Amherst	Notre Dame and Viau
Laurier and Papineau	Craig and Gosford
Rachel and St. Lawrence.	

Grade revision and reconditioning were carried out on 23,100 feet of single track, the main items being: St. Denis Street; Gilford to C.P.R. Subway; and the Lachine Line, from September Avenue to Senecal.

TRACK REMOVALS: 8,227 feet of single track were removed, the principal item being on Querbes Avenue, Blair to Ogilvy, for a length of 5,655 feet.

ELECTRIC SWITCHES: New electric switches were installed in five locations, bringing the total of such installations to 77.

BUILDINGS:

The erection of two large buildings was commenced during the year, both located on the Youville Shop property.

THE CREMAZIE SHOP—for the repair of buses. The Company's original repair shop is located at the St. Henry Garage, the first section of which was built in 1926. This shop has proved to be inadequate for the number of buses presently in operation, and the new repair shop has been designed for the maintenance of a fleet of at least 600 buses, with provision for future extension when required.

Estimated Cost: $1,100,000.00.

THE VILLERAY GARAGE: An increase in the number of buses in service has made necessary the erection of this new operating garage to serve 120 buses.

Estimated Cost: $550,000.00.

TWO-WAY, F.M. RADIO COMMUNICATION SYSTEM:

Three (3) light automotive vehicles have been equipped with radio apparatus for the use of special traffic supervisors. Two of these vehicles are employed in the Company's east and west divisions during the day, while the third will operate continuously throughout the night.

This mobile service has operated to great advantage during snowstorms and where unexpected blockades have occurred on the system.

TRAFFIC CONGESTION:

Congestion of traffic in most of the City streets has seriously affected the regularity of the Company's service, particularly in the centre of the City and during the rush-hour periods. This situation is not improving and the Company is unable to handle effectively its volume of traffic that must be routed through the main downtown streets and intersections.

To provide some measure of relief, the City has introduced certain remedial measures, such as, One-way Streets, elimination of parking in certain locations, and the adjustment and modernization of traffic signals, and it is hoped that they will be further extended. These measures, while helpful, will not, however, meet and solve the problem of traffic congestion.

Your Directors are convinced that no substantial improvement in traffic conditions can be obtained without the expenditure of a large amount of money. It is suggested that the first and most urgent requirement is the building of subways, and that this work should be given precedence over other projects, such as street widening and the construction of expressways through the congested sections of the City.

Your Directors desire to place on record their sincere appreciation of the faithful and efficient service of the Officers and employees of the Company throughout the year.

Submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors.

R. N. WATT,
President.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

As at December 31st, 1946

ASSETS

Current Assets:			
Cash and Demand Deposits	$ 2,925,677.29		
Call Loans	4,725,000.00		
		$ 7,650,677.29	
Marketable Securities, at cost (Market Value $1,795,151.00)		1,708,557.50	
Accounts Receivable		38,919.86	
Inventories of track and overhead materials, Street Car and Autobus repair parts and supplies, etc., at cost (as determined and certified to by Officials of the Company)		1,178,234.24	
Due by Employees on Victory Loan Subscriptions		113,540.75	
Accrued Interest Receivable		40,185.67	
			$10,730,115.11
Investments:			
Company's own Bonds (Par Value $98,300.00)		$ 71,673.51	
Securities of Affiliates		1,325,248.33	
Securities held for account of Guarantee Fund (Market Value $520,625.00)		500,000.00	
Securities held for account of Autobus Deprec., Financing and other Reserves (Market Value $4,136,062.00)		3,950,000.00	
			5,846,921.84
Fixed Assets:			
Property, Plant and Equipment		$55,367,426.78	
Less Reserves—			
Maintenance and Renewals	$ 374,222.29		
Depreciation, General	10,000,000.00		
Depreciation, Autobus	1,758,269.82		
		12,132,492.11	
			43,234,934.67
Deferred Charges:			
Prepaid Taxes		$ 4,133.17	
Uniforms—amount applicable 1947 operations		11,866.98	
Prepaid Insurance, Rents, etc.		42,399.05	
Unamortized Bond Discount and Expenses		90,566.09	
			148,965.29
Other Assets:			
Operators' Ticket Advance Account		$ 65,000.00	
Refundable portion of Dominion of Canada Excess Profits Tax		291,884.40	
			356,884.40
			$60,317,821.31

LIABILITIES, CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS

Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable		$ 743,665.10	
Wages		414,268.79	
Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes, less amounts paid on account		2,857,453.80	
Other Taxes		28,496.58	
Bond Interest		322,962.88	
Provision for claims for Injuries and Damages		700,000.00	
Montreal Tramways Mutual Benefit Association		354,754.95	
City of Montreal Rental		125,000.00	
Employees' Security Deposits		38,743.23	
			$ 5,585,345.33
Funded Debt:			
First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds due July 1, 1951 (Payable at holder's option in Canadian or U. S. currency or in sterling)		$15,500,000.00	
General Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds due April 1, 1955, Series "A" (Payable at holder's option in Canadian or U. S. currency or in sterling)			
5%	$ 2,564,100.00		
4½%	266,400.00		
	$ 2,830,500.00		
Series "B" (Payable in Canadian currency)			
5%	$21,078,900.00		
4½%	1,834,100.00		
	$22,913,000.00		
Bonds not yet presented for exchange			
5%	$ 300,700.00		
4½%	3,200.00		
	$ 303,900.00		
		26,047,400.00	
			41,547,400.00
Reserves (In accordance with provisions of Contract):			
Contingent Reserve		$ 300,000.00	
Other Reserves, including refundable portion of Dominion of Canada Excess Profits Tax		406,660.19	
			706,660.19
Reserves (For Company's Account):			
Reserve for Financing		$ 2,356,158.30	
Reserve for Redemption of Unpresented Tickets		500,000.00	
Reserve for Exchange on U. S. Dollars		209,000.00	
Other Reserves		66,695.20	
			3,131,853.50
Capital Stock:			
70,000 shares of $100.00 par value			7,000,000.00
Surplus			2,346,562.29
			$60,317,821.31

NOTE:

Balances payable when earned, under the Operating Contract with the City of Montreal:		
To the Company, on Financing Allowance		$ 662,960.58
To the City of Montreal, for unearned rental to December 31st, 1941	*$ 3,830,982.45	
Less paid in the years 1937 and 1938 in virtue of Provincial Government Acts, sanctioned May 20, 1937, and April 12, 1938	1,250,000.00	
		$ 2,580,982.45

The City of Montreal, in appeals pending before the Provincial Transportation and Communications Board, has protested the allocation of earnings under the Operating Contract by the Montreal Tramways Commission and, on the basis of its allegations as to the proper manner in which such earnings should have been allocated in past years, claims that the aforementioned amount of $2,580,982.45 with interest is now payable, which claim the Company does not admit.

Signed on behalf of the Directors:
Beaudry Leman }
W. Taylor-Bailey } Directors.

Certified Correct:
A. A. Boire,
Chief Accountant.

Verified in accordance with our Report of this date.

SHARP, MILNE & CO., C.A.
Auditors.

Montreal, March 3rd, 1947.

Montreal, March 3rd, 1947.

Montreal Tramways Company,
Montreal, Quebec.

We have examined the balance sheet of Montreal Tramways Company as at December 31st, 1946, and the related statements of profit and loss and surplus for the year 1946, have reviewed the system of internal control and the accounting procedures of the Company, and, without making a detailed audit of the transactions, have examined or tested accounting records of the Company and other supporting evidence, by methods and to the extent we deemed appropriate. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards applicable in the circumstances and included all procedures which we considered necessary.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet, with notes appended thereto, and related statements of profit and loss and of surplus present fairly the position of Montreal Tramways Company at December 31st, 1946, and the results of the operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

(Signed) SHARP, MILNE & CO., C.A.,
Auditors.

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Admitted Assets	$6,784,348.81
Surplus	3,180,060.58
Dom. Govt. Deposit	2,378,615.74

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Where Is the 'Brass' of Yesteryear?

Many Former Army, Navy and Air Force Heads Back on "Civvy Street"

Where are the generals, the admirals, the air vice-marshals and air marshals who not so long ago were the directors and executives of the greatest undertaking in the history of this country?

What are they doing today, the "brass" who built Canada's armed forces from the pea-shooter stage into a modern juggernaut on land, sea and in the air?

Many are still in uniform; others have retired, but many have either taken up where they left off or have carved new niches for themselves in the business world. Here's a partial list indicating what they are doing on "Civvie St.:"

ARMY

Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, former chief of staff, now Canadian representative on the Atomic Control Commission and member Permanent Board of Joint Defense.

Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, former chief of staff, now retired.

Lt.-Gen. Guy Simonds, still in uniform; now infantry instructor at Imperial Defense College in Britain.

Lt.-Gen. P. J. Montague, former chief of staff, CMHQ, now Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Manitoba.

Maj.-Gen. V. W. Odlum, first commander of 2nd Division; now ambassador to China.

Maj.-Gen. G. W. Pearkes, V.C., former commander of 1st Can. Div.; now Member of Parliament for Nanaimo.

Maj.-Gen. C. B. Price; commanded 3rd Can. Infantry Div.; now managing director of Elmhurst Dairy, Montreal, and president Canadian Legion.

Maj.-Gen. H. F. G. Letson; commanded Can. Army Staff in Italy; now secretary to Governor-General.

Maj.-Gen. J. H. Roberts; commander on Dieppe raid; living in England and acting as Canadian representative on Imperial Graves Commission.

Maj.-Gen. A. E. Potts; commanded 6th Can. Div. in Canada (Home Service), 2nd Can. Infantry Brigade on Spitzbergen raid, now on Board of Review, DVA.

Maj.-Gen. H. A. Young, former adjutant general; now president Wartime Housing; vice-president Central Mortgage and Housing.

Maj.-Gen. H. N. Ganong; commanded 3rd Can. Infantry Brigade; 8th Div.; GOC combined Newfoundland and Canadian military forces; now president Ganong Chocolates, St. Stephens, N.B.

Maj.-Gen. R. F. L. Keller; commanded 3rd Can. Infantry Div. during assault on Normandy beaches; now retired and not believed engaged in civilian occupation.

Maj.-Gen. D. C. Spry; commanded 3rd Div. after Gen. Keller wounded; vice-chief of general staff in Canada; now head of the Canadian Boy Scout Movement.

Maj.-Gen. J. V. Young: was Master General of the Ordnance; now president Hamilton Cottons, Hamilton, Ont.

Maj.-Gen. R. B. Gibson; was vice-chief of general staff, Ottawa; now Commissioner of Penitentiaries.

Maj.-Gen. A. E. Walford; Adjutant-Gen., Ottawa; now secretary-treasurer and comptroller, Henry Morgan, Montreal.

Maj.-Gen. A. B. Matthews; commanded 2nd Can. Div., now a Toronto stockbroker; recently elected president, Canadian Artillery Association.

Maj.-Gen. G. P. Fenwick; director general, Medical Services; now medical director, CPR Montreal.

Maj.-Gen. R. H. Keefler; commanded 3rd Can. Infantry Div.; now Montreal manager, Bell Telephone Co.

Brig. K. G. Blackader; took Black Watch overseas, later commanded 8th Brigade in Normandy assault; now senior partner, McDonald & Currie & Co., chartered accountants, Montreal.

Maj.-Gen. Hoffmeister; commanded 5th Armored Div., later named commander Can. Army Pacific Force; now manager of Canadian White Pine Co., Vancouver, B.C.

Lt.-Gen. M. A. Pope; former commander Canadian Army Staff, Washington; now head Canadian Military Mission to Germany.

NAVY

Admiral P. W. Nelles; was chief of the naval staff; now retired and not known to be engaged in any civilian capacity.

Rear Admiral L. W. Murray; was Commander-in-Chief, Canadian North Atlantic; now reported enrolled as a law student in a British university.

Rear Admiral G. L. Stephens; was chief of Naval Engineering and Construction; now special adviser to the Minister of National Defense on repair and maintenance.

Rear Admiral Victor G. Brodeur; was commanding officer, Pacific Coast; now retired and not engaged in civilian activity.

Rear Admiral J. O. Cossette; was naval secretary and judge advocate; now retired and not engaged in any civilian activity.

RCAF

Air Marshal L. S. Breadner; former chief of the air staff; now directing a jewellery manufacturing firm in Ottawa.

Air Vice-Marshal A. T. N. Cowley; was air member for organization; now director of air services, Department of Transport, Ottawa.

Air Vice-Marshal George R. Howsam; was AOC No. 4 Training Command, Calgary; now believed to be holding an executive position with a Regina brewing firm.

Air Vice-Marshal K. G. Nairn; was air member for accounts and finance; now with an importing firm in Vancouver.

Air Vice-Marshal J. A. Sully; was air member for personnel, now a senior executive with road-making machinery firm, Goderich, Ont.

Air Vice-Marshal Adelard Raymond; was AOC, No. 3 Training Command, Montreal; now returned to directorship of Mount Royal, Ritz-Carlton and Windsor Hotels; also president of Queen's Hotel.

Group Capt. Paul Y. Davoud; commanded a Typhoon wing; now assistant to the president, Trans-Canada Air Lines.

Air Vice-Marshal Frank McGill; was air member for Supply and Organization; now returned to be managing director of Dominion Oilcloth, Montreal.

Produce Plastic From Flaxseed

From Our Own Correspondent

SASKATOON—Chemists at the University of Saskatchewan here are believed to have blazed a world trail, by producing plastics from flax. Although the work is still in the laboratory stage, they hope, within a year or so, to produce a plastic combining strength, durability and water-resistance.

The composition of flax is about 59% solid, the balance oil. In the crushing process 37% of flax comes off in the form of oil, the remaining 4% being removed in laboratories by a dissolving process in which benzine is used.

Experiments are under the direction of Claude R. Usher, senior chemical engineering student, who works under Dr. E. Y. Spencer, associate professor of chemistry.

After the oils and fats are removed, the solid matter is treated in the laboratory with formaldehyde and lye. Slightly heated and molded under pressure the result is a bakelite type of plastic.

Practically all of Canada's flax crop (in 1945 7,593,000 bushels valued at $18,528,000, a sharp decline from 1943 when 17,911,000 bushels were produced) now goes into feeding of livestock. But bigger crops, less demand for feed and other factors may some day eliminate much of this demand and an industrial market may take its place, particularly if it proves valuable in plastics.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies published reports are footnoted.

SPRINGER, STURGEON GOLD MINES realized a consolidated net profit of $150,078 or 7 cents a share in 1946 (1.3 cents in 1945), although the company had heavy development expenses at its subsidiary, Canadian Industrial Minerals. A three-compartment shaft was sunk, a headframe and mine buildings were erected, and necessary machinery and equipment installed for underground mining.

To finance heavy capital expenditures at Canadian Industrial Minerals, a loan of $200,000 was obtained from the Industrial Development Bank, of which $100,000 was repaid by year end. Balance is to be paid off this year. Major capital expenditures can now be considered completed, it is stated. Large inventories have been accumulated to protect the company's supply position. Ore reserves are estimated at 1,967,321 tons, of which approximately 400,000 tons are stripped ready for open pit mining. Marketing was rearranged in 1946 on a basis which should reflect improved earnings, President K. J. Springer reports.

Nine claim groups were staked in the Aiken Lake-Sustut Lake area, north-central B. C. with 30 mineral occurrences reported on the Shell group alone. Only limited work has been done but sampling of weather material has indicated commercial gold - silver - copper values. Further work is planned.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$359,985	$580,046
Less: Deprec.	116,991	72,160
Pre-dev. w/o	......	21,857
Dev. w/o	21,602	3,674
Royalties	14,287	11,829
Taxes‡	57,027	228,540
Net profit	150,078	241,986
Less: Prosp. exp. w/o	14,457	15,790
Surplus for year	135,621	226,196
‡Incl. ref. EPT	......	35,801
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	$0.070	$0.113
Incl. ref. EPT	0.070	0.130
None paid.		

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & Dom. bds.	$81,488	$223,328
Accts. rec.	154,733	15,003
Investments§	91,316	86,056
Other sec.	54,909	15,550
Inventories, etc.	196,922	140,416
Total curr. assets	579,368	480,353
Pre-devel. exp.	......	10,166
Misc. assets‡	55,855	48,094
Mng. props. & leas.	3,272,699	3,267,642
Plant & equip.*	450,834	367,215
Total assets	4,358,756	4,173,470
Bank loans	100,000	22,500
Accts. & tax. pay.	80,009	121,126
Total curr. liab.	180,009	143,626
Minor. int. sub. co.	6,017	5,791
Capital stock	171,305	171,305
Capital surplus	3,239,000	3,239,000
Earned surplus‡	762,425	613,748
*After depr. of	254,642	145,561
§Market value	426,865	482,526
‡Incl. ref. EPT	41,445	40,338
Working capital	399,359	336,727

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1946	1945
Ore reserves*, tons	1,967,321	1,856,000

*Canadian Industrial Minerals.

HOME OIL CO. showed an increase of nearly $100,000 in net dollar value of production revenue at $1,644,057; but with write-offs increased by over $300,000—$841,968 was written off for "accelerated" development alone—net profit was only $9,722 against $268,184. Tax-saving arising out of accelerated development write-off was $248,236.

More oil is being produced than by any other company in Canada, and average production of the company's 22 wells was 121 bbls. daily in January, against only 47 bbls. for all other wells. Average decline in barrel production was only 12% for Home wells in 1946 against 24.2% for the other wells in the field. Increase in the price of oil from $1.69 to $2.64 a barrel, with further increases expected, will benefit the company from the standpoint of its present 22 producing wells, interests in 12 other wells, and undrilled proven sites which are now to be drilled out at an accelerated pace.

With Anglo-Canadian and Calgary Edmonton, Home drilled four wells in the Elk point area, in which gas and oil were encountered. Possibilities of a salt industry are being investigated.

Preparations are being made for drilling of holdings acquired adjacent to the Leduc No. 1 well.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Prod'n revenue	$1,855,690	$1,745,991
Less: Royalties	211,631	199,224
Net prod'n rev.	1,644,059	1,546,767
Add: Invest. inc.	30,702	34,102
Other income	43,237	58,495
Equip. prof.	6,681	......
Total net rev.	1,724,679	1,639,364
Less: Oper. exps.	398,014	369,872
Depreciation	126,455	135,049
Depl. & dev. w/o	1,190,488	866,259
Net profit	9,722	268,184
Less: Dividends	264,000	264,000
Deficit for year	254,278	*4,184
*Surplus.		
Earned per Share	$0.006	$0.152
Paid	0.15	0.15

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & govt. bds.	$630,032	$379,520
Accts., etc. rec.	191,933	192,730
Mater. & supplies	175,131	123,776
Total curr. assets	997,096	696,026
Def. & prep. chgs.	24,294	22,970
Invests.	780,996	928,052
Invest. in subsid.	49,255	59,925
Land, leases, oil reserves, surf. rts., wells and dev. at cost less w/o‡	2,001,454	2,321,030
Bldgs. & equip.†	457,588	284,559
Total assets	4,310,683	4,512,562
Total curr. liab.	161,380	108,982
Depl. reserve	1,135,149	1,135,148
Capital stock	2,714,820	2,714,820
Surplus	299,334	553,612
†After depr. of	733,135	632,326
‡After w/o of	4,826,160	3,835,672
Working capital	835,716	787,044

McKENZIE RED LAKE GOLD MINES realized a net profit of $6,898 in 1946 (net loss $11,691 in 1945). A loss of $39,713 was experienced for the first seven months, after write-offs; but improvement in the remaining five months changed this to a profit, despite loss of the 10% premium on gold in July.

Ore lengths opened totalled 489 ft. in the southeast zone and 603 ft. in the northeast zone. Ore lengths remaining at year end totalled 6,250 ft. On basis of past experience, Manager H. Buckles reports that 1,400 ft. of new ore lengths are required a year to maintain the mine position. Lenticular character of ore bodies makes definite estimate of tonnage and grade difficult until stope preparation and raising between levels is further ahead.

Shortage of labor has restricted development for years, it is pointed out, and plans call for raising development footage as soon as possible to 1,000 ft. a month, compared with only 4,440 ft. in all 1946. Two drill holes put out from the 9th and 11th level stations since the end of 1946, have given indications of ore structure in the footwall section to the east.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Mine output	$595,398	$492,972
Less: Oper. exps.	564,260	492,057
Net oper. earn.	31,138	915
Add: Other income	8,271	8,480
Total net earns.	39,409	9,395
Less: Deprec.	30,311	21,086
Inc. tax res.	2,200	†.....
Net prof. & surp.	6,898	*11,691
*Loss or deficit.		
Earn. per share	$0.002	d$0.004
None paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & bullion	$48,916	$49,180
Dom. bonds	250,000	250,000
Accts. rec.	19,306	23,170
Stores, etc.	175,255	178,639
Total curr. assets	493,477	500,989
Dep. with Hydro‡	5,000	5,000
Devel. & mine exp.	33,699	44,398
Misc. assets	13,856	9,977
Investments	625	625
Min. prop. & rts.	1,610,051	1,610,051
Bldgs. & equip.*	60,484	65,600
Total assets	2,217,192	2,236,640
Bank overdraft	......	23,003
Accts. payable	28,430	34,669
Total curr. liab.	28,430	57,672
Common stock	2,227,749	2,227,749
Deficit	38,987	48,781
*After depr. of	492,814	473,345
‡Incl. in curr. assets in co's. report.		
Working capital	465,047	443,317

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1946	1945
Tons milled	69,201	63,460
Average recov.	$8.60	$7.77

APPRAISALS
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1947 Strike Wastage Mounting Time Loss 8 Times Above 1946

Strikes cost this country, in time lost, nearly eight times as much in the first three months of 1947 as they did in the same period in 1946!

So far there have been 35 stoppages (51 in 1946) involving 21,313 workers (10,850 in 1946) with a time loss of 606,255 man-work days (only 76,695 in 1946).

And while 95% of this strike wastage was caused by the stoppage of 14,000 Maritime coal miners, it comes as a rude shock amid bullish talk of continuing industrial peace, to learn that so far, 1947 is considerably worse than 1946 when strikes cost a record 4.5 million man-work days for 140,000 workers.

If the stalemated Nova Scotia coal strike could be settled, Canada would have reason to boast of a relatively strike-free economy. At April 1, there were only five strikes in effect. One of these was the coal strike involving 14,000 of the 15,000-odd men and women walking picket lines.

In March, there were 18 strikes in process (30 a year ago) involving 15,931 persons (6,097 a year ago) with a time loss of 378,057 man-work days (45,856 a year ago). Remove the coal strike loss (360,000) from the March figure, and the hit-and-miss strike cost can be seen (18,057 man-work days).

One explanation advanced for the apparently slight impact this huge time loss has had on the economy as a whole, is that it is confined to one section of the country — Nova Scotia. First it was the strike of the deep-sea fishermen. Now it is the coal miners.

Numerically, the coal strike is as serious as last year's steel strike. The difference is in the over-all effect. The steel strike touched virtually every phase of our economy; the coal strike doesn't. This also is perhaps the reason no concerted effort has been made to settle this two-month-old strike.

* * *

UEW Seeking Raise of $2.13 a Week For 25,000

The Canadian section of the CIO United Electrical Workers has finally announced specific wage demands (The Financial Post, April 26). In Peterboro, Ont., C. S. Jackson, international vice-president, said his union is seeking a minimum raise of $9.13 a week for its 25,00 members. On a 40-hour week that would be 23c. an hour; on a 48-hour week, 19c.

At the same time, the union's parent body in the United States was settling for 15c. an hour with General Electric. Jackson's argument for a $9.13 increase was apparently based on his own estimate that the average family today must have $44.22 before taxes to live as well as it did in 1939. At the present time, the average wage in plants under UEW contract is $35.29 a week.

Also at the same time, the rival AFL electrical union, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, appeared to be redoubling its efforts in the current jurisdictional battle with the leftist UEW. This week, in Toronto's Labor Temple, the IBEW held its first open organizational meeting. It was ostensibly for "unorganized" electrical workers but many anti-communist UEW members attended too. Their hope was that the non-political IBEW might be able to free them of the yoke of communist control.

* * *

Jurisdictional Battle Looms Among Seamen

A battle royal for control of seamen on the Great Lakes is shaping up now that Pat Sullivan is back in union harness, after his exposure of communist domination against the Canadian Seamen's Union. Sullivan has named the organization he is now trying to build the "Canadian Lake Seamen's Union." At the same time, the Seafarers International Union, an AFL organization with two locals on the West coast, has announced a campaign to "organize everything that floats" in Canada.

Sullivan began his comeback in Montreal. Already he claims his new anti-communist union has 1,100 members. The CSU ridiculed this and threatened to give Sullivan the "bum's rush" if he attempts to board any CSU-controlled vessel to recruit members for his new union. Then Harry Davis, CSU president and Sullivan's successor, trotted out the tarnished communist battle-cry: Sullivan was a tool of the bosses.

The Seafarers' union drive is being managed by Robert A. Matthews of Brooklyn. The SIU which has 90,000 members in the United States, claims to have received hundreds of requests from Canadian seamen for aid in forming a new union.

* * *

Ottawa to Stop Paying Fare When Jobless Move

Ottawa reports that the government had decided to discontinue the policy of paying the cost of transporting unemployed men to available jobs. However, this change will not apply in cases where commitments have already been made such as the offer to transfer men from Cape Breton and Halifax to Ontario.

The Government is said to be of the opinion that the movement of a few hundred men is not a basic solution and in addition, the cost of such movement should be borne by employers who are unable to get labor in their vicinity. At first glance, this would seem to put a check on the work of National Employment Service which has used free transportation as a bait to get unemployed men to take jobs elsewhere.

At the same time, the first of several hundred jobless Maritimers arrived in Ontario to take jobs at the Brantford plant of Massey-Harris Ltd. Others will be assigned to jobs in Welland, Port Colborne and other sections of Southern Ontario. In addition, 200 are being directed into the gold mines of Northern Ontario.

* * *

Labor Relations Discussed by Canadian Industrialists

Three of Canada's more important industrialists had something to say about labor relations last week.

J. Y. Murdock, president Noranda Mines:

"It is heartening to see signs. . . that responsible, loyal labor leaders are taking steps to purge from union ranks communistic and unscrupulous men . . . A very large proportion of employers favor unions but certain labor leaders have forced employers to fight in order to protect the interests of their employees, shareholders and country. Industrial harmony can be achieved and maintained provided there is genuine mutual trust and goodwill . . . If the workers are well informed and steadily employed and our governments give fair and impartial leadership."

Said H. G. Hilton, president Steel Co. of Canada: "(Labor) legislation is no panacea for good labor relations. Such relations, can, in fact, be brought about only by fair and honorable dealings on both sides . . ..Many of our labor laws . . . have been drafted on the assumption that organized labor requires protection. That day is long past. Unions have now attained sufficient power to enable them to cripple the economy of the country and even defy its Government without compunction. It is quite clear therefore, that labor unions no longer need further protection but they should rather develop a sense of responsibility commensurate with their present power.

* * *

U. S. Labor Legislation Ready for Consideration

After three months of study, the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives are ready with their labor legislation. The House bill is more drastic than the Senate but it is likely to pass. However, when the two are combined and sent on to the White House, the general opinion in Washington is that a presidential veto is inevitable.

Here is an indication of what the final bill will look like:

Mediation machinery to replace existing conciliation service. Compulsory arbitration ruled out. Administration of mediation machinery by one man, not a board. Cooling-off periods provided.

NLRB due for drastic revision. Employers given a break by redefinition of Board powers, assuring them freedom to discuss union activities. Unions and individual workers, as well as employers, liable to charges of unfair labor practices. The Senate bill, for example, makes it unfair for a union to persuade an employer to discriminate against a worker who has been denied union membership.

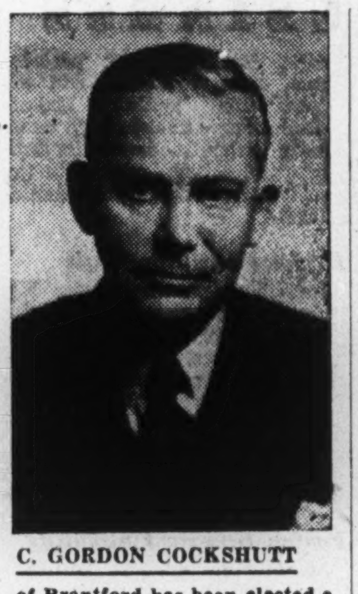
Foremen allowed to join unions, but employers not compelled to bargain with them as at present (The Financial Post, April 19).

Applications for elections to determine bargaining representatives may be filed by employers as well as unions. (This is similar in many respects to the proposed new labor bill for Canada.)

The closed shop is banned outright in the House bill, although some modification is expected when final draft written. Also banned by the House is industry-wide bargaining. The Senate bill omits this and the closed shop ban. General feeling is that both will be dropped.

Secondary boycotts and jurisdictional strikes banned. Registration of unions required. Also disclosure of finances, membership, salaries of officers and lists of employers with whom the union bargains.

Fines up to $10,000 or imprisonment for six months for violation of contract. Monopolistic practices by either employer or employee prohibited.



C. GORDON COCKSHUTT

of Brantford has been elected a director of Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd.

U. K. Food Contracts Pay B. C. $19 Millions

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA—Producers and processors of British Columbia received approximately $19 millions from United Kingdom food contracts in 1946, Hon. Leslie H. Eyres, Minister of Trade and Industry, announces.

Half the dollar value was accounted for by canned salmon (800,000 cases.

The total did not take into account other revenue accruing to related industries supplying containers, transportation, terminal and warehouse facilities.

Mr. Eyres voiced confidence that the 1947 total would be higher.

What the Labor Press is Saying

Excerpts from editorials and articles appearing currently in Canadian and U. S. Labor Publications

The Canadian Unionist (Canadian Congress of Labor): Can private enterprise save itself? In both Canada and the United States, private enterprise is carrying on a process of self-examination which may have important results. Recently William A. Irwin, educational director and chief economist of the American Bankers' Association, frankly admitted that the system had weaknesses which ought to be eradicated.

No countries in the world have such a capacity to produce wealth (as Canada and U.S.A.) and if private enterprise can work anywhere it can work on this continent. If the defects of the system can be remedied there will be no need to worry. Certainly labor does not want a change for its own sake. Governments are not eager to do anything more than the public forces them to do. The system can survive if it meets the needs of the people; otherwise it can have no hope of saving itself.

* * *

Trades and Labor Congress Journal (Article by Robert Hewitt): There are three different and distinct types of citizens who unwittingly perform a disservice to their community and their country by their ill-considered expressions of racial prejudice.

First, the person who has had ambition thwarted or has failed to make a success of his business or profession and who, rather than acknowledge his own shortcomings, must find a scapegoat.

Second, the person imbued with a superiority complex who looks upon all other nationals as inferior to himself and all other races as inferior to Canadians. The war taught him nothing. He . . . forgets that there are no foreigners in the Council of the United Nations.

Last comes the "Charley McCarthy" or mentally lazy type who talks much but thinks little. He talks of bohunks, kikes, dagoes, chinks and niggers.

The Churches, the Salvation Army and other agencies have done and are still doing much to stamp out racial prejudice but no agency has done or can do more than the trade union movement.

* * *

Canadian Mineworkers (published by UMW, District 18): Wages can be lowered by more than one method; by taking the money out of the pay envelope or by increasing the prices of things the worker has to buy to live.

The wages of all Canadian workers have been drastically cut in the past month or two and the process is still going on. Prices of many foodstuffs, furniture, shoes and many other foods and services have begun to soar. Every family has felt it and no price index, no matter how it may be doctored, can tell a Canadian housewife that she does not pay appreciably higher prices for everything she needs for her family.

There is a disposition on the part of organized labor to refrain from requests for widespread wage increases at the present time. But if industry and the powers that be at Ottawa think the workers are going to sit idly by and see their wages further and further reduced by higher and higher prices, we think they have another think coming.

* * *

The Fisherman (Representing organized fishermen and shoreworkers of B. C.): Members and delegates to the annual meeting of the Prince Rupert Fishermen's Co-operative were told that the association had done $3.7 millions worth of business during the past year. This compared with a 1945 volume of $3 millions and about $2 millions in 1944. The report from the board of directors states: "This year the Association will be doing over $4 millions worth of business."

THREE RIVERS—has sold a $950,000 bond issue, serial thirty years. Issue includes $175,000 at 2½% 1947-56, $315,000 at 2¾%, 1957-66 and $460,000 at 3% 1967-76. The issue was awarded to a syndicate composed of Credit Interprovincial and McNeil, Mantha, Inc. for 99.519. New bonds are dated May 1, 1947, and may be redeemed by anticipation.

160 Park Steamships Sold For $73,277,336

Montreal (Staff)—Park Steamships Co. war-time fleet of 176 ships is now reduced to 10, War Assets Corp. announces. At the end of March 160 of the ships had been sold; of the remaining 16, four were lost by enemy action and 10 were under charter. A cash return of $73,277,336 has been realized by WAC from the sale of these ships.

Sales during March were: 10,000-ton freighter, Tecumseh Park, to Argonaut Navigations Co. Montreal; 4,700-ton dry cargo vessel, to Federal Commerce & Navigation Co., Toronto; 4,700-ton freighter to Oakmount Steamship Co., Montreal.

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TODAY CANADA is producing far more electrical power than ever. Water power installations are 25% *greater* than before the war! Now they total over 10 million h.p.—furnishing energy equal to that of more than 100,000,000 workers.

Our development of that power—in which we rank second in the world—made it possible for us to become one of the most important of manufacturing countries, with vastly increased opportunities in every field of activity.

Yet our present installations, tremendous as they are, represent only 20% of our *recorded* resources!

With long distance transmission of electricity, water power became a dominant influence on Canadian development. The 18-mile line between St. Narcisse and Three Rivers in 1897 was the first high-transmission line in the British Empire.

After the turn of the century the advance was rapid. Greatest industrial user of electrical power was pulp and paper. Water power was the basis of its tremendous development as it became Canada's greatest peace-time industry.

With the war, aluminum became the biggest user, taking one-quarter of all electric energy generated in Canada. Greatest wartime development was mighty Shipshaw on the Saguenay, where the power generated is *greater* than that at Boulder Dam.

"UNSURPASSED OPPORTUNITIES"

KNOWLES BAILEY, after becoming thoroughly experienced in the wholesale tobacco business, started his own firm in a Toronto basement with one helper, twelve years ago. By his organizing ability, enthusiasm and plenty of hard work, he has built up a four-million-dollar business with 100 employees, 4 warehouses, sales offices throughout Canada and two factories.

MR. BAILEY says: *"Twelve years ago I was sure there was no better place than Canada to start a business. I'm surer than ever today. Today, more than ever before, Canada offers unsurpassed opportunities for young men to turn their energy and enthusiasm into successful careers."*

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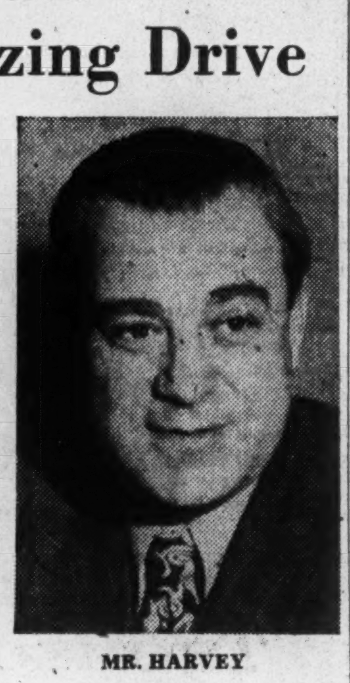
This Man Heads Current AFL Organizing Drive



MR. HARVEY

One of the most controversial figures in the Canadian labor movement at the present time is Russell Harvey, 25 years a union man. Suave, polished, eloquent, he looks more like a banker than the AFL organizer he is. By his CIO detractors he's looked upon as a bounder, to put it mildly. On the other hand, his boosters think he's the spark which will rekindle the flames of AFL activity in Ontario, and maybe across Canada.

His emergence as a leading figure in the labor world is due to his acknowledged leadership in the current drive of the AFL to sign up factions seceding from the CIO. Harvey insists he takes no action until approached. His CIO accusers say he's on a "union raiding expedition."

However, one thing is clear: there's no doubt that he's more than ready to give aid and comfort to any group that is fed up with the political activity of their union, whether by the communists, the CCF or any other party.

"Politics and unions don't mix," he declared in a recent interview. "You only have to look at the Steelworkers and the United Electrical Workers for proof. In the former the CCF have control; in the latter, the communists; but the resulting conflict and disruption are the same.

Politics are Troublesome

Most of the time the political infighting is beyond the understanding of the average trade unionist, Harvey feels. After a while he begins to resent the bickering. Finally resentment crystallizes into revolt and, as has happened, sections break away and turn to the AFL where politics do not play such an important part in union activities.

"If there is to be any political development in trade unions it must emerge as a Labor Party, not as an adjunct to something that already exists. It must grow from the ranks of labor itself," Harvey declares.

Harvey comes by his unionism naturally. His father was a carpenter and a member of the union. When he was 16 he began his apprenticeship as a photo-engraver at Hamilton, Ont.

It wasn't long before he began organizing the shop. In 1924 he came to Toronto to manage an engraving plant, then, in 1932 went to work for The Toronto Star. In the meanwhile he climbed steadily within the union itself until he reached the presidency. In 1942 he quit his trade to become a full-time AFL organizer.

But his heart is still with the Photo-engravers Union. He considers it a model union, accepted on its face value by employers as a responsible agent of workers.

Ever since he can remember Harvey has been on the fringe of public matters. He belongs to more committees than he can recall; he's been in and out of the CCF; and at present he's a member of the Ontario Labor Relations Board.

He owns his own home in Toronto, has three children of school age and plays the violin for his own amusement. He is away from home too much for his wife's liking and spends most of his waking hours at his job.

His position in labor is almost unique in that he is responsible only to the International Headquarters of the AFL in the United States. He is a delegate to the AFL mouthpiece in Canada, the Trades and Labor Council, but in no way answerable to it. Toronto is his special field but he has a roving commission.

He can step into any union scene and if he sees fit, create a directly charted local. He formed the Retail Clerks International Association which now has nine locals in Canada; had a hand in building the Canadian branch of the American Federation of Radio Artists which controls nonmusical activity on Canadian radio; helped develop the Ontario Association of Graduate Pharmacists which has organized 70 retail stores in Toronto alone.

Another of his union offspring is the Office Employees' International Union which has 15 locals in the Newsprint industry and in one Toronto manufacturing plant.

His newest brainchild is the Steelworkers Federal Labor Union, created to accommodate anti-CIO Steelworkers, and which has touched off so-called interunion warfare. So far it hasn't amounted to much more than talk.

But one thing is certain. From here on the unions with strong political tendencies are going to run up against Russell Harvey more often. He's already sparred a round or two with C. H. Millard's big pro-CCF Steelworkers and C. S. Jackson's Red-controlled UEW. Next on the list by all accounts will be Joe McKenzie's United Rubber Workers, another CIO union with CCF leanings.

Sugar Beet Price Accord Reached

From Our Own Correspondent

CHATHAM — Agreement has been reached on all points concerning 1947 sugar beet prices, Charles Gladman, secretary of the Ontario Sugar Beet Growers' Association, announces. Full details of the contract with the Canada and Dominion Sugar Co. will be made public as soon as authorized by the WPTB.

The company's original offer to the growers of a 50-50 form of contract, whereby net returns from sugar, pulp and molasses would be shared equally, was rejected. This profit-sharing contract will be studied this year, Mr. Gladman said, and possibly will be introduced in 1948.

Negotiating committees, he added, settled on a form of contract similar to the one offered in 1946, when beets were purchased by the refinery on a basis of a guaranteed price plus dividends for sugar content.

Canada and Dominion Sugar reveals that immigration authorities have approved applications for over 500 skilled beet workers from western Europe. Canadian doctors are now in Europe making health examinations and the immigrants will be in Ontario at work, as soon as shipping space permits.

NEW LOUVRE MINES completed 28 drill holes on property in 1946 for a total footage of 15,835 ft. Most encouraging values were found on the northern part of the property. Work was temporarily suspended last October, but it is expected that underground drilling will be carried out from the adjoining Buffadison 1,000-ft. level. Current assets were $2,576 and current liabilities $281 as at Dec. 31, 1946.

WHAT'S NEW IN BUSINESS

New Type Transmission

Wright Aeronautical Corp. announces new transmission capable of shifting into any one of four forward speeds in one second. Can be used in ground or marine transport or stationary power plants requiring quick changes of speed. Claim unit has only half as many parts as present automatic types, may be shifted under any condition of speed or load without temporary lag or loss of speed. Adaptable to push button control.

• • •

Patterns For Useful Hobby

Full sized, accurate patterns of beds, tables, cupboards, etc. are offered by a U. S. firm for men who like carpentry but don't know where to start. Hammer, saw, plane and screwdriver, plus energy, are all needed with "Easi-Bild" pattern, which includes shopping list giving kind and amount of lumber and hardware required. Company's latest pattern is two-bedroom "expandable" house.

• • •

Hand Cleanser in Tube

"Quickee," lanolin-based hand-cleanser which requires no soap or water, previously sold in bulk to industry, now on U. S. retail market in 2½-oz. tube. Makers claim it contains no sand or powerful solvents, will remove paint, ink, vegetable and grime stains.

• • •

Swiss Aluminum Solder

The fast developing aluminum-wire field is watching with interest tests on "Prolyt," new aluminum solder from Switzerland. U. S. distributors claim Prolyt, when used to solder aluminum to aluminum without a flux or flux substitute, has resisted shearing after 250-hour salt spray corrosion test, although aluminum base metal itself broke. While aluminum cable broke in vibration tests, solder did not fail, is claim.

• • •

Nonslipping Bed Sheet

Designed especially for use in hospitals, B. F. Goodrich has announced a new synthetic sheeting on which one side is slightly roughened, to resist slipping and creeping, and the other side has glossy finish to facilitate cleaning.

• • •

Powerful Small Battery

Slightly larger than two cigarette packages, new dry battery is 300-volt unit expected to find wide use in commercial and press photography fields. With high-voltage, low-drain features, six or seven can be connected in series.

• • •

Motorless Refrigerator

Quiet operation with no moving parts are claimed for U. S. electric refrigerator which uses basic absorption principle of gas refrigerators. New unit is claimed to be cheaper to produce, less expensive to operate than existing electric absorption types. Plugs into wall or floor receptacle.

• • •

Elevator for Record Player

Lamp and ash tray can stay on top of record player in new radio-phonograph combination planned for U. S production. "Chairside" features built-in elevator which raises cabinet top, exposing record player without disturbing anything on the top. Knob on cabinet controls elevator.

• • •

Floors of Rosin Plastic

Mixed with wood flour (finely-ground sawdust) or minerals, rosin plastics may soon enter the floor-tiling business. Chemists claim new flooring will be nearly as durable as other plastics, cost less—20c. lb. against 35c. in U. S.

• • •

Miniature Thermostat

Miniature sealed thermostat in United States has particular use in electric heating blankets and pads, food warmers, percolators, electric motors and air conditioning systems. Makers claim unit will take rough treatment without changing its temperature setting, pre-set to the customer's temperature specification.

• • •

Home Ventilator Unit

Individual ventilation for kitchens, bedrooms, etc., in the home or private office is offered by Aeropel Home Ventilator. Unit consists of white plastic grill; tube-axial fan driven by 115-volt 60/50 cycle single phase motor in cylindrical air tunnel and insulated weather door on rustproof steel wall box.

• • •

Faster Boxcar Unloading

Manufacturers claim gasoline-engine-operated Carscoop with one operator can unload 56-ton car of cement in 75 minutes; will handle lumpy materials up to three inches in size. Powered by 25 h.p. four-cylinder engine, buckets are made in 10- and 12-ft. capacity.

Manufacturers of products that are either completely new or are being made in Canada for the first time are invited to contribute to this column. Describe the product, state its purpose, outline in what respects it is new, and indicate its significance to its field.

"Duchess" Now an "Empress" Returns to Atlantic Service

MONTREAL (Staff)—Canadian Pacific Steamships resumes its transatlantic sailings this year. First ship across west-east will be the 20,000-ton Empress of Canada (formerly Duchess of Richmond) from Montreal to Liverpool. Passenger accommodation will be 700, or only about half what it was when the ship sailed as a "Duchess." Fares have tentatively been set at $240 for first class and $152 tourist class.

As it did before the war the vessel will dock at Quebec on the westbound trip and eastbound passengers can embark at Quebec by tender, it is stated. New propellers and development of higher power are expected to make the ship faster than before. Better and more modern accommodation is also announced. Promenade deck is now enclosed in glass and additions include a cocktail room, and a social hall for dancing and entertainment.

Most of the bedrooms have been rebuilt and enlarged, and almost every first class room will have bath or shower. Tourist cabins have shower adjoining. Public rooms include dining room, lounge, drawing room, card room, children's room and beauty salon.

Schedules call for a seven-day voyage each way, with three days in Montreal and four days in Liverpool.

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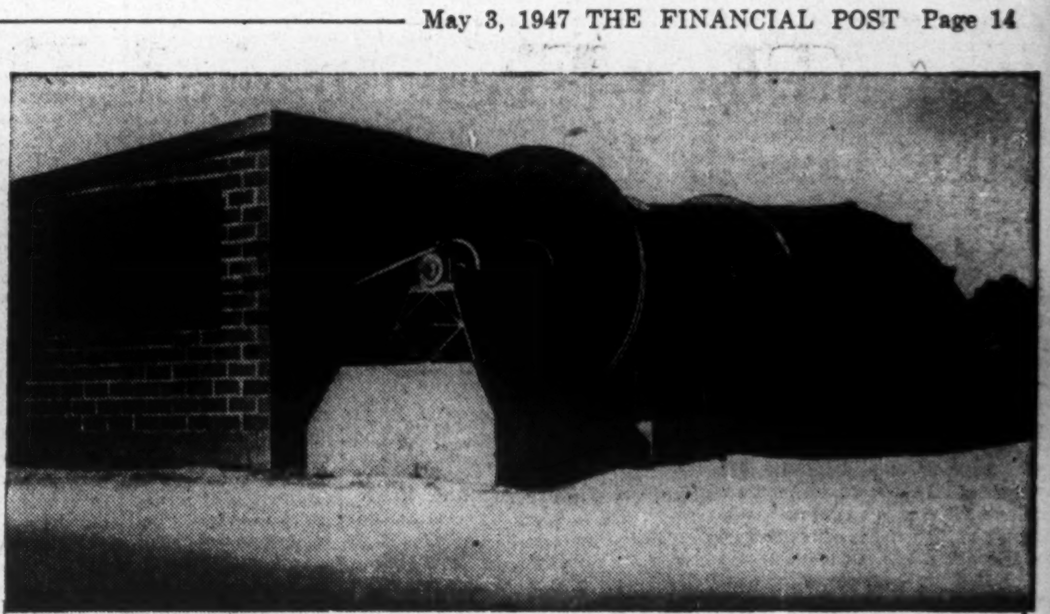

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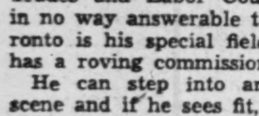

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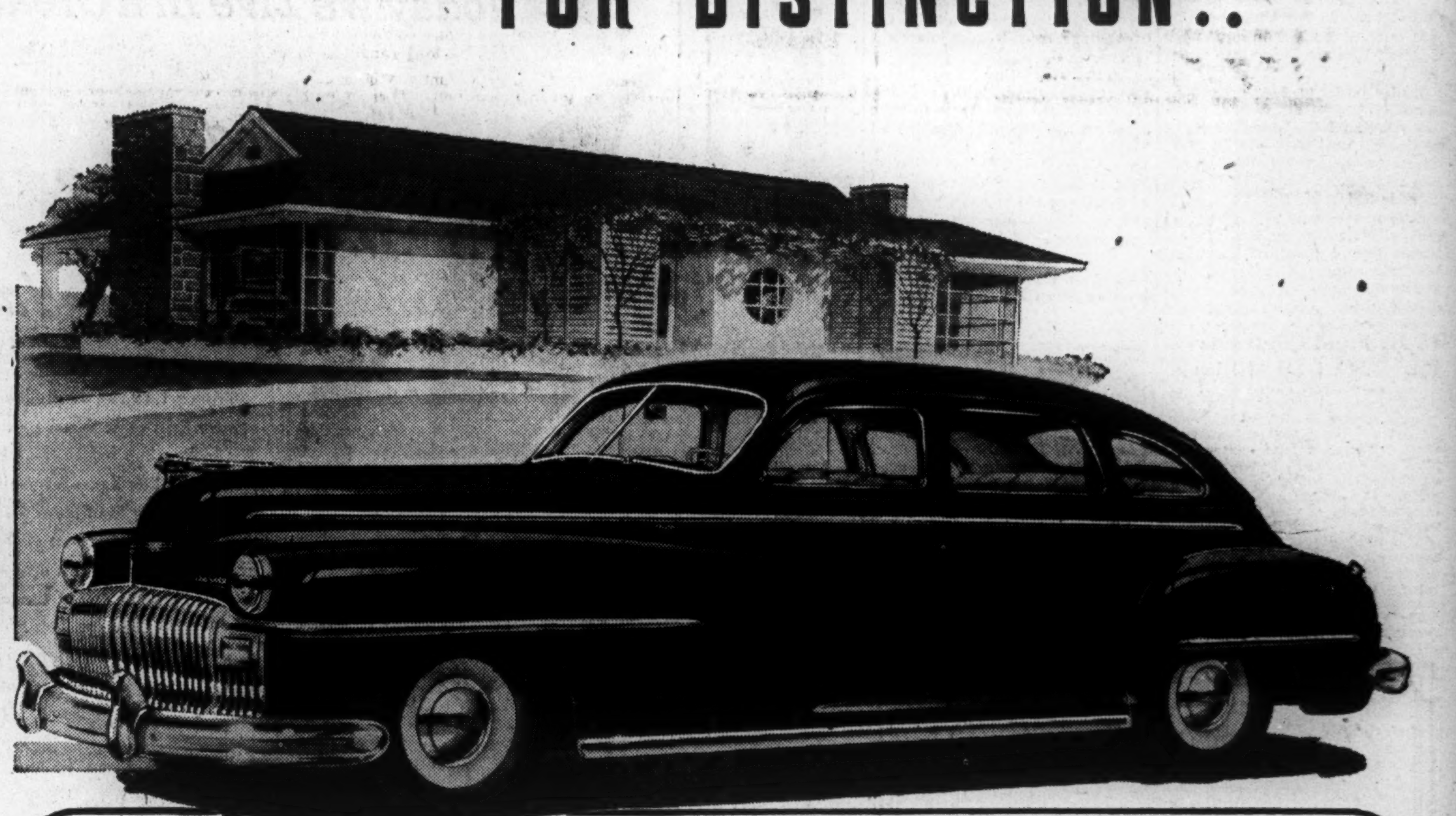

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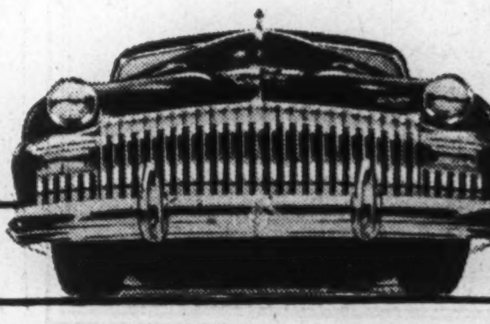


The Financial Post

Vol. XLI Publication Office: Toronto, May 3, 1947 No. 18

Canada's 10th Province?

No Hasty Elopement for Newfoundland; Examine Three Proposals Seriously

By GORDON L. SMITH

OTTAWA—Some bright morning a year or so hence we may wake up and find 320,000 people and a brand-new province added to Canada and the 80-year-old Confederation plan of including Newfoundland, finally completed. But if this does happen, it won't be much of a surprise for we are going to hear a lot about this proposal in the coming months.

Within a few weeks a special delegation from Newfoundland will visit Ottawa. But it won't have any offer in its collective pocket, nor will there be any awaiting it at this end. This committee has no power to negotiate. It is simply coming here to examine what sort of a union might be arranged, then go back and perhaps recommend that Newfoundland authorities should consider it.

The Canadian Government has been equally cautious. It has promised the Newfoundland delegation a warm welcome but has suggested that the matter is so complicated and significant that first step should be "a complete and comprehensive exchange of information and a full and careful exploration by both parties of all the issues involved, so that an accurate appreciation of the position may be gained on each side."

No Hasty Elopement

There is not going to be any hasty elopement. If anything results, it will be a marriage of reason. After all the affair has been maturing a good many years and this is not the first time a proposal has been considered. It almost came off in the original confederation of 1867 and there were definite negotiations again in 1895. But for various reasons, Newfoundland decided to go its own way. It set up its own government and stayed out.

There were close bonds with Canada. Canadian banks, insurance and other companies operate in Newfoundland and there is extensive trade between the two countries. Newfoundland has become the seventh best customer for our goods but it has remained outside confederation, and customs and other barriers have remained.

Had it not been for the great depression of the 'thirties, the war and the greater necessity for wider trade, Newfoundland would probably have continued as a separate British Dominion. But the factors mentioned proved too much for a country of such modest population and following a credit crisis, it gave up its independent status a short time before the war and reverted to a crown colony under the British Government. Now with its debt reduced and its economy more flourishing than for years past it is contemplating a change. Four proposals are being considered, three of them seriously:

> **Eighty years ago the Fathers of Confederation foresaw Newfoundland, oldest colony of the British Empire, as Canada's tenth province. The bonds have been close, but have never been tied. The Island preferred its independence; Canada saw it as a good customer. Discussed here by a staff writer of The Financial Post are some of the points, for and against, which will come into the limelight when Newfoundland's delegation visits Ottawa soon to reconnoitre the union plan.**

1—Carry on as a Crown Colony under a commission government.

2—Re-establishment of self-government.

3—Union with Canada.

4.—Union with the United States.

Some time ago a convention was established by popular vote to look into these proposals. By an overwhelming majority, consideration of union with the U. S. was rejected. But by a big majority it was decided to send special delegations to Great Britain and Ottawa to explore other alternatives. At present most consideration is concentrated on union with Canada.

Opposition Decreasing

In the past there has been wide opposition to any confederation with this country. Merchants who feared keen competition, if tariffs disappeared, weren't enthusiastic and neither were the great bulk of the people who looked upon us as a big and dominant neighbor. They didn't want anyone pushing them around. But the latter feeling is said to have disappeared in the last generation. Today many Newfoundlanders believe there might be more security for them in the wider markets that union would give and also in baby bonuses and other social security that would automatically go with it.

But there is no great certainty about the extent of these new feelings or about the still considerable opposition and there will not be until the special Newfoundland convention and the Newfoundland public has had an opportunity to digest and discuss the whole situation and possibly makes a recommendation.

In the meantime knowing that Newfoundlanders are a sensitive and highly independent thinking people, and remembering what has happened in the past, Canadian officials are going to lean backward in keeping neutral. In this stage at least they regard this purely as Newfoundland's affair and looking farther ahead they foresee so many headaches of our own to solve that there is not any desire to help the other side make up its mind. If our observers were handing out any advice at this time, which they are not, it would probably be a plea for both parties to examine the position from a long range view, to decide whether or not union would ultimately be the best solution. Then if both agreed it could be decided how best to iron out the snags. To tackle the snags first, it is believed, may only serve to exaggerate them and generate friction.

Cost of Union

On balance there are no illusions here about the cost of union with Newfoundland. There would be advantages certainly, but there would be new financial burdens on the public treasury. Just how big these would be no one is prepared to guess, but at least a fair number of millions for some years to come.

Newfoundland and its Labrador would be comparable in population with the average of the three Maritime Provinces and would have similar economic problems. Like them a major industry is fishing. In fact for many years it was about Newfoundland's only major industry, but today as well there are pulp, paper and iron mining. Agriculturally, the island is not self supporting.

Geographically and strategically Newfoundland and Labrador are considered part of Canada and their inclusion on this account would probably be received with general satisfaction throughout the Dominion. It would give the Canadian Government greater control over North American defense and air communications with Europe, though some arrangements in both respects were worked out during the last war. Union might also help in Canadian development of mineral, power and forest resources in Labrador and Newfoundland, though here again there has been little to prevent such development up to now. However the publicity bound to attend the entry of Newfoundland into confederation might result in a fresh interest and investment.

Economically, however, the biggest gain to Canada as a whole would be the elimination of Newfoundland tariffs. These are substantial and there are large Canadian exports of food and manufactured products that are affected. Dropping of these tariffs would almost certainly be followed by a substantial lowering of prices in Newfoundland, a point of which the average Newfoundlander is perfectly aware. On the opposite side, with one notable exception, there is no corresponding gain for the Canadian consumer.

Would Help Exports

There is either no duty against Newfoundland's chief exports or we are not importers of them. The main industries on the Island are similar to our own. Confederation with Canada, however, would open to these leading Newfoundland industries all the special trade advantages Canada enjoys with other countries, notably United States, and Latin America.

The exception noted above is oleomargarine, and that butter substitute may play quite a part if talks between Newfoundland and Canada ever reach the negotiation stage. Oleo is a staple commodity in Newfoundland. It is largely manufactured there and partly from materials imported from Canada. But sale, manufacture and importation of oleo continue to be barred by Canada. What could or would be done about this ban were Newfoundland to become a province of the Dominion presents a nice little problem. It is hardly likely that Canadian farmers would remain united behind the ban if that stood in the way of a big new market for farm products. ,

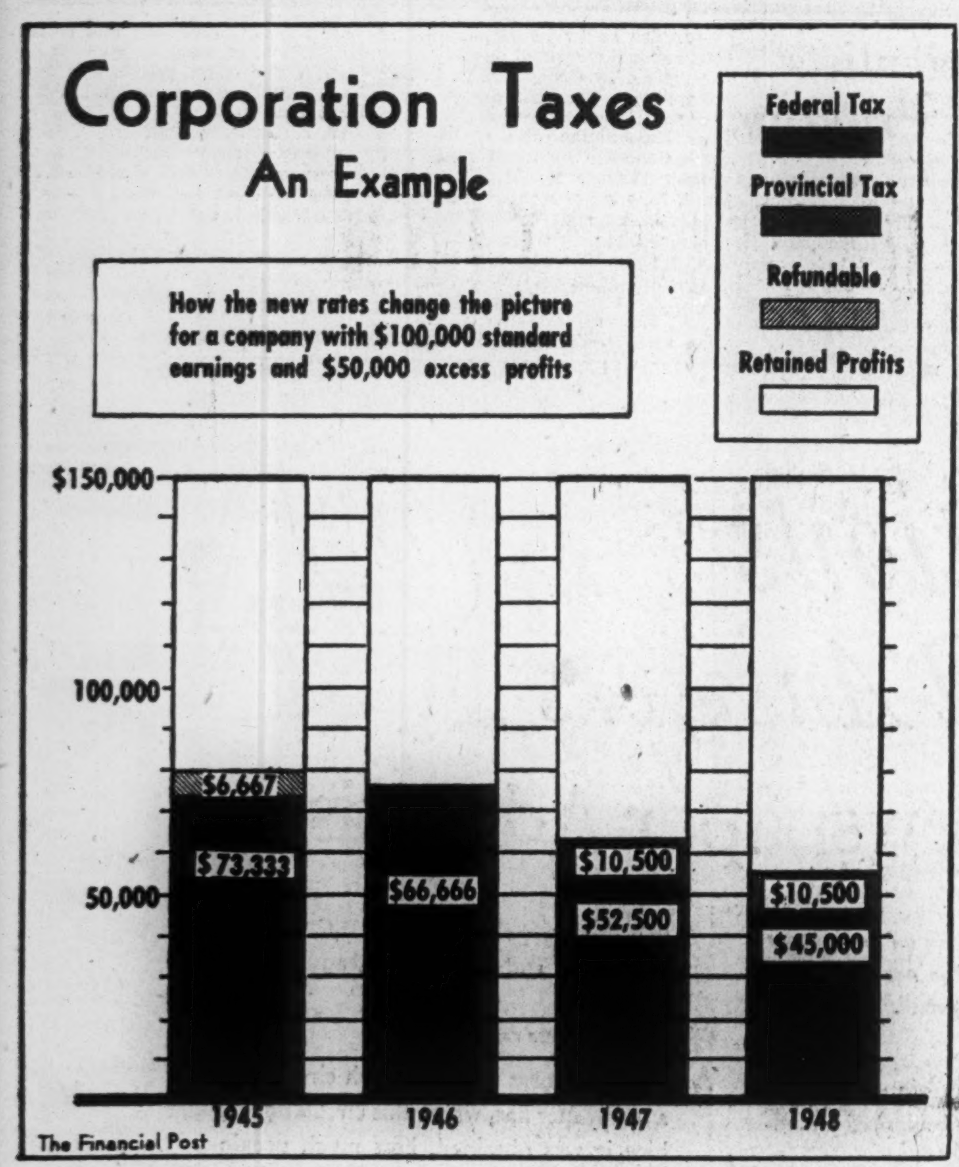
But much bigger questions than this will face any negotiations that may follow the coming examination of a basis for union.

There is the Newfoundland public debt of about $75 millions, less a current surplus account of about $30 millions. Either the Dominion Government or whatever government follows in Newfoundland will have to assume that. Then there is the matter of customs revenue, that now forms about two thirds the total income of the Newfoundland authorities. It has been running around $20 millions in recent boom years but normally amounts to about $15 millions. That will almost completely disappear if Newfoundland comes into Confederation but the need for revenue will still remain.

Of course some of that gap in revenue between what the Newfoundland Government would lose through elimination of customs and what it would need as provincial government might be partially bridged in various ways. If the recent pattern of tax deals between Ottawa and the six consenting provinces is followed there would probably be some sort of a regular subsidy. Then Newfoundlanders might be expected to be able to pay higher or more direct taxes as a result of greater prosperity or purchasing power following confederation.

And of course the successor government in Newfoundland would be relieved of much present expense. Some of the present civil service, it could be assumed, would be transferred to the new federal payroll which would be responsible for the administration of customs, immigration, navigation works and other services normally handled from Ottawa. The latter too might be expected to take over the railway and some coastal shipping now operated by the Newfoundland authorities.

Constitutionally, there is no problem so far as the other provinces of Canada are concerned. None of these provinces have indicated the slightest objection to Newfoundland coming in but it would not matter anyway. The inclusion is specifically provided for in the British North America Act under section 146. But there is another constitutional problem that the framers of the BNA Act did not foresee. This concerns the future status of the three fortified United States bases on Newfoundland. These were leased by the British Government to Uncle Sam for 99 years and have over 90 years yet to run. For all practical purposes they are solid bits of U. S. territory, under U. S. customs, etc. Any Canadian Government bases or interest on the Island, of course, would automatically different with these American holdings.



This is the way the Abbott budget will affect corporation taxes this year and next. Columns three and four are based on corporations operating in nonagreeing provinces (Ontario, Quebec or Nova Scotia). Those in agreeing provinces will pay only a 5% provincial tax which would amount, in this example, to only $7,500.

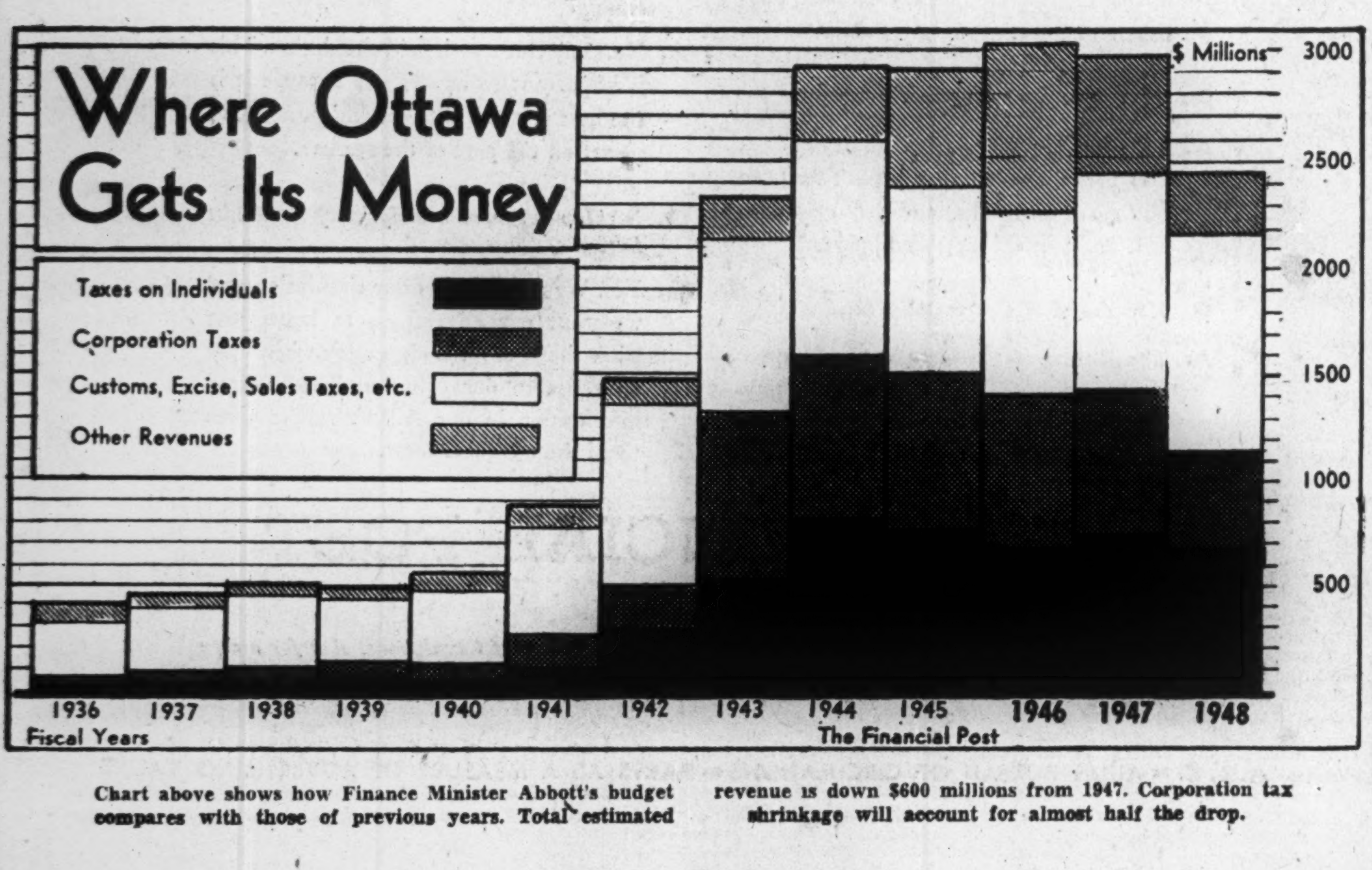
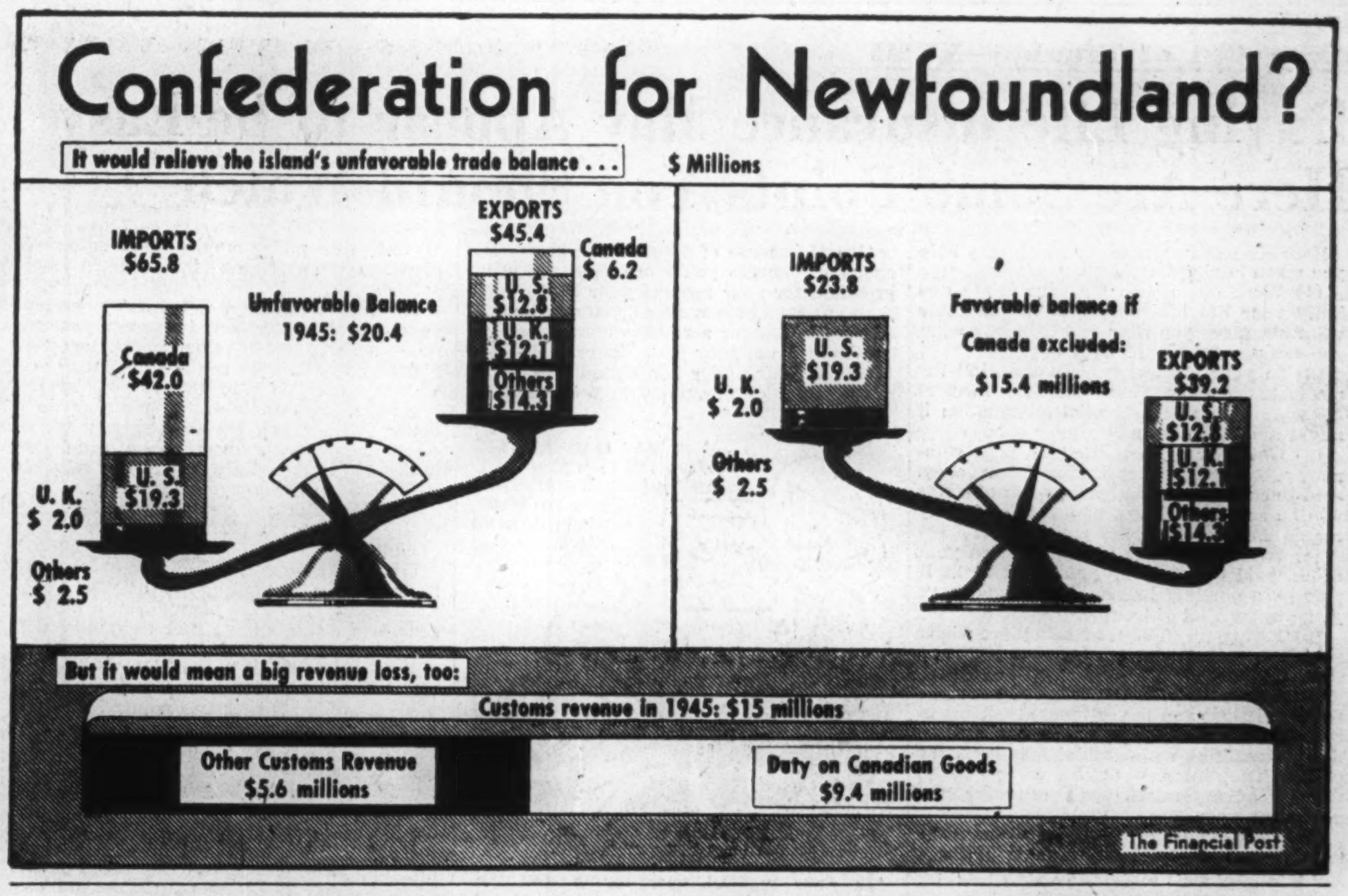


Chart above shows how Finance Minister Abbott's budget compares with those of previous years. Total estimated revenue is down $600 millions from 1947. Corporation tax shrinkage will account for almost half the drop.



Dollar Worth Less in "Unofficial Market" Because its Spending Fields Are Limited

Tabling of the annual report of the Foreign Exchange Control Board in the House of Commons this week gives added point to a recent pamphlet issued by FECB for distribution in Canada and the United States.

The booklet was prepared to answer questions about the "unofficial market" in Canadian dollars—to explain why our dollar is at a discount in the unofficial market, and what significance these quotations bear to Canada's official dollar position.

It points out that the existence of a spread between official and unofficial rates is not a new phenomenon, and that there is little significance to the situation, since transactions in the unofficial market are entirely restricted to non-residents.

The bulletin emphasizes that the price of "limited purpose" Canadian dollars "is naturally affected by the restriction of their possible use, and depends on the demand for Canadian dollars for those particular purposes in relation to the supply of 'inconvertible' Canadian dollars available. A dollar which can be used only in certain ways is obviously likely to be quoted at a discount below a dollar which has unlimited application."

The most important use for Canadian dollars acquired by non-residents in the unofficial market is to make a capital investment in Canada; for example to buy Canadian securities or to make loans or to invest in Canadian businesses. When the capital withdrawn by one non-resident in the form of "inconvertible" Canadian dollars is acquired by another non-resident in the unofficial market for a capital investment in Canada, no net export of capital from Canada takes place, it is pointed out.

Exception for Tourists

The only important exception to the rule that residents of Canada must receive foreign exchange for export of goods or services to Canada is in the case of tourists temporarily in Canada who may use Canadian dollars in payment for services rendered to them. All exchange transactions in Canada take place through official channels and at official rates of exchange. Canadians are not permitted to convert U. S. dollars received from any source into Canadian dollars through the unofficial exchange market.

"Under Canadian foreign exchange regulations, U. S. dollars are available at official rates out of official Canadian reserves for all current account transactions whether the original terms of the transactions call for payment in U. S. dollars or not," it is stated. For example, an American receiving a Canadian dollar interest or dividend cheque or Canadian dollars in payment of a shipment of goods to Canada, can send the record of payment to a Canadian bank with instructions to convert into U. S. dollars. This conversion will be made at the official rate. In addition, certain capital payments, such as to pay off maturing debts are provided at the official rate.

Canadian dollars in the unofficial market consist entirely of capital items, it is pointed out. They come:

1. From bank balances held by non-residents in Canada when foreign exchange control was introduced in September, 1939. At the present time, these bank balances cannot be converted into U. S. funds out of official reserves in Canada, but they can be transferred freely between one non-resident and another in the unofficial market.

2. From new capital transactions permitted in "inconvertible" Canadian dollars. These consist, for the most part, of sales by Americans of various kinds of capital assets in Canada.

3. From proceeds of maturing securities payable solely in Canadian dollars which are transferred to non-residents in "inconvertible" funds.

Exports Require U. S. Funds

"The idea that Canadian dollars, acquired in the unofficial market at a discount by Americans, could be used by them to pay for exports from Canada, thus constituting in effect a subsidy on these exports is incorrect," it is stated. Canadian exporters must always obtain payment in U. S. funds, which they are obliged to sell to a bank in Canada at the official rate. Thus, the discount quoted on the unofficial market is unavailable to foreign purchasers of Canadian goods.

U. S. dollars realized by sales of gold abroad by the Canadian Government or the Bank of Canada, are converted into Canadian dollars at the official rate of exchange and not through the unofficial market, it is stated.

The rate quoted for the Canadian dollar in the unofficial market in the United States depends upon supply and demand conditions in a narrow and highly specialized market, it is stressed. Hence it does not necessarily reflect the judgment of non-residents as to the value of Canadian funds in general; but rather, the limited use that can be made of the Canadian funds obtained in this way.

Montreal Investment Man Wins $750,000Gamble Making Movies

Rene Germain is the Montreal investment dealer who has just gambled $750,000 of his own money on production of a film.

Now completed in two languages, and previewed by select audiences the film seems to be a certain money-maker. That the shy, untheatrical Mr. Germain is now sure to get all his money back and make a nice profit is virtually assured now that the J. Arthur Rank Organization has undertaken to give the film world-wide distribution in both English and French language versions.

RENE GERMAIN

Associated with Mr. Germain and executive producer is the 39-year old Paul L'Anglais, Montreal advertising and radio executive.

This film titled in English, "Whispering City" and in French "La Forteresse" is being rated by critics as up with the best U. S. and British productions in entertainment and technical quality.

With the film industry of France blitzed, this Canadian production has an almost entirely clear field for all of the world's French-speaking audiences. Its French market includes the Caribbean, some parts of South America, France, Belgium, parts of the Netherlands and Scandinavia, India and the Far East. The English version, identical except for actors, bids for the attention of the rest of the world.

Rene Germain is president of La Societe Generale de Finance Inc. of Montreal, member of the Investment Dealers Association. Born there in 1898, he was educated at Notre Dame College and eventually graduated from the University of Montreal at 18. He entered the investment business with L. G. Beaubien and Co., later joined Versailles, Vidricaire and Boulais.

The film producing company of which Mr. Germain is president is named Quebec Productions Corp.

Start will be made on a second film in a few months. A military camp at St. Hyacinthe has been taken over, barracks turned into studios and sound stages, and equipment is being added weekly.

Germain makes no bones about his belief that a permanent film industry can be created in Canada. To speed that development, the producers provided that every imported technician on this film have a Canadian understudy to learn the business for the future.

The cast of the French version is 100% Canadian. Both versions use the Quebec City locale, Canadian musicians and Canadian-composed music, the first major work of its kind done here. This is "Quebec Concerto" by Andre Mathieu.

Very important savings can be achieved shooting the same film in two languages. By working with two sets of actors, one doing a scene as soon as the other has finished, the two language versions can be produced for only about 25% more than the cost of a single version.

"La Forteresse" has just had its first showing in Montreal. "Whispering City" may not be released until late summer.

Keep Out of Trouble—XVIII

Buying Life Insurance May Appear to be Easy Here Are Some Points You Should Watch

Here are some suggestions which may help you when buying insurance.

(1) Work out a plan for your estate and build your life insurance into it. Estimate what insurance you need and then buy what you can pay for. Don't over buy.

(2) In your medical examination, tell the medical examiner your complete medical history. If you conceal vital information it might invalidate the policy later on.

(3) Get your age admitted by your company when making application for a policy. A birth certificate from the registrar of births will be accepted. Proof of age is ordinarily required before the policy will be paid.

(4) Arrange to have your policy, on your death, paid out the way you think best. If paid on a monthly income basis it may save your widow a lot of trouble.

(5) Keep your policy in a safe place where you or your executors can lay your hands on it at any time.

(6) Read your policy thoroughly, especially the restrictions and the settlement options in it. The restrictions may persuade you against doing something which might invalidate the policy. The settlement options will show you various advantageous ways of using the policy proceeds.

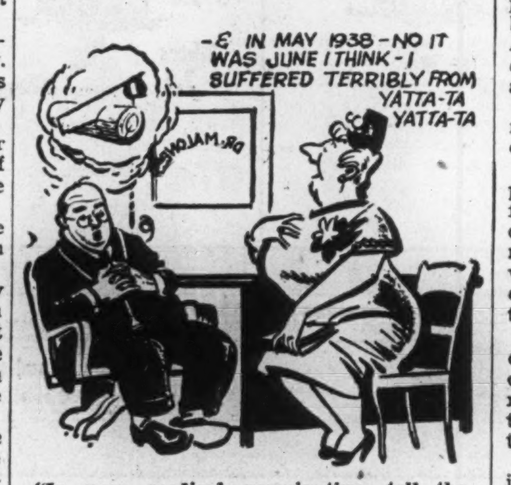
(7) Keep your premium receipts. The company's records are unusually accurate but it is only good business to keep your receipts.

(8) In writing to the company always state your policy number, name and address plainly.

(9) If you die your beneficiaries should promptly advise the head office of the company or the district office from which the policy was issued. The company will assist your beneficiaries in preparing the claim papers.

(10) If because of substandard health the company charges you more than the usual premium for your age and your health later shows marked improvement, you may be well advised to ask for a re-examination and reconsideration of your premium rate.

(11) If your policy has lapsed because of nonpayment of premiums you can usually get it reinstated by presenting evidence of good health and paying outstanding premiums.


-E IN MAY 1938 -NO IT WAS JUNE I THINK - I SUFFERED TERRIBLY FROM YATTA-TA YATTA-TA

"In your medical examination, tell the medical examiner your complete history."

(12) Pay your premiums promptly; if you don't your policy will lapse or, if it has been in force long enough to have a cash value, the unpaid premium will be charged as a loan against the policy under the automatic premium loan clause included in most policies.

(13) Pick an agent who knows his job and on whose integrity and judgment you can rely—one who knows something about estate planning and how to use life insurance and whom you feel is interested in your special problems. A complete stranger may do a better job for you than a personal friend. Agents who have a knowledge of succession duties and income tax will give you valuable assistance in planning your insurance.

(14) If you change your place of residence notify the company promptly of your change of address.

(16) Don't commit suicide for at least the period stated in your policy or your beneficiaries won't get the money. Most policies contain a clause saying that the policy will not be payable if the insured commits suicide within two years of date of issue. In some companies the period is one year. In some there is no clause with this point.

(17) Don't commit murder. While some companies might pay the proceeds to an innocent wife and family of a man executed for murder, cases will arise where it may be contrary to public policy for the company to pay the insurance proceeds.

(18) Don't take airplane trips without reading the aviation clauses in your policy. Some policies make no restrictions on airplane flights, some forbid you flying at all. As a general rule fare-paying passenger flights on regular scheduled trips are permitted. The best way is to consult your company by letter before taking a trip.

(19) Don't borrow on your policy unless it is absolutely necessary. A policy loan reduces the value of your policy and the interest charged adds to the cost.

Ford of Canada Operated 'In Black' in 1st Quarter

Ford Motor Co. of Canada operated "in the black" during the first quarter of 1947 and "we hope to stay there," President D. B. Greig told shareholders at the annual meeting this week.

In 1946, there was a net loss of $239,448. "Toward the end of 1946, we began to see signs of improvement in our revenue position; this betterment continues to be felt," he said.

Chief obstacle to profitable operation in 1946 was the recurring shortage of materials. Although Ford of Canada experienced no work stoppages because of employee dissatisfaction, 45 working days were lost in 1946 because of a lack of materials caused, in most instances, by labor disputes in other Canadian and U. S. industries, principally coal, steel and rubber. At one time, no less than 37 supplier plants were closed down because of strikes.

Ford produced 80,267 cars and trucks in 1946, the president reported, more than any peacetime year since 1929, and exceeded only twice in the history of the company. This represented 46.6% of all automotive units made in Canada last year.

A substantial part of earnings in 1946 was attributed to sales of spare parts, almost 20% of total sales, Mr. Greig revealed.

Hope To Exceed '46 Record

For 1947, the company has planned even greater production and "if we are not prevented by work stoppages or material shortages, we have reason to believe that we can beat the 1946 record." There has been some easing in the supply of sheet steel, the most critical item, and daily production schedule was increased in February from 330 to 400 units.

Referring to last month's across-the-board reduction of $35 in the Canadian retail delivered prices of all passenger cars and trucks, Mr. Greig said public response was confirming the confidence of management that a sound step had been taken.

"Our move in reducing prices was made in spite of the fact that demand for cars and trucks has not diminished, and we knew that we could go on for some time selling our products at the old prices. In fact, firm orders in the hands of our Canadian and overseas dealers were sufficient to absorb all of our production in 1947, but we believed that the best interests of Canada and of our country would be served by a move on the part of a leading industrial enterprise in the direction of lower prices.

Taxes Big Factor

"Any intelligent discussion of current automobile prices must take into consideration the effect of taxation," Mr. Greig continued. "The excise tax on a passenger car today amounts to 10% of the wholesale price and the sale tax is an additional 8%. The 10% excise tax of today compares with the 1939 rate of 5% of the wholesale price in excess of $650."

Mr. Greig quoted the example of the Ford Super Deluxe Fordor on which taxes amount to $179.06 of which $99.48 is excise tax, as compared with an excise tax of only $17.23 in 1939. Taxes on a Mercury Town Sedan total $201.10, of which $111.72 is excise tax. The excise tax at 1939 rates would be only $23.35, he calculated.

"Since the passenger car is an essential part of Canada's transportation system, it should not be subject to an excise tax which is applied to a comparatively small group of so-called luxury items," Mr. Greig contended.

Up to the end of last week, Ford of Canada had manufactured 110,100 cars and trucks since resumption of civilian production on Jan. 1, 1946. The Ford and Monarch sales division now has 760 dealers (703 in 1939) while the new Mercury and Lincoln division has 353 dealer outlets. This gives the company 410 more sales outlets in Canada than in 1939.

Referring to the International Trade Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, Mr. Greig stated, "One of the fundamental questions affecting us is the possibility that Empire preferences may be withdrawn or reduced. Such action might adversely affect our business in those markets in which we now have the advantages of Empire preferential tariffs."

About 42% of the company's sales volume is derived from the export market which, with the exception of the British Isles, embraces all of the British Empire and the Dutch East Indies, Mr. Greig revealed.

"If the long-term outlook is not clear—and certainly it is not easily predicted—the near-term outlook is for a strong overseas demand," he stated. "Sales continue at a high level in spite of the fact that virtually all governments exercise import controls, such as quotas and regulation of dollar payments."

The Australian subsidiaries have begun a $2.4 millions program of plant expansion to provide for the manufacture of additional chassis components. The situation in India and Malaya is uncertain.

Employs 13,000

Ford of Canada now has 13,000 employees, substantially more than in 1939, although below the war-time peak of 16,500 reached in 1943 and the 14,500 high mark of 1946.

The combined cost to the company of the wage and salary increases and additional vacation time put into effect last fall is estimated to be $3.6 millions for the year 1947.

During 1946, Ford of Canada had no work stoppage of any kind because of employee dissatisfaction. Only 351 grievances were lodged by employees, about one-quarter as many as in 1942, and of these, only 26 had gone to an impartial umpire for decision, indicating that employee-employer problems were being settled closer to their source.

The average daily percentage of the total working force absent without permission in 1946 was 2.3, compared with 4.1 in 1945 and 1944, and 4.3 in 1943. Time study records had revealed a gradual improvement in the overall efficiency of the working force since the beginning of postwar commercial operation and it, today, compares favorably with that of 1939, Mr. Greig stated.

Three new directors were elected—E. R. Breech; executive vice-president of the U. S. Ford Motor Co.; G. G. Kerr, treasurer, and R. S. Bridge, general works manager, of Ford of Canada. Reelected were W. R. Campbell, D. B. Greig, R. M. Sale, and Henry Ford II.

A dividend of 25c. a share, payable June 14, was declared. This will be the second dividend this year.

Conventions Planned By Real Estate Men

LONDON, Ont.—Mayor George Wenige, himself a real estate broker, announces this city will be host in Sept. to Ontario Association of Real Estate Boards. Canadian Association of Real Estate Boards will convene in Vancouver in October.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

GOD'S LAKE GOLD MINES besides its 145 claims in the Lynn Lake area, where diamond drilling is being carried on next to Sherritt Gordon, also has 207 claims 30 miles northeast at Barrington Lake, subject to a 10% interest of prospectors and a third interest of Bobjo Mines in 135 claims. The latter 207 claims are to be prospected this summer.

Diamond drilling is to be started as early as possible at the company's original claims on Elk Island at God's Lake to explore certain areas. The Kanuchuan power plant has been maintained in good condition but potential value is dependent on developments in the immediate area.

Investment portfolio at Dec. 31, 1946, held:

Company:	No. of shares
Aunor Gold Mines	10,000
Dome Mines	800
Noranda Mines	1,000
Macassa Mines	4,000
Hollinger Cons.	1,500
San Antonio	3,500
McIntyre Porc.	300
Bralorne Mines	1,000
Malartic G. Fields	2,000
Dominion Magnesium	44,508
Cochenour	5,000
Sherritt Gordon	10,000
Dominion bonds	$400,000
Developments:	Shares
Bevcourt	292,928
Regcourt	486,189
Wekusko	272,250
Squall Lake	33,500
South Dufault	413,334
Grand Terre	100,000
Kalbrook	224,000
Osway	20,000

Purchase is proposed of a further 500,000 Wekusko shares at 30c. and an option is to be received on an additional 750,000 shares at the same price.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net oper. loss†	$42,721	$43,250
Add: Nonoper. rev.	36,077	153,046
Less: Cont. res.	......	75,000
Dev. exp. w/o	......	153,636
Outside expl.	28,912	17,903
Loss for year	35,556	136,743

†Shut down exps., etc.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	$114,927	$291,855
Govt. bonds	409,750	400,000
Accts. rec.	4,646	2,677
Mining shs.*	624,477	497,847
Total curr. assets	1,153,800	1,192,379
Supplies	1	1
Prep. & def. chgs.	12,444	7,049
Expl. & mine dev.	1	1
Claims & props.	1	1
Plant & equip.†	93,338	93,338
Total assets	1,259,585	1,292,769
Total curr. liab.	2,785	413
Contingency res.	75,000	75,000
Capital stock	2,037,831	2,037,831
Deficit	856,031	820,475
†After depr. of	1,278,284	1,278,284
*Market value	1,159,540	1,037,418
Working capital	1,151,015	1,191,966

DALHOUSIE OIL CO. realized a net profit of $3,847 in 1946, but a footnote to the profit and loss account states that provision for amortization of well costs was less than that allowable for tax purposes and if the allowable deduction had been made taxable profit would have been "negligible."

Working capital showed a slight improvement but no directors' statement is included with respect to operations during the year.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Prod'n rev. (net)	$5,192	$10,726
Add: Other rev.	5,493	5,128
Total net rev.	10,685	15,854
Less: Admin. exps.	205	1,134
Depreciation	3,148	5,976
Depletion	3,485	3,879
Net prof. & surp.	3,847	4,865
Earned per Share	$0.0013	$0.0016
None paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & govt. bds.	$225,378	$214,727
Accts., etc., rec.	994	725
Mater. & supplies	95	207
Total curr. assets	226,467	215,659
Def. & prep. chgs.	27	11
Invest. in sub.	1	1
Land & leases†	135,576	139,062
Wells, plant & equip.*	30,424	33,571
Total assets	392,495	388,304
Total curr. liab.	414	122
Def. credit	86	34
Capital stock	3,000,000	3,000,000
Capital deficit	2,237,807	2,237,807
Operating deficit	370,198	374,045
*After amort. and depr. of	664,633	661,485
†After depl. of	1,954,486	1,951,000
Working capital	226,053	215,537

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS gross operating revenues for 1946 were $400,586,025—down $33 millions from 1945. Operating expenses of $357,236,718, up $1,942,667 left net operating revenue of $43,349,307. Interest payments due the public and government totalled $44,681,097. Net income available for payment of interest was $35,719,527. Thus there was an income deficit of $8,961,570, ($24,756,130 surplus in 1945).

The higher costs, which have been obscured by peak traffic conditions, became apparent as traffic volume diminished, and their impact has not been fully felt, Chairman and President R. C. Vaughan, states. It is estimated operating costs will be some $20 millions greater this year than in 1946. Directors approved joining with other Canadian railways in applying to the Board of Transport Commissioners for an increase in freight rates, it is stated.

Traffic began to decline in August, 1945, and the reduction continued at an increasing pace until June, 1946, when it began to level off. In the last quarter the trend moved upward, and there was an increase of 3.7% over the corresponding 1945 period. For the full year, passenger train service revenue was down $17,267,000 and revenue from grain carriage down $14,726,000. "The savings in operating costs from the reduction in traffic were far more than offset by increased rates of pay and increased prices for fuels and the materials used in railway operation and maintenance," Mr. Vaughan states. More cars, carrying lighter loads for shorter distances, was one of the main factors which made it impossible to reduce costs in proportion to the reduction in revenue, it was said. Passenger miles decreased 31.4% and revenue from fares 23.1%, while train miles decreased only 4.1%. Passengers per car mile decreased 20%.

Capital expenditures were $16,309,797. New equipment acquired included 16 Diesel-electric locomotives and 856 box cars. Lines of the Manitoba Railway Co., which had been under long-term lease, were purchased for the capital sum of $7 millions, resulting in an annual saving of $106,000.

Traffic handled and revenues earned by the Canadian National Express were the largest on record. The telegraph division also experienced its best year.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Total oper. rev.	$400,586,026	$433,773,394
Less: Oper. exp.	357,236,718	355,294,049
Taxes & rents	11,790,361	10,601,407
Net oper. rev.	31,558,947	67,877,938
Add: Other inc.	7,483,574	7,520,853
Less: Deductions	3,322,994	4,314,518
Net income	35,719,527	71,084,273
Fund. debt int.	23,358,514	26,021,785
Govt. loans int.	21,322,583	20,306,358
Deficit	8,961,570	*24,756,130
*Surplus.		
Times Funded Debt Int. Earned	1.53	2.73

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	$13,095,226	$18,487,984
Cash invests.	8,208,639	9,519,425
Spec. deposits	7,552,146	10,916,725
Accts. rec.	27,407,988	36,748,305
Gov't. ry. def.	8,961,570	....
Mat. & supplies	53,887,477	49,979,115
Other curr. assets	162,850	39,049
Total curr. assets	119,275,896	125,690,603
Def. assets	51,409,360	45,540,720
Unadj. debits	7,451,820	8,330,703
Property:		
Road & equip.	1,987,950,290	1,970,804,554
Improve. leased prop.	2,092,070	3,019,854
Other prop.	62,598,083	63,814,190
Res. funds	4,164,433	4,825,062
Def. maint. fund	33,000,000	39,000,000
Invest. affil. cos.	43,463,493	41,342,144
Other invests.	996,564	987,167
Total assets	2,312,402,009	2,303,355,017
Accts. & tax. pay.	30,117,918	27,504,028
Dom. int. pay.	19,261,876	......
Other curr. liabs.	24,198,661	29,312,696
Total curr. liabs.	73,578,455	56,816,724
Deferred liab.	41,798,621	35,844,842
Funded debt	530,422,998	573,179,998
Subsid. stock	4,635,440	4,643,040
Insur. res.	12,334,769	12,425,769
Depr. res.	109,800,166	93,190,938
Def. maint. res.	33,000,000	39,000,000
Other res., etc.	12,275,699	19,953,585
Dom. gov't. acct.	718,537,286	690,973,593
Dom. gov't.—Prop. equity:		
C.N.R. stock	18,000,000	18,000,000
C.N.R. Secs. Tr. stk.	380,403,604	381,711,557
Cap. expend.	377,614,971	377,614,971
Working capital.	45,697,441	68,873,879

DON-X MINES completed 13,582 ft. of diamond drilling in 1946 but results were inconclusive and work was stopped. It is planned to have the property mapped and surveyed this summer. Current assets were $53,704 and current liabilities $910 as at Dec. 31, 1946.

GAGE
SECURITY GUMMED
ENVELOPES

New Issue

ANGLO PETROLEUM LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Laws of the Province of Ontario)

45,000 SHARES OF
5% CUMULATIVE REDEEMABLE
PREFERRED STOCK
(Par Value $10.00 per Share)
and
90,000 SHARES OF
NO PAR VALUE COMMON
STOCK

The 5% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares are to be fully paid and non-assessable, entitled to first fixed cumulative preferential cash dividends which will accrue from and including April 15, 1947, as and when declared by the Board of Directors at the rate of 5% per annum, payable semi-annually, October 15th and April 15th. Preferred as to capital and redeemable in whole or in part on thirty days' prior notice at $10.50 per share, plus accrued and any unpaid dividends. No dividends shall be paid on the Common Shares unless all preferred dividends, plus arrears of dividends, are paid.

CAPITALIZATION
(Upon completion of present financing)

	Authorized	Issued
5% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares	50,000	45,000
Common Shares (No par value)	350,000	317,720

ANGLO PETROLEUM LIMITED

75 Summit Avenue TORONTO 10 KEnwood 7964-5-6

PRICE:

$120.00 per unit of 10 shares of Preference Stock and 20 shares of No Par Value Common Stock.

Transfer Agent —

The Office of the Company.

It is expected that delivery of certificates for these shares will be made on or about May 1st, 1947.

We invite your enquiry by detaching the coupon and mailing to our office, or phone our local Branch Manager.

Anglo Petroleum Limited,
75 Summit Avenue,
Toronto 10, Ontario.

Please send me full information regarding your issue of 5% Cumulative Preferred Stock and No Par Value Common Stock.

Name ....

Address ....

City .... *Province* .... *Phone No.* ....

F. P.

Jet Inventor, Atom Scientists On Engineering Inst. Program

Toronto next week will be host to atom scientists and aerodynamists, jet propulsion and radar experts attending the 60th convention of the Engineering Institute of Canada. En route to the engineering congress as well are 1,600 of the rank and file chemists and metallurgists, electrical, mechanical, civil and structural engineers who make Canadian industry tick.

Highlights of the program:

1. First play by play account of Canada's Chalk River atomic energy research project by three of the few technicians permitted to discuss it in public — K. F. Tupper and E. J. Wiggins, of the plant itself, and Chief Engineer Carl H. Jackson of Defense Industries Ltd.

2. The so-far halting tale of international control of atomic energy, reviewed by General A. G. L. MacNaughton, Canada's representative on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission and chairman of the Canadian section. Canada-U. S. Joint Defense Board.

3. New air horizons with jet propulsion, as seen by the man who planned the first successful turbo-jet engine for aircraft, RAF Air Commodore Frank Whittle, London, Eng.

4. Emergence of the engineer as an artist under the skin with the EIC's first "hobby arts and crafts" exhibition, featuring pictures in oils, water color, pastels and tempera, photography, model building and handicrafts.

5. A National Research Council apparatus show including novel German electrical equipment, a radar distance indicator, a newly-developed transmission line fault locator.

6. Inauguration of the Institute's first provincial division (Ontario) to decentralize administrative detail and co-ordinate activities of local branches.

● MEMO TO ADVERTISERS

Questions and Answers about Newspaper Advertising

Q. *Do you know of any measure for the value of newspaper circulation to an advertiser such as the standards that a business man uses in buying merchandise?*

A. Yes. In the well-known standards that have been approved and adopted by advertisers—namely A.B.C. standards.

Q. *What is A.B.C.?*

A. A.B.C. stands for Audit Bureau of Circulations, a cooperative association of 2000 advertisers, advertising agencies and publishers in the United States and Canada.

Q. *What is the Bureau's work?*

A. To audit the circulation of newspapers and periodicals so that advertisers can buy space on the basis of definite standards and verified facts and figures.

Q. *How does A.B.C. accomplish this?*

A. The Bureau has a large staff of experienced auditors. These men visit the publisher members annually and make audits of their circulation records. This information is then published in A.B.C. reports for the use and protection of advertisers.

Q. *What do these reports show?*

A. A.B.C. reports tell how much circulation a newspaper has, where this circulation is, how it was obtained, how much people paid for it, and many other verified facts that advertisers should know when they buy advertising.

Q. *Are all publications eligible for A.B.C. membership?*

A. No. Only those with paid circulation. This is important to advertisers because it is the best proof of interest and purchasing power on the part of the readers.

Q. *Is this newspaper a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations?*

A. Yes. We are proud of our circulation and we want our advertisers to know just what they get for their money when they advertise in our columns. The audited information in our A.B.C. report gives them the complete facts.

THE FINANCIAL POST

ABC

This newspaper is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations. Ask for a copy of our latest A. B. C. report giving audited facts and figures about our circulation.

A. B. C. = AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS = FACTS AS A MEASURE OF ADVERTISING VALUE

$50,000 Gamble Pays Off in Year In Aluminum Chair Production Field

MONTREAL (Staff) — What does it feel like to give up a successful business to start a new and untried venture? Nelson Edward Whitehouse, president and owner of Precision Tool & Supply Co. can answer this with authority. In 1940 he started a small screw-machine products business on a shoestring. Six years and thousands of dollars in the till later, he decided to take a chance. He quit making screw-machine products, sold most of his machinery and started manufacturing aluminum and chrome chairs.

Whitehouse's decision represents a $50,000 gamble—$35,000 worth of machinery and $15,000 in raw materials. In addition, there was a six months' loss of business while he drew up plans, built new tools and experimented with the new products. Whitehouse thinks he made the right decision. Last year he grossed about $100,000, received orders for 20,000 aluminum garden chairs. This year he expects to do as well, if not better. In line with his new type of production he has given his company a new name—North East Metal Products.

This is not the first time that Nelson Whitehouse has shown an independent turn of mind. In 1940 he pulled up stakes from his father's shop to go into business for himself. He admits the wide trade connections made while working for his father helped him get on his feet; explains he was fortunate to have "connections" because he had very little money.

"Time For A Change"

His move proved well-timed. In three years he was able to finance the construction of his own building on St. Patrick St. A year later he sold the building to a plant-hungry company and moved into a smaller plant. By 1945, with the war just about over, Nelson Whitehouse started thinking of the future. After 20-odd years working with screw-machine products, he knew it was a highly competitive business. But he says it was the spasmodic nature of the industry which made him decide to investigate something else.

He had two good reasons for his decision to manufacture metal chairs. So far, the field is not crowded; and he had plenty of know-how with machine tools and metal work. He made his own steel and aluminum tube-bending machines; the show-piece in his shop today is a 300-ton hydraulic press which he also made. In one operation this huge machine stamps out the metal seats and backs for the garden chairs.

Today 44-year-old Whitehouse is backing up his gamble with plenty of hard work plus a little worrying. Last year his biggest headache was shortage of aluminum and steel. With orders on hand for 22,000 aluminum garden chairs he was able to deliver only 9,000; these were produced by working day and night when the materials arrived. Material supply is no problem now, and his plant is jammed with six months' stock of aluminum and steel tubes. This year, however, Whitehouse says that his biggest customers, the department stores, are holding back with their orders. This likely means that they will come flooding in later in the spring.

Devised Own Formula

Even after he had his machinery set up and designs worked out, there were "bugs" to be ironed out. Surface coating for aluminum was one problem. So was finding a paint which would stand the weather, not chip or peel. The anodizing process for coating aluminum was too expensive. After dozens of experiments, Whitehouse finally hit on a formula of his own. His trade name for it is "permalust" and it gives the aluminum a metallic sheen.

As an office chair manufacturer Whitehouse also required an upholstery department. Originally intended to turn out leatherette upholstery for his chrome chairs, the department now makes jeep seats as well. Whitehouse got into the jeep seat business when he learned that jeeps were sold with driver's seat only. Framework for the seats are made from the same tubular metal as the chairs.

N. E. WHITEHOUSE

The ingenuity of production line operation has garden chairs rolling along a conveyor belt—at peak production-time they will come off at 300 a day.

First operation is bending the aluminum or steel tubes into chair-shape on the tube-bending machines. These are then hooked onto a conveyor belt suspended from the ceiling and travel on to the acid bath to be "dunked" to remove grease and dirt. Then to the paint department for immersion in the special formula paint. (Steel frames are sent out to jobbers for the chrome finish.) Passing along from the paint bath, the frame moves through an infra-red drying panel, also made by Whitehouse. At the end of the line the back and seat are bolted to the frame.

Seeks Larger Plant

Now that production is pretty well under way, Whitehouse wants to move to a larger plant, preferably outside the city. At present he has 25 employees, but he says he could use twice that number if he could find a big enough plant. More plant space may also become necessary to handle the business of two subsidiaries. One of these, North East Industries, sells industrial power units. Metal covers and bases for the engines are made in the Whitehouse plant. North East Wood Products is an offshoot of the chair business. Some of the metal frame chairs have wooden backs and seats. To keep his woodworking department busy, Whitehouse takes the odd order for desks and other office furniture.

Although he has not gone after the export business yet, Whitehouse says he has already sold some garden chairs to Brazil and British West Indies. He thinks that with a low retail price tag on them, he can compete with practically any other manufacturer in the world.

To handle his business Whitehouse has a comparatively small clerical staff. Until a recent illness forced her to the sidelines, his wife acted as chief purchasing agent and office manager. Now he does most of the office work himself, with two or three helpers.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

ANGLIN-NORCROSS CORP. 1946 net profit was up 67% from previous year. Volume increased somewhat over 1945. Business carried forward into 1947 is substantial, it is stated. Although shortages of materials and skilled workers delayed progress on contracts during 1946, indications are that increased quantities of materials are becoming available and that the rehabilitation and apprentice programs are beginning to alleviate shortages of mechanics.

Cost studies were continued throughout the year to develop more economical building methods. Increased labor cost and lower productivity, indicates an increasing advantage in furthering the mechanization of operations.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 13:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$197,361	$114,096
Less: Deprec.	28,838	20,118
Income tax	78,139	39,886
Net profit	90,384	54,092
Less: Divds.	16,400	9,840
Prof. shar. res.	20,486	20,486
Surplus for year	53,498	23,766
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Common: Earned	$13.78	$8.25
Paid	1.50+1.00	1.50

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC CO. 1946 net income was up 73.3% from previous year's retained profit. Main factors in improved showing was reduction in interest on funded debt and reduction in income taxes. Gross earnings were up $902,956, but operating expenses also rose—by $634,152 due entirely to increased labor costs.

Income from investments was $236,808 less than in 1945 as a result of the disposal of company and government bonds in the refinancing of funded debt. It is expected that 1947 will show a saving of $729,000 in interest over 1945.

The power plants generated a total of 1,220,191,700 kw.h., an increase of 3.3%. Gross revenue from sale of electricity (excluding intercompany power sales) showed an increase of $343,200 or 6.8%. During the year the company connected 5,686 new services of which 2,137 were for lighting, 1,636 for cooking, 1,835 for water heating and 78 for power. These new services added 19,569 h.p. to the connected load.

The transportation utility carried 105,983,270 revenue passengers, an increase of 7,535,043 or 7.11%. During the year 27 new gasoline buses were placed in service and 11 worn-out ones were disposed of.

The gas utility showed an increase in both cu. ft. sales and revenue of approximately 7%. Peak load sendouts have run as high as 35% over that considered possible five or six years ago, the recent addition for making liquid petroleum gas having been of considerable help in carrying these peak loads.

Directors have authorized the further development of the Seven Sisters power plant. Work is now under way at an estimated cost of $4 millions.

CONSOL. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Gross earn. from op.	$12,964,158	$12,061,202
Gross income	6,358,820	6,326,824
Less: Depreciation	2,141,847	2,114,004
Bond interest	1,286,262	1,466,480
Other interest	40,002	39,151
Taxes	766,932	720,184
Amort. bd. disc. & exp.	5,195	15,586
Other inc. deduc.	3,756	7,278
Inc. tax res.♦	1,155,000	1,410,185
Net income	959,826	553,956
Less: Ser. B int. pay. follow. yr.	......	297,070
Pref. divd.	250,000	250,000
Common divd.	282,494	......
Surplus for year	427,332	6,886
♦Incl. ref. EPT	......	219,500
Times Bond Interest Earned:		
1st mtge. bds.:		
Before depr.	4.32	3.80
After depr.	2.65	2.35
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$19.20	*$5.14
Incl. ref. EPT	19.20	*9.35
Paid	5.00	5.00
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	1.26	*0.01
Incl. ref. EPT	1.26	*0.38
Paid	0.50	......

*After series B bond interest.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	$1,236,063	$374,393
Accts. rec.	750,798	996,040
Spec. deposits, etc.	310,187	1,164,673
Inventories	875,770	724,581
Total curr. assets	3,174,818	3,259,687
Prepaid items§	50,766	70,064
Investments*	4,132,011	10,873,169
Misc. assets♦	303,608	657,466
Fixed assets	76,772,583	75,869,273
Total assets	84,433,791	90,729,659
Accts. & tax. pay.	1,922,793	2,376,562
Other curr. liab.	734,144	1,409,566
Total curr. liab.	2,656,937	3,786,128
Funded debt	28,000,000	36,057,271
Depreciation	32,173,617	30,297,840
Other liabs.	1,941,638	1,797,871
Capital stock	16,666,199	16,736,130
Surplus♦	†2,995,400	2,054,419

§Shown in current assets in co's. report.

†Reflects credit of $810,720 through profit on sale of Dom. bonds and company's own bonds.

*Incl. Dom. and co's. own bonds.

Market value	4,127,000	11,683,000
♦Incl. ref. EPT	219,800	219,800
Working capital	517,881	♦526,441

♦Excess of curr. liab. over curr. assets.

YOU ASKED US ABOUT

The Financial Post will provide subscribers as quickly as possible the answers to specific questions about business, taxation, investments, and other subjects. The Post cannot undertake to make predictions, will not express opinions on matters involving individual business judgment or on conditions or investments outside Canada. All communications should be addressed to Business Enquiry Editor, The Financial Post, 481 University Ave., Toronto 2. A four-cent stamp and address label from subscriber's copy of The Financial Post must be enclosed. If more than one enquiry is being sent, subscribers are asked to submit each on a separate sheet of paper, to facilitate research work entailed.

INCOME TAX

Dependent Niece

In 1945 and 1946 I supported my sister's 13-year-old daughter. She had no income of her own and my widowed sister had a small income made up from salary as teacher, a government pension and the family allowance. I am told I am not allowed any deduction in either year on account of my niece. Is this correct?

Your problem hinges on whether your niece was living in your home and under your custody and control. If not, it appears you would not be entitled to deductions for her support. The regulations regarding a nephew or niece are not so liberal as in the case of a brother, sister or parent whether your own or that of your wife. In those cases, even if the relative in question were not living in your home and under your custody and control, you would be entitled to deductions.

INVESTMENTS

Caron Malartic

Will you please tell me what property Caron Malartic holds and what the company's plans are for future development?

Caron Malartic Gold Mines owns a gold prospect of 600 acres in the Malartic area, Quebec. Cutting of lines and a geophysical survey were completed in 1946 and a program of diamond drilling is planned for this spring. We have had no report of any significant gold discovery as yet, but diamond drilling should provide a better test of the property's possibilities.

The company has an authorized capital of three million shares of which 1,070,000 shares are reported outstanding. In November, 1946, the company had approximately $6,000 cash with no current liabilities.

Westeel Products

How is the current position of Westeel Products Ltd?

Westeel Products Ltd. common stock at its recent price of around $27.50 a share, yields about 3.63% on the basis of the $1.00 annual dividend paid in the last three years. At this price, it is selling at 8.6 times its 1946 earnings of $3.19 a share and at 11.5 times its average earnings for the past seven years of $2.38 a share.

Earnings per share have been $3.19 in 1946, $1.93 ($2.31) in 1945, $1.76 ($2.39) in 1944, $1.36 ($2.11) in 1943, $1.91 ($2.24) in 1942, $2.13 in 1941 and $2,31 in 1940. The first figure for each of the years 1942 to 1945 inclusive, represents earnings excluding, while the figure in brackets represents earnings including refundable portion of excess profits tax.

In the last six years, this company has strengthened its financial position. Its funded debt has been cut by more than half. There are now $300,000 2½% serial general mortgage bonds outstanding due June 1, 1947-52, as compared with $663,000 of 5% general mortgage bonds outstanding on Dec. 31, 1940. Working capital in this same period has been strengthened, to amount to $1,991,796 on Dec. 31, 1946, as compared with $1,436,724, on Dec. 31, 1940.

Sales for 1946 were satisfactory but, had it been possible to obtain much larger supplies of raw materials, a greater volume of production would have gone through the shop, Pres. G. W. Hutchins stated in the annual report.

Capital expenditures of $220,000 were made in 1946 including $55,000 for building, $136,000 for machinery replacement, and $29,000 for automotive equipment. Many of the capital expenditures authorized in 1945 were held over to 1946 on account of late deliveries. No plant additions are contemplated for 1947.

Westeel Products Ltd. manufactures a varied line of steel products for use in industrial plants, farm building, road building, the oil industry, grain elevator and general construction work. It also handles and distributes a complete line of sheet metal for the trade. The company should be able to take advantage of the large volume of new construction planned in Canada.

Jacknife Gold Mines

Please sketch briefly for me the present position of Jacknife Gold Mines. What work, if any, is going on at the present time?

Jacknife Gold Mines temporarily discontinued diamond drilling last year on its Prosperous Lake, Yellowknife group, pending results obtained on neighboring claims. Diamond drilling of this group of claims returned values across narrow widths. Work was also suspended on the 18 claims in Indin Lake area, Yellowknife districts, in September, 1946, but development is expected to be resumed this year.

No doubt you are aware that the Prosperous Lake group of claims adjoins Crestaurum Mines where a shaft was sunk last year, but operations on that property were temporarily suspended a few months ago. Jacknife reported cash on hand of $14,556, accounts receivable of $850 and investments with market value of $39,700 at the end of 1946.

Twp. is First To Map Future

Etobicoke township's planning board is now completing scrutiny of its brand-new 30-year development plan, the first to be prepared by any Canadian township.

The plan is to go, with minor changes, to (a) the township council; (b) the recently established Toronto and York Metropolitan Area Planning Commission, James P. Maher, chairman; and (c) the Ontario Dept. of Planning and Development.

Then, if passed by the Planning Minister and Metropolitan Commission, it will come right back for local adoption by township by-law under the province's year-old Planning Act, and for implementation by means of a Municipal Act zoning by-law, one with enough teeth to make land developers stick to the plan.

Most of this complicated planning manoeuvre is a mystery to Etobicoke's 5,000-odd families. But they have learned one thing about community planning: it is fun—as well as important business—for the average taxpayer, voter and worker. More than 2,200, or about 10% of all Etobicoke went out in bitter weather recently to a three-day exhibition of their new chart for the future.

For Reeve Clive M. Sinclair, this spelled "keen and promising public interest."

The plan for Etobicoke is product of months of closely integrated study by the township's own planning board, headed by W. A. Armstrong, in association with E. G. Faludi of Town Planning Consultants Ltd. According to Etobicoke By-law 6963, Nov. 15, 1946, the Council may adopt the plan by a vote of a majority of all the members under the Ontario Planning and Development Act.

CHARTERED TRUST APPOINTMENT

Chartered Trust and Executor Company announces the appointment of J. E. Broome as Manager of the Real Estate Department, succeeding the late Frank McLaughlin. Mr. Broome, who is a Director of the Toronto Real Estate Board, has been with Chartered Trust and Executor Company for the past sixteen years, and was Assistant Manager of the Real Estate Department, in charge of Sales.

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To Traders in Stocks and Bonds

We offer traders and investors complete facilities for buying and selling listed and unlisted industrial, mining and oil stocks as well as in Government, Municipal and Corporation bonds.

These facilities are exceptional because we are members of six Canadian Stock Exchanges and have fourteen offices from Montreal to Victoria all directly connected by private wires.

You are invited to use our offices for active trading or occasional investment transactions. Our statistical department is at your service to supply facts and figures about any securities in which you are interested.

• • • •

Eastern business men, when travelling West, are invited to get quotations and service from our Western offices. They may also keep posted on quotations while en route, through bulletins we place on Transcontinental trains giving market quotations for leading Canadian and American stocks.

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Fourteen offices from Montreal to Victoria connected by direct private wires.
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Fiberglas* helps rediscover the Poles...

At either end of the earth's axis, explorers stay snug—their boots, apparel and sleeping bags are lined with soft, *superfine fibers* of Fiberglas. Soon, sportswear and practical winter clothing with warm, lightweight, Fiberglas interlinings will be available in Canada. In numerous other ways, Fiberglas already serves Canadian homes. As insulation it contributes operating efficiency to ranges, roasters, ovens, water heaters, refrigerators, home freezers and appliances of almost every type.

and makes buildings weather-proof

Come rain, snow, wind or sun—industrial built-up roofs can "take it" when covered with weather-proof Fiberglas roofing mat. Buildings insulated with Fiberglas are warmer in winter—there's no waste heat—cooler in summer. Versatile newcomer to the fabric field is Fiberglas coated cloth. Soon you'll be seeing it as luggage coverings, golf bags, moth-proof garment bags, awnings, industrial hoses, belting—in scores of products where light weight, durability, fire-safety and ease of handling are important.

What is Fiberglas?

Small marbles of flawless glass are melted and blown into filaments finer than human hair then spun into fibers soft and pliable as silk, blown into wool form or combined with plastics.

Can't burn : : : *completely*, permanently fireproof. Won't smoulder. Gives off no smoke or fumes.

Waterproof : : : sheds water. Won't absorb moisture. Can't shrink, stretch or swell.

Soft as silk—*strong as steel* . . . like handfuls of fleece, yet each fiber has tensile strength of steel.

It's inorganic : : : insect and vermin proof. Won't rot, mildew, corrode. Odorless, ageless.

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General Sales Office:
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The product of 1000 uses—

See '47 Tourist Spending Over $400-million Mark

OTTAWA — Enquiries about Canada are pouring into the drab office of the Canadian Travel Bureau here at the rate of 1,500 to 1,600 a day. These are all coming from Americans, and mostly in response to the advertising campaign launched in a limited number of U. S. magazines this year. There is no comparison with this heavy correspondence and that of former years and as a result, authorities are confident that last year's $212 million total of tourist-spending in Canada will be greatly exceeded, perhaps doubled.

Only bottlenecks are accommodation and roads. The first is limited and the second still suffering from lack of proper maintenance during the war years. Both are improving, the road condition quickly, the accommodation much more gradually.

With the tourist season limited to a little over two months in many places, capital is reluctant to invest too freely. One notable exception is the Laurentian area in Quebec, where millions of dollars have been spent on developing resort areas, and where much of the business is year-round.

Only One Laurentian Area

However, authorities are none too hopeful of great extension of such areas. The Laurentian district, they point out, has been more than 50 years developing, and it has the immense advantages of suitable terrain for winter sports and being easily accessible to large centres of population. To Americans it has a genuine foreign atmosphere and it now possesses, also, the distinction of being "fashionable."

Most American enquiries are specific; ask as to road conditions and best routes, exact seasons for various type of fishing and hunting, border details, etc. Their enquiries are usually routed to the provincial travel bureau most concerned. The great bulk of the questions deal with the southern fringe of Canada, though, since the war, there has been more interest in the far North and especially the James Bay region and along the Alaska Highway.

Canadian officials, however, don't expect traffic in these areas to mushroom. They point out that accommodation is almost nonexistent, costs will always be extremely high, climate sometimes difficult. Mosquitoes and black flies are bad, and only residents are permitted to hunt in the Northwest Territories. A big influx of tourists, also, it is pointed out, might have undesirable repercussions on the bird-breeding grounds in the far North.

In addition to telling potential visitors about the Dominion travel bureau, officials try to get the opinion of those who have actually come here. A special form is provided returning tourists at border points. Complaints range all the way from the warmness of our beer to serious overcharging and poor roads. On the whole however, Americans seem well satisfied with their Canadian holiday, and are especially impressed with our natural scenery. Most common complaints are about poorness of accommodation and overcharging.

Parity Small Obstacle

Contrary to some fears, there was little unfavorable reaction from the raising of the Canadian dollar to U. S. parity just at the beginning of the tourist season last year, despite the fact that much has been made in preliminary advertising of the relative cheapness of our money. But American tourists—and almost 100% of our outside-originating tourist traffic is American these days—are not niggardly when it comes to spending. Most of them gave away in tips anyway the former 10% premium on U. S. funds.

With rough building material expected to be a little more plentiful this year, the special compaign by many provinces to get Americans to build summer homes in Canada will be revived. It will be news to many Canadians to learn that nearly 75,000 American citizens have summer places in this country; this number is expected to increase rapidly.

Many areas in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia are as close to big U. S. centres of population, or closer, than comparable American resort districts. The considerable spending of these temporary Canadian citizens does much to boost the urgently needed accumulation of American dollars in Canada.

Won't Kill Wood Pulp Goose In Rush for Golden Eggs

MONTREAL (Staff)—Swedish wood pulp for export has been freed from price control, and has soared to the highest price in over 25 years.

Unanswered questions are these: will United States and Canadian wood pulp producers boost prices to the same levels? Will U. S. and Canadian newsprint producers make any effort to capitalize on the booming market conditions for wood pulp by converting some of their newsprint capacity into the manufacture of wood pulp at the expense of newsprint?

Figuring the new prices on the basis of ex-dock, Atlantic seaboard, Swedish wood pulp will now cost U. S. importers $119 a ton for unbleached sulphite, $145 for bleached sulphite, $114 for unbleached kraft pulp, $150 for bleached kraft pulp and $75 for groundwood pulp. This brings the prices of Swedish pulp above those of delivered U. S. and Canadian pulp, quoted in March, 1947, as follows: unbleached sulphite, $115; bleached sulphite, $125; unbleached kraft, $110, and bleached kraft, $135.

Wood Pulp Nets More

On the basis of these prices, the wood pulp segment of Canada's pulp and paper industry is contributing more to pulp and paper company earnings than at any time in the past. At the moment these companies are realizing at least $105 at the mill for each of the 1.6 million tons of wood pulp they are selling: even on the basis of $90 per ton newsprint, the companies will only be realizing some $80 at the mill on their newsprint sales, now averaging 4.4 million tons on an annual basis.

Expressed another way, mills can realize as much from the sale of 20 tons of wood pulp as for 25 tons of newsprint.

At present prices of unbleached sulphite pulp and groundwood, nonintegrated mills have been priced out of the newsprint market. It would not pay a newsprint producer to buy in the open market its requirements of wood pulp, since the cost content of groundwood and unbleached would be almost as much as the company could realize on finished newsprint without considering conversion charges, etc.

On the surface, this would suggest that newsprint companies might find it more profitable to confine their attention to production and sale of wood pulps, at the expense of newsprint. This is not possible, however, since the Canadian industry is an integrated proposition and mills cannot be worked exclusively on wood pulp, with newsprint machines held idle.

Might Kill Golden Goose

The present supplies of wood pulp mean $100 a ton wood pulp on the average or more. Should supplies be greatly increased, as they would if Canadian mills sold wood pulp rather than consumed it in newsprint manufacture, the price of wood pulp would decline drastically. Add to this the fact that newsprint producers are all operating under long-term contracts to supply publishers with newsprint, and you get an added reason why the present high prices for wood pulp of all kinds cannot be capitalized upon by the Canadian paper industry except to the extent that it has surplus wood pulp for sale after meeting newsprint requirements.

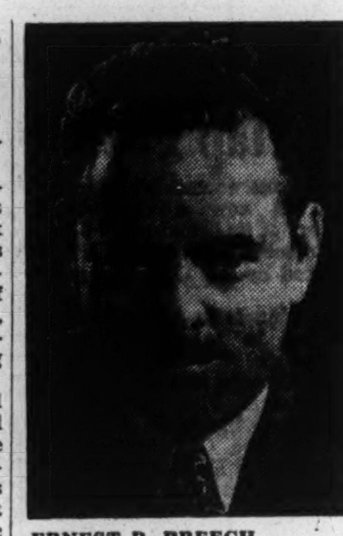
Here is a list of major Canadian pulp and paper producers with an indication of their saleable wood pulp capacity:

Company	Approximate Annual capacity Tons	Types of pulp
Abitibi	100,000	bleached & unbleached sulphite
Consolidated	75,000	unbleached sulphite & kraft pulp
Lake St. John	30,000	unbleached sulphite
Dryden	35,000	unbleached sulphate
Donnacona	40,000	unbleached sulphite
B. C. Pulp	125,000	bleached sulphite
Brompton	60,000	unbleached sulphate
Price Bros.	30,000	unbleached sulphite
Pacific Mills	25,000	bleached sulphite
Canadian International	235,000	bleached & unbleached sulphite
Brown Corp.	200,000	bleached & unbleached sulphate
St. John Sulphite	40,000	bleached sulphite
Frasers	60,000	bleached sulphite
Howard Smith	70,000	bleached sulphite, soda & groundwood
Marathon	90,000	bleached sulphate
Powell River	50,000	unbleached sulphite
Bathurst	25,000	unbleached sulphite
Great Lakes	50,000	unbleached sulphite
TOTAL	1,340,000	

TOWAGAMAC EXPLORATION CO. carried out prospecting in 1946 in conjunction with Bankfield Consolidated Mines and Lake Fortune Gold Mines. A total of 71 claims was staked in the Lynn Lake area, Man., and geophysical survey on the original 27 claims staked indicated several anomalies that warrant detailed development. Lynbar Mines has been formed to take over this acreage.

Several groups of claims were also staked in the Lynn Lake area with Bankfield Consolidated Mines and Newnorth Gold Mines. The most important group is a block of 54 claims located west of International Nickel group near the Hughes River.

Current assets were $77,626 and current liabilities $5,117 as at Dec. 31, 1946. Investments in mining securities were carried at cost of $453,199 and included unstated share interests in Francoeur Gold Mines, Lake Fortune Gold Mines, Newnorth Gold Mines, Fortune Yellowknife Mines and St. Francis Mining Co.



ERNEST R. BREECH

has been elected a director of Ford Motor Co. of Canada.

Snags In Path Of Canal Tolls For Seaway

Would Domestic Shipping Pay Full Rates in New St. Lawrence Plan?

OTTAWA (Staff)—Canada has agreed in principle with the recent American suggestion that the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway be put on a self-liquidating basis through a system of canal tolls. This is an abrupt departure from previous policy, canals tolls having been abolished in Canada since 1903.

Agreement in principle, however, is subject to some mutually satisfactory system being worked out and the problem is admittedly complicated.

Division of costs presents snags. Canada will probably insist that in its share will be included the millions already spent on the Welland Canal. Washington, however, in previous talks has intimated that that claim will be given consideration. More difficult may be a segregation of costs between the seaway part of the project and the power development. Presumably the latter would be self-liquidating through sales of power and any system of canal tolls will be based only on navigation works.

On the scale of tolls, too, some questions would have to be faced. There would likely be some preference given to domestic shipping of both countries. Following the precedent of the U. S.-owned Panama Canal, domestic or coastal shipping might be allowed free use of the seaway with only ocean-going ships being charged. Whether the latter would face a flat fee no matter how far up the lakes they penetrated, or a charge for every canal would have to be decided. On both the Panama and Suez, charges are based on tonnage; on certain other European canals other rates apply. Some are based on pilotage, some on the value of cargo carried.

It is by no means certain whether the seaway will come before the U. S. Senate this session. Ahead of it are scheduled a lot of other important and contentious matters including the peace treaties in Europe. Although favorably reported on by the U. S. Senate foreign relations committee last year, the actual seaway pact, signed in March, 1941, has never been approved by either Congress or Senate.

CONSOLIDATED DIVERSIFIED STANDARD SECURITIES 1946 net profit was off 46% from previous year. The company's portfolio is comprised of securities as follows: bonds—4.82%; preferred stocks—7.92%, common stocks—87.26%. Holdings of revenue-producing securities represent 88% of the portfolio.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Total income†	$59,239	$91,545
Less: Exp. & taxes	19,554	18,126
Net profit	39,685	73,419
Less: Pref. divd. net.	25,538	20,640
Surplus for year	14,147	52,779
†Incl. prof. on sale of inv.	19,417	56,614
Earnings per Shares and Dividend Record:		
1st pref.: Earned*	$1.55	$2.67
Earned‡	0.79	0.61
Paid	1.00	0.75
Class A & B Common: None earned or paid.		

•Based on shs. in hands of public.
*Based on net profits as above.
‡On net profit exclusive of profit on sale of invests.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	$8,817	$127,882
Divds. declared	11,456	3,323
Accts., etc., rec.	5,928	3,207
Market sec.*	872,059	813,877
Other invest.	115,031	78,368
Furn. & fixt.	......	37
Total assets	1,013,291	1,026,694
Acct. pay.	......	8,309
Income tax res.	1,077	812
Uncl'd divds.	39,608	12,705
Exchange res.	......	46,609
Invest. res.	175,000	162,545
Capital stock	717,515	717,515
Surplus	80,091	78,399
*Market value	771,086	891,779

Finding Jobs for Executives

E & P Division Helps Place Top-grade Personnel

Until a year ago last September, getting a job at the executive level or a man to fill such a job was a hit-or-miss proposition. It depended largely upon knowing the right people, at the club, among the fraternity alumni, or by chance in past business contacts. There was no Dominion-wide pool where confidential information on positions and potential takers of positions could be made efficiently and discreetly available.

In September, 1945, the Executive and Professional Division of the National Employment Service began an experimental nine-month period of gestation. The following June it was born, youngest permanent division of the National Employment Service. The precocious youngster did a man-sized job in its first year, placing 4,156 top-grade personnel in new or better positions, thus satisfying a number of companies' demands for suitable men and women.

E and P officers lay stress on that dual role. They work for both employer and employee, doing both yeoman service in their go-between function.

Like the Appointments Department of the British Ministry of Labor, and a similar government office in Australia which followed it, the E&P division is tailored to fit the needs of men and women in middle and top income sizes. It is concerned with positions in executive or professional strata which start at $2,400 a year for men and $1,800 a year for women, and to date it has filled at least one $15,000 bracket opening, dozens in the $5,000-$10,000 levels.

The Group Served

Officially it covers this group:

1—Male executives earning $2,400 or more a year.

2—Women who have earned, or can show the ability to earn $1,800 a year.

3—Discharged members of the armed forces whose income before or during hostilities came within the foregoing categories.

4—University graduates (men or women), who have earned or have the ability to start at $1,800 a year.

5—Skilled or technical personnel who have earned or can show the ability to earn $1,800 or more a year.

That list is misleading if it is taken to mean that E&P division is simply an employment agency for recent university graduates, ex-service personnel, and unplaced persons generally. It is a bureau where they can register and through which they can be directed to likely employers; but it goes far beyond that.

For example, a surprisingly large proportion of the 2,300 applicants for positions on file at the close of a normal week are men and women already employed, but on the lookout for something that might suit them better.

How can a man at the "executive level" find a job in which he is likely to click? The baby of the National Employment Service, its Executive and Professional Division, has placed 4,156 such personnel in new or better positions in less than a year. Here's how it's done.

E&P Know Their Men

Frequently, too, the positions found by E&P employer relations officers are not specifically represented among the 1,500-odd vacancy orders on the books at the end of the week. The employer relations men—two in each of the regional E&P offices (Moncton, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver)—keep in such close contact with chief company executives that they have been known to answer a president's prayer even before his secretary has put it in writing. As E&P ages in experience, it is developing an almost intuitive instinct for spotting a man that a particular company would snap up if it knew of his existence.

On routine assignments, however, the employer relations men go out and get detailed data on specific vacancies. They ask for a clear statement of duties, responsibilities, degree of supervision received and exercised, what special training and experience is definitely necessary, principal lines of promotion, top and bottom salary range. The more frankness and completeness here, the greater is the likelihood of their suggesting the right man for the job.

Back in the office, this job specification chart is checked against applications on file which might meet it. Where these are confidential, the applicant's name is not divulged, but his qualifications are submitted to the prospective employer. It may not go beyond this stage; but if each is interested in the other's possibilities, the E&P liaison man brings them together.

Sometimes the files yield no suitable applicant. In such a case, E&P men will write and publish newspaper advertisements, screen the applications, and channel only the best through to the company concerned. Again, E&P service is ready to investigate on behalf of a company the possibilities of some man who has himself advertised for a position. Working backward or forward, the office saves time and avoids embarrassment for all concerned.

It also broadens to Dominion-wide scale the potential ground for both employer and applicant. For not only does the service operate through its five regional offices, connected directly by teletype communication, but it also has representatives in nearly 250 National Employment Service Offices across the country. Local offices report to regional heads and Canadians, no matter where they may live, have the whole country to choose from in both jobs and job-takers.

Applications From Abroad

The scheme stretches beyond Cape Breton and Vancouver Islands. Applications from the United Kingdom, France, Sweden, Australia and South America are on E&P records.

E&P misses no bets. Its liaison officers keep in close touch with Canadian universities, service clubs, the Canadian Legion, and with professional associations such as the different provincial engineering societies. It has found its contact with the "Forty Plus" club of immense aid in solving one of the major problems, the placing of men over 40 years of age.

On E&P files, as phrased in a newspaper advertisement, are "many mature men with extensive experience, covering a period of many years. Their outlook, their youthful and mellowed spirit, and their tolerance would make them ideal senior employees. They do not expect to command the salaries which they earned in their prime and they will accept reasonable offers for their services." In many cases E&P men have reasoned companies out of their reluctance to hire men no longer young.

What manner of men are entrusted with the delicate business of bringing high-calibre men and big paying jobs together?

In this respect, it can be assumed that they are executives themselves. Their knowledge of industry, business and employment procedure is ascertained prior to their association with Executive and Professional assignments. In addition, these employment officials have, in the main, qualifications that form the basis for sound, intelligent counselling on executive placement problems. They are men accustomed to dealing with other men, trained to size up both men and situations. In several instances they are graduates of leading Canadian universities embracing varied occupational interest, such as psychology, office management, accountancy, sales promotion, and other fields of endeavor. E&P personnel also include several ex-service officers.

Canada Tests Helicopters In Many Fields This Year

Before the year is out, Canadians will have a chance to decide for themselves whether the helicopter will do all the remarkable things its makers claim. At least nine machines should be hovering in Canadian skies before mid-summer. They have been ordered for dusting crops in western Canada, surveying for mineral deposits, aerial photography, forest fire prevention, air-sea rescue work, patrolling airlanes. Total cost will probably run close to $500,000.

Here are the helicopter customers in Canada:

The Federal Government; three Sikorski S. 51s at $70,000 each. Two delivered, one cracked up already.

Lundberg-Ryan Air Explorations; two modified two-place Bell 47-Bs for prospecting.

Skyways Services Ltd., Winnipeg; two Bell-47-Bs for crop dusting, forest fire fighting, charter work to mining areas.

Airspray, a branch of Photographic Survey, Toronto; one Bell 47-B for aerial photography, charter work.

Intercity Airlines Co., Montreal: one SG. Mk. VI; the first Canadian-made helicopter which is expected to be test flown any day.

Ontario Interested

In addition, the Ontario Government is interested but wants to be shown first that the helicopter can do what the makers claim in fighting forest fires. It is understood that this summer, Ontario will charter one or two machines for fire watching and other related work.

The helicopter still won't wash the dishes, but now that the novelty has worn off somewhat, more and more businessmen with special needs are realizing that the machine's unique advantages can save them a lot of money. Farmers also are taking a keen interest in the ability of the helicopter to dust crops four times as quickly and as cheaply as conventional aircraft.

An indication of the growing recognition being accorded the helicopter is increasing demand and increasing production. Bell Aircraft is making about six machines a week at its Niagara Falls, N.Y. plant. An assembly line has been set up and by the end of the sumer, Bell expects to have cut deep into its backlog of 500 orders.

Bell has already delivered about 30 commercial helicopters and 10 to the U. S. Army. The other big producer in the U. S. is Sikorksi whose production is about the same as Bell's, although a bigger proportion has been funnelled into the Army. Between 20 and 30 other American firms are also either building or planning to build helicopters. Some will be 10- and 20-passenger types.

Cost a Mere $70,000

At first glance the cost of a helicopter appears to be prohibitive. For example, the Sikorski S-51 costs $50,000 flyaway-factory. Add customs and sales taxes and it costs close to $70,000 in Canada. The smaller Bell machine costs $25,000 at Niagara Falls; $33,000 in Canada.

Your home

MAY BE PRE-FABRICATED

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The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. of Canada

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Grasshoppers Menacing Saskatchew'n Once More

Saskatchewan farmers have been warned that they can expect a heavier grasshopper infestation in 1947 than has been experienced in the Province for several years.

Unless weather conditions are decidedly unfavorable to the "hopper," considerable spring damage will result, say the experts.

Pioneer residents of the province say signs are pointing to another "hopper" invasion, that is bound to take millions of dollars from their pockets.

Grasshoppers visit areas in cycles and according to early reports, the southwest portion of Saskatchewan is the next stop on their itinerary. Roadside concentrations have been noted as being more general and more heavily concentrated than last year, in both the southwestern and southcentral parts of the Province.

Offer Poison Bait

Poison bait has been offered by the provincial department of agriculture to municipalities, together with instructions as to its application. Circulars and warning signals have been issued by the field crops division of the department; and farmers have been urged to take every precaution against the invasion.

If farmers would fight an early battle against the grasshoppers they could protect crops and prevent building up heavier infestation in the future, according to Agriculture Minister I. C. Nollet of the Saskatchewan Government. Playing a waiting game is far too dangerous economically, say agricultural experts.

For several years now, Saskatchewan has been comparatively free from the infestation, in comparison with tremendous losses suffered in 1933 and 1934. In 1933, crop damage was approximately $30 millions.

The following year, loss subsided to some extent but insect pests damaged or destroyed more than 11% of the province's grain and field crops. Grasshoppers alone accounted for about three fifths of the loss; estimated at close to $12 millions.

Weather Is Factor

Will 1947 see a repetition of the 30's? Agriculture experts say it depends on the weather and the action that farmers take now. Early spring warmth and plenty of sunshine will help to increase the horde of "hoppers." Dampness and cold will keep the number down.

In 1944, the agriculture department reported that in 1943 egg infestation was at its lowest ebb since the present series of outbreaks began, and hatching was later than ever before recorded in the province. Less damage was caused by "hoppers" in 1943 than in any previous year since 1931, with damage confined to the southwest portion of the province, and with an estimated one-fifth of the coarse grains and flax being destroyed.

Damage $35 Millions

Grasshoppers were responsible for damaging $1.1 million worth of wheat and $1.9 million worth of other crops. Total insect damage that year was $35 millions.

Slightly more than one-tenth of the total of field crops in the province was destroyed by insects. The grasshopper destruction was at a relatively low ebb, but it was on the upgrade. The most serious loss, amounting to nearly one twentieth of the wheat crop and one tenth of the coarse grains, was in the northern half of the province where drought and grasshoppers occurred together. Damage in dollars to wheat that year was $1,970,000 and to other crops $2.6 millions.

In 1945 the grasshopper beat a retreat, confining his destruction to the western and south central areas. Losses through all insect pests were over 21 million bushels of wheat; over seven million bushels of oats; three million bushels of barley; 150,000 bushels of rye; 250,000 bushels of flax; total value $29 millions.

The southwest looks as if it is to be this year's target for the "hopper." Heavy concentrations of eggs are reported on roadsides and in field margins north of Herschel and in the area around Scotsguard.

GOLDHAWK PORCUPINE MINES reports that directors consider the amount of ore disclosed in underground development disappointing, but that considerable development remains to be done and it is hoped further ore will be found.

Best ore showings are on the third level, where 75 ft. averages 0.24 oz. over 5.0 ft. and a further 45 ft. averages 0.23 oz. over 6.4 ft.

As at Dec. 31, 1946, current assets of $62,533 included $34,233 cash as against current liabilities of $12,831. A total of 2,574,005 shares were outstanding. Since year-end, the financing group has taken up a further 170,000 shares to place $85,000 in the treasury.

SURVEYS SHOW MOST PRODUCTIVE YEARS 45-54

●

9300 VETERANS OF THIS GROUP SEEK JOBS

"Automobile Facts", in a survey of the motor industry, reported that wages earned reach the peak among the age group from 50 to 55 years. Similarly, many U. S. surveys have found that those given highest grades for quantity of work were employees in the older groups.

THE EFFECT ON PENSION AND INSURANCE PLANS

Employing older veterans does *not* increase greatly the cost of either group insurance or pensions. The facts are these: In group insurance the difference in cost between an employee aged 25 and one aged 40 is $1.58 per thousand per year. In the normal pension plan, if all workers were hired at age 25, the average contribution of the employer would be 5%. If all were hired at age 40, the average contribution would be only 7½%.

Many of Canada's unemployed older veterans have good trade skills and great productive capacity. All have a high degree of integrity and responsibility . . . and are anxious to work.

If you can employ an older veteran, list your opening with your local Citizens' Rehabilitation Committee or with the National Unemployment Service.

●

Published in the Interests of Older Veterans Under the Authority of the Right Honourable Ian A. Mackenzie, Minister of Veterans Affairs.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

BUFFALO ANKERITE GOLD MINES experienced a net loss of $119,764 in 1946—a slight reduction from the 1945 loss — working capital showed a reduction of over $200,000 to $287,796 after meeting $104,861 of 1946 capital expenditures.

Tonnage of ore milled showed an increase, but average dollar value was lower (reflecting a lower price for gold). Development was carried out at an accelerated rate and considerable exploration was carried out on outside properties.

A crosscut has been extended 4,000 ft. westerly from No. 5 shaft at the 3,250-ft. level and is opening a large unexplored area north of the Aunor mine. Exploration of the northerly claims from No. 8 shaft is being carried on in conjunction with exploration of the Chisholm claims.

A road has been completed to the Irvin Porcupine Mines' claims, but work has been retarded by shortage of labor and the contract has been extended to June 15, 1947. A considerable portion of the ore mined in 1946 came from Wright claims.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Bullion recovery	$1,388,974	$1,253,829
Add: Ore in solut.	‡1,234	2,105
Less: Oper. exp.	1,461,659	1,315,947
Operating loss	73,919	60,013
Less: Other inc.	8,209	18,267
Gross loss	65,710	41,746
Add: Devel. w/o	......	7,637
Depreciation	54,054	91,910
Net loss & deficit	119,764	141,313
‡Deduction.		
Earnings per Share	d$0.16	d$0.185
None paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & bullion	$196,737	$149,185
Govt. bonds	24,658	424,045
Accts. rec.	23,051	63,241
Stores at cost	141,774	110,143
Ore in solution	5,275	6,509
Total curr. assets	391,495	753,123
Prep. & def. chgs.	62,915	53,612
Shares & advs.	21,068	21,068
Mining props.	1,158,494	1,156,354
Plant & equip.▲	186,185	137,155
Mine develop.	53,571	1
Total assets	1,873,728	2,121,313
Total curr. liabs.	103,699	252,720
Capital stock	760,000	760,000
Capital surplus	615,896	615,896
Earned surplus	394,133	492,697
▲After depr. of	2,185,643	2,146,257
Working capital	287,796	500,403

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1946	1945
Tons milled	234,379	197,691
Average recov.	$5.93	$6.34
Ore reserves, tons	204,608	244,556
Grade	$6.91	$7.18

GENERAL PRODUCTS MFG. CORP. 1946 net profit was up 66.7%. Sales have been maintained at a high level. In spite of a reduction in the quantity of hosiery manufactured, "Supersilk" sales on the basis of dollar value were higher than in 1945, because nylon yarn became available early in the year for manufacture of high-quality stockings. Decline in the production can be attributed to an acute labor shortage. As yet the market for pure silk is not sufficiently stabilized to enable "Supersilk" to resume manufacture of this type of hosiery, it is said. As soon as high-quality silk becomes available, pure silk hosiery will again be manufactured.

Sales of the Langmuir Paints division showed a substantial increase over 1945 in spite of a critical shortage of certain raw materials. Raw material situation has been more serious than at any time during the war and relief is not expected for some time yet. Langmuir recently introduced a line of lacquers on the market which has been well received, it is stated. During the year, sales staff has been increased.

Standard Tube is entirely dependent on imports of steel from the United States; and the steel and coal strikes have intensified the already acute shortage of steel. The company has had to reduce production sharply in order to maintain operations on a limited scale for as long as possible, and it has been necessary to reduce the number of employees. During the year extensions have been made to buildings and manufacturing facilities.

Metal Fabricators division has not been able to increase production to a satisfactory point, because of shortage of steel. During year the company made a number of sales in the export market, and the possibility for this type of business appears promising, it is said.

Budget Products division manufactures lighter fuel and household products. Shortages of containers has restricted sales, but sale valume was slightly higher than in 1945. The division is now marketing a new type of household cleaner under the trade name "Budget" and the response so far has been favorable, it is said.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net earns.	$401,671	$200,966
Less: Taxes	150,000	50,000
Net profit	251,671	150,966
Less: Pref. divds.	20,280	20,780
Surplus for year	231,391	130,186
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Earned	$62.05	$37.22
Paid	5.00	5.00
A & B	2.31	1.30
None paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	$491,937	$173,242
Life ins., c.s.v.	6,592	5,827
Accts. rec.	190,974	173,469
Inventories	161,007	176,412
Total curr. assets	850,510	528,950
Prep. exp., etc.§	17,895	15,073
Investments*	414,970	414,970
Fixed assets	1,040,737	1,021,376
Total assets	2,324,112	1,980,369
Total curr. liab.	219,111	151,849
Mortgage pay.	10,000	13,800
Depreciation res.	711,505	663,274
Cont. & bd. debt res.	158,214	157,556
Capital stock	430,600	430,600
Surplus	794,682	563,290
§Incl. in curr. assets in co's. report.		
Working capital	631,399	377,101

*Investment in Standard Tube Co. Ltd. and Metal Fabricators Ltd.

PROSPECTORS AIRWAYS carried on no active field operations in 1946, but participated in exploration of a few groups of claims in Ontario and Quebec without encouraging results being secured.

A minority share interest is held in East Amphi Gold Mines, where underground work is now proceeding.

Net profit showed a reduction from 5.5 to 2 cents a share.

Balance sheet as at Dec. 31, 1946, showed current assets of $351,862 with $25,166 cash, $25,000 Dominion bonds and $300,384 book value of securities showing $446,006 market value. Current liabilities were $39,943. A total of 760,000 shares were outstanding. Deficit forward was $52,795 after deduction of the year's profit, $13,899 profit on shares and adding $3,216 for shares written off.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Dividends earned	$4,263	$2,985
Fees	......	3,275
Sundry rev.	1,307	2,120
Less: Oper. exps.	2,266	6,752
Net oper. profit	3,304	1,628
Add: Prof. sale sec.	10,683	40,408
Net profit	13,987	42,036
Earned per Share	$0.02	$0.055
No dividends paid.		

ACADIA-ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES 1946 net profit was up 17.8%. During the year the Canadian sugar industry continued to operate under government control. Effective Mar. 1, 1947 the powers and function of the Sugar Administrator were transferred to a newly established crown company "Canadian Sugar Stabilization Co.," a step said necessary to provide properly for carrying out arrangements between Canada and the United Kingdom for the purchase of sugar.

The year 1947 presents prospects of further augmenting of world supplies of sugar. Canada has been apportioned an increase over 1946 of approximately 22%. At the moment, rationing provisions for 1947 present householder with the same amount of sugar as that of 1946 and industrial users generally with an increase of 10% of the sugar used in the base period. Until the equating of outlet with supply is determined, directors hesitate to pass upon the situation as it may affect the company. Some recent important advances have taken place in costs.

CONSOL. EARNINGS

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$1,112,666	$1,090,207
Less: Deprec.	218,350	217,769
Bond int.	156,313	239,426
Taxes	285,410	249,043
Net profit	452,593	383,969
Less: 5% pf. divd.	150,000	75,000
Cl. A divd.	200,000	100,000
Surplus for year	102,593	208,969
Times Bond Interest Earned:		
Before deprec.	7.12	4.55
After deprec.	5.72	3.64
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
5% pref.	$15.09	$12.80
Paid	5.00	2.50
Class A▲	1.51	†1.54
Paid	1.00	0.50
Common■	1.02	†1.56
None paid.		

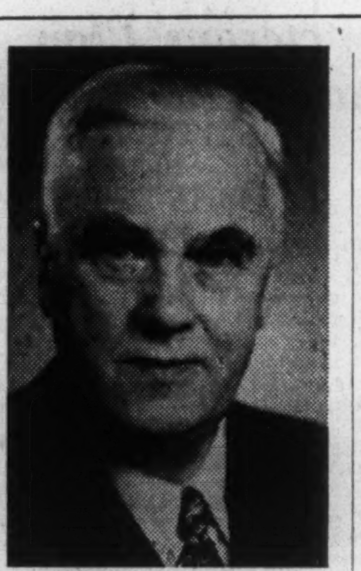
▲Before (■after) participation.

†Based on dividends for half year as provided in 1945.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & Dom. bonds	$3,067,889	$1,887,324
Misc. invests., mkt. val.	524,290	944,134
Accts. receivable	979,034	887,662
Inventories	1,852,529	2,689,370
Life ins., c.s.v.	44,910	42,713
Total curr. assets	6,468,652	6,451,203
Deferred charges, etc.	60,302	72,612
Fixed assets*	5,588,714	5,602,902
Excess of cost sub. shs. acq.	8,140,000	8,140,000
Total assets	20,257,668	20,266,717
Total curr. liabs.	583,255	572,900
Property reserve	1,206,999	1,206,999
Excess mkt. val. secs.	495,290	436,224
Funded debt	4,425,000	4,600,000
Capital stock	3,300,000	3,300,000
Capital surplus	1,088,812	‡1,093,540
Distrib. surplus	735,000	735,000
Earned surplus	8,423,312	‡8,322,054
*After deprec. of	4,260,853	4,042,502
Working capital	5,885,397	5,878,303

‡Reflects capital surplus of Atlantic Refineries of $1,111,100 transferred back to earned surplus.



JAMES WILSON

has been elected a director of Montreal Tramways Co.

Big Hardware Store Planned For Vancouver

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — McLennan, McFeely & Prior Ltd., one of British Columbia's largest wholesale-retail hardware firms, plans to construct a large, modern store in Vancouver's eastern downtown business area.

The firm already has a large department-type store in this section of the city, but the new building is expected nearly to double the present structure, which will have 122 feet frontage on Carrall St. and 184 on Cordova St.

Officials say the company plans "a retail hardware store of the most modern construction with up-to-date facilities for display and sale of hardware, furniture, household and commercial appliances and all associated lines."

McLennan, McFeely & Prior Ltd. is completing at present a huge hardware warehouse, which officials say is the largest of its kind in Canada. It is situated on Clark Drive, in the east end of the city. The firm has 17 branches throughout the province.

$12 Rapeseed Experiment Pays Off in $1 Million Crop

From Our Own Correspondent

SASKATOON — About $12 worth of seed planted by government and University of Saskatchewan agriculturists in 1942 has resulted in a new crop for Saskatchewan. In five years it has increased in value to more than $1 million annually.

The crop is Argentine rapeseed, and the planting was carried out during the war when rapeseed oil was desperately needed to lubricate marine engines of the allied navies.

In 1942 government agricultural specialists in Saskatoon were given about 200 pounds of the seed. Although they knew little or nothing about this crop, they were faced with the task of turning it into a yield of hundreds of thousands of pounds.

The experts had difficulties right from the start. The seed contained much mustard seed and the resemblance to rape was so close, only an expert could distinguish the two.

The only way to separate the two seeds is to pick the pods by hand as soon as they mature. The fact that the mustard seed was included with the rape only came to light when the crop was harvested.

The agricultural experts selected the farmers with the cleanest land, and asked them to grow large quantities of rape so that it could be purified. Last year over 20 million pounds of rapeseed were produced, most of it grown from the original 200 lb. of mustard-rape mixture.

Today, more than 90% of the rape produced in Saskatchewan is Argentinian. The seed has a relatively low iodine content, and is used in vegetable oils. The seed requires about the same time to mature as does wheat, and under favorable soil grows to a height of two-and-a-half to three-and-a-half feet.

Sell City Hall As Store Site Victoria Plan

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA—If ratepayers approve a money by-law calling for sale of the City Hall for $176,000 on May 1, Victoria will be without definite plans for a new civic administration centre, but will have a new and modern department store.

Hagar & Swayne Ltd. made the offer recently for the City Hall and site, but the interests for which the firm is acting has not been disclosed.

If the sale is approved by ratepayers and the Provincial Government, the city will have two years to build. A new City Hall might cost $400,000.

Vancouver Tax Rate 56 Mills

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — Everything costs more these days, even running a city, as Vancouver's residents were informed by City Council last week.

The costs are up so much—more than $1 million—that the mill rate has been increased 1½ mills, to 56 mills, gross. Last year the rate jumped two mills.

Council is budgeting for a record expenditure and collection of $19,554,297.

In addition to higher taxes there is a boost in water rates, and an increase in assessments. The budget, however, made no provision for an increase in pay of 15 cents an hour for 2,500 civic workers, for which employees are now negotiating. This granted would add at least $900,000 to expenditures.

Recommendations of the Goldenberg report whereby Vancouver would be empowered to tax improvements up to 75%, and to levy a business tax, are not expected to be implemented this year.

Co-op Packing Plant Is Near

From Our Own Correspondent

LETHBRIDGE — Lethbridge Co-operative Packers, Ltd., plans an early start on its co-operative meat packing plant. For several years the proposal for a plant to serve southern Alberta has been simmering; now, says President Rulon Dahl, "this is the year for action."

Shares in the co-operative sold at first for $100. They were reduced to $50 and sold more readily. More than 500 producer members now hold shares, one share one vote being the setup. The Rochdale co-operative plan has been followed in this, the first co-operative meat packing venture undertaken in the West for some years.

The plant—the plans have now been completed and are being sent to Ottawa for federal clearance—will cost $150,000 and will have a capacity of 60 hogs an hour and a lesser capacity for cattle, calves and sheep. It will be a complete plant, producer-owned and operated. A five-acre site in the East Lethbridge industrial area has been obtained.

Negotiations are under way for merging of Lethbridge Packers and the Co-operative Horse Marketing company at Swift Current and Edmonton, which is expanding its program to include processing of cattle and hogs as well as horsemeat, which goes to the European market.

Flaxseed Dearth Seen Bottleneck In Acreage Boost

From Our Own Correspondent

SASKATOON—A threat to the Federal Government's program, under which Canadian farmers had been asked to sow three million acres in flax during 1947, loomed here this week as a serious shortage of flaxseed developed.

As a result, the Canadian Wheat Board has ordered all cars of flax directed to Moose Jaw and Saskatoon terminals for inspection.

Department of Agriculture inspectors have authority to say whether the flax is suitable for seed and if so, to divert it to the two main seed companies in Saskatoon, where it will be cleaned and sold to farmers for seed purposes.

In this way it is hoped that between 25,000 and 30,000 bushels can be obtained; sufficient for about 20,000 acres of land, but inadequate for Saskatchewan's share of the federal objective.

Main factor in the present shortage is the increase in flax prices to $5 a bushel, effective in the 1947 crop year. The price increase attracted farmers, who in the past gave up the hazardous crop when prices fell almost below production cost.

Give Electricity To Every Farm Manitoba's Aim

Province Engages Ontario Expert in Survey of New Power Sites

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG — Capital expenditures of nearly $4 millions a year until most of Manitoba's 58,000 farmers can throw away the coal oil lamps in their houses, are planned by the Manitoba Power Commission.

Contemplated annual expenditures will be about $1 million for labor, $1,125,000 for materials produced in Manitoba, and $1,750,000 for materials produced elsewhere.

General manager of the Manitoba Power Commission announced recently that 3,500 farms have been hooked in with the system and that as many more will be added in 1947. Material shortages in 1945 and 1946 held up the program but this year the situation appears eased, although there are still shortages.

Simultaneously, realizing that within five years the province will probably need new sources of power, the Government has commissioned Dr. T. H. Hogg, former chairman of the Ontario Hydro Commission, to make a survey and to suggest new development possibilities.

At present, all power is developed on the Winnipeg River, either by the City of Winnipeg Hydro, or by the Winnipeg Electric Co. The Manitoba Power Commission which supplies power to all the provinces outside Greater Winnipeg buys its power under contract from the Winnipeg Electric Co. Its load is rapidly increasing as farm electrification is extended, and the increase in requirements of industry both in Greater Winnipeg and in other smaller centres has been nearly as rapid in the past year.

One site which the province has in mind for development is on the Dauphin River, about 150 miles northwest of Winnipeg. The Dauphin flows out of Lake Dauphin east into the Winnipeg.

The Manitoba Commission needs 75,000 poles this year. Its requirements have created a new industry in Greater Winnipeg, processing Manitoba jackpine to take the place of B. C. poles no longer available. Another local firm is producing transformers and an Alberta plant is turning out insulators.

Capital cost of bringing electric power to farms has so far averaged about $750. This is also the average sum a farmer has to pay for wiring his buildings and for buying equipment for his house and barns. The minimum average bill is fixed at $3.60 per month. The Commission billings show it is actually about $5, which it is stated will cover about 85% of the farms in the province.

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS CO.—has given notice that all its outstanding first and refunding mortgage 5% thirty year gold bonds due July 1, 1951, will be redeemed May 19, 1947.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—reports an increase of $861,000 in earnings during the week ending April 21, over a year before. Earnings for the week are estimated at $5,724,000, an increase of 17.7%.

Grain Prices

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week to Apr. 28, 1947

Crop year from Mar. 24, 1947 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close Apr. 28
		Oats*			
.65	.65	May	.65	.65	.65
		Barley*			
.93	.93	May	.93	.93	.93
		Rye			
3.43	1.69½	May	3.19	3.04	3.09½
2.93⅞	2.11⅞	July	2.99⅛	2.82¼	2.89¼
2.37¼	1.81½	Oct.	2.37¼	2.25⅜	2.30

*At ceiling.

Cash Quotations

	For Week Apr. 28 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
Oats*				
2 C. W.	.65	.65	.65	.65
3 C. W.	.65	.65	.65	.65
Barley*				
1 Feed	.93	.93	.93	.93
2 Feed	.93	.93	.93	.93
Rye				
2 C. W.	3.23	3.08	3.11½	2.96¼

*At ceiling.

E. J. HOSACK

W. S. THOMPSON, JR.

General Products Mfg. Corporation Limited announces the election of Elmer J. Hosack, Woodstock, Ontario, and W. S. Thompson, Jr., London, Ontario, to its directorate. Mr. Hosack is president and general manager of Standard Tube Company Limited, of Woodstock, president of Eureka Foundry & Manufacturing Co. Limited, Woodstock, and a director of Bluebird Coach Lines Limited, Woodstock, and Sarnia Bridge Company Limited, Sarnia. Standard Tube Company Limited, is a subsidiary of General Products Mfg. Corporation Limited. Mr. Thompson is associated with Supersilk Hosiery Mills division of the corporation and is a director of Standard Tube Company Limited.

LENCOURT GOLD MINES expects to resume diamond drilling from the 1,000-ft. level of Buffadison Gold Mines, President R. M. Courtney states in 1946 annual report. Some 6,000 ft. of diamond drilling was completed on the property during period of share option to Newmont Mining Corp., but that agreement was terminated during 1946. Two additional holes were later drilled and two vertical holes attempted. None of these holes reached their objective, due to nature of ground. A new financing agreement has been made with Buffalo Canadian Gold Mines. Current assets were $7,224 and current liabilities $218 as at Dec. 31, 1946.

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High Prices For Used Automobiles New Headaches For Insurance Men

New high prices at which "used" cars are now selling, since the used car ceiling was lifted, have produced new headaches for the automobile insurance companies. Reason is that when a collision or property damage claim arises in which there is a total loss, it is difficult to establish a value for the car satisfactory to both parties.

Take a 1942 car reportedly selling in some parts of the country as high as a 1946 model. The insurance company insures the car at the premium established for a 1942 car but if it is burned or becomes a total loss in a highway collision, settlement may have to be made at a much higher level. Normally. claims are settled at the market value. But under present conditions the market value of a car several years old may vary greatly between dealers and between different parts of the country.

While there is also some difficulty as regards 1946 models which are selling in some cases above the price of a new 1947 model, it is not so great, as it is easier to establish a fair general market value in such cases.

Might Spurn New Car?

If a 1946 model involved in an accident were a total loss, the insurance company might find it advantageous to pay the money for a new car. But if the car-owner insisted on having the car replaced there might be a lot of irritation and argument before a satisfactory settlement was reached.

Main consolation is found in the belief that the present price situation will soon adjust itself. Insurance men say that the number of people willing to pay excessive prices for used cars must be limited and this demand, accordingly, will be satisfied before long and when that occurs, more normal market conditions may be expected.

Meanwhile, company executives tell The Financial Post the general loss situation is bad. There are more accidents, it is believed, while the loss in the individual accident is considerably higher due to increased costs.

Accident Risk Higher

Factors in the accident situation are the poor mechanical condition of many cars, the higher speed limits with many people disregarding speed limits altogether, and a large number of new and inexperienced drivers on the road. Then when an accident occurs, the cost of labor and parts to repair the damage is so much higher. In some quarters the increase is placed at 60% to 100%.

One company manager mentions the new fender assemblies as particularly expensive. Where formerly you could get a dented fender straightened out for $9 to $10, now it probably costs $100.

Volume of premiums is said to be increasing, due partly to more cars being in operation, while many drivers and owners are increasing their protection to provide for higher costs of accidents. This is especially the case as regards public liability because the higher earning power of the public generally induces the individual to make a higher claim for any personal injury he may receive, and car-owners want to be protected.

Moreover, new legislation establishing unsatisfied judgment funds in various provinces and tightening highway laws as regards suspension of drivers' and operators' certificates when claims for damages are not satisfied, has made the public more insurance conscious; and it is believed the percentage of motorists carrying insurance is increasing.

GEORGE R. WYER

has been elected vice-president of The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co.

Manitoba Pays First Claim On Safety Fund

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—First claim on the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund set up under Manitoba's Highway Safety Responsibility law which came into effect 16 months ago, was made this month.

A court order authorized a $1,106 payment from it to reimburse Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Ferguson, Winnipeg, for injuries received when run down last October by Charles Dutiame, a transient laborer, who was driving a stolen car. Since the car was stolen the insurance carried by its owner did not cover any claim for damages by victims of the accident.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson sued Dutiame, and got judgment, he had no assets to pay. They applied to be reimbursed from the fund and their application was granted.

In the meantime the province retains a claim against Dutiame for amount of the judgment. So long as it remains unpaid he cannot legally operate a motor vehicle in Manitoba.

The Unsatisfied Judgment Fund was created to indemnify victims of highway accidents for personal injuries resulting from negligence of a driver or operator of a car not financially able to pay a claim which might be given against him.

Each motorist applying for a 1946 license was charged an extra $1 fee which was earmarked for the fund. This year the extra charge has been reduced to 50c. The fund now stands at $135,000. Personal injury to the victim of an accident—not property damage—can be paid from it up to a maximum of $5,000 for any one accident, plus half the costs of bringing the action.

Saskatchewan Veterans Plan Wider Co-operative Farming

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA—Fifteen war veterans who pooled their labor and resources to farm Saskatchewan wheatlands are expanding their incorporated operations this spring, with plans to add two new members to their co-operative group, break another 3,000 acres and build more homes in the tightly knit community.

The ex-servicemen, whose average age is in the mid 20's, reaped a good crop of flax sown on 300 of the 2,600 acres they broke last year. That was the start of the experimental project Matador, situated on former ranch lands 40 miles north of Swift Current, on the edge of the province's dry southwest corner.

Early in May they intend to seed 1,800 acres of flax, planning to concentrate on grain farming until well established. Later, however, they expect to branch out into livestock and poultry production.

The veterans still hope for a reversal of federal legislation now ruling out veterans' land grants to co-operative farmers. In the meantime, they have been able to buy outright four tractors, two trucks and a jeep, loaned to them earlier by the CCF Government.

EVANS COLEMAN & GILLEY BROTHERS has obtained supplementary letters patent to alter the capital stock so that it will consist of 600,000 no par value common shares, from 200,000 shares.

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Revived 1939 Tax Rates Raise Insurance Costs

Insurance companies are still working with sharp pencils on the full effect of the Ontario budget and its reimposition of pre-war corporation tax.

With the end of the Dominion-Provincial wartime tax agreements, the former legislation automatically again became operative, restoring the 1939 taxes with some minor changes.

This means that all insurance companies writing life, fire and other lines of insurance, instead of paying a flat 2% to the Dominion on premiums, as they have been doing since 1941, now pay the 1939 rates to the province. These are as follows.

Life insurance companies, 1¾% of gross premiums plus a surtax of 25% giving a gross rate of 2.1875%.

Fire insurance companies 1 2/3 of gross premiums plus 25% surtax; a total rate of 2.08%.

Companies other than life or fire, 2% of gross premiums plus 25% surtax; or, 2.5%.

These changes mean an increase of from 0.1875 for life insurance companies to 0.5% on nonfire or life premiums. It is understood the government aims to increase the fire marsal's tax on fire companies also.

Companies generally are disappointed that the rate will now exceed the 2% they have been paying for the last five years and which will continue to be the rate in effect still, where provinces have signed tax agreements with the Dominion Government. As an added expense when the cost of doing business is increasing, it is especially unwelcome. The Dominion tax of 2% still remains but companies can set off provincial tax against it up to the same rate. The companies hope that next year year Ontario will reduce its tax to 2%.

The Ontario tax applies only to premiums written in Ontario.

Here's how the two taxes work on gross premiums of $100,000.

TAX ON $100,000 GROSS PREMIUMS

Company	1947† $	1946 $
Life	2,187	2,000
Fire	2,080	2,000
Other	2,500	2,000

†At old 1939 rates.

Insurance Loss $50 Millions Is Texas Disaster Estimate

Property insurance losses in the Texas City disaster are estimated at about $50 millions, total losses being considerably higher—in some cases estimated at $125 millions.

The insurance loss is said to have been well distributed among a large number of insurers through reinsurance. Lloyd's of London are stated to have had a substantial block.

Losses to industrial plants through fire and concussion are placed at $35 millions, marine hull insurance being probably over $3 millions.

Much of the industrial plant insurance had been placed through the Oil Insurance Association, a syndicate representing a group of large stock companies, which, up to time of writing, had refused to reveal its commitments. Representative of one insurance group stated its insurance included over $14 millions straight fire insurance with another $14 millions "use and occupancy" insurance to pay compensation for loss of production while plants are being rebuilt.

Insurance on the Republic Oil Co. plant is placed at $6 millions and on the Stone Oil & Refining Co. about $300,000. Monsanto Chemical Co. plant will cost about $19 to $20 millions to replace but the loss is stated to be fully covered by insurance, presumably with the Oil Insurance Association.

Marine insurance on the three large ships destroyed is carried by the American Marine Insurance Syndicate and French and British insurers. Insurance on the Grand Camp is placed at $544,000 carried in U. S. and France, on the Wilson Keene at $544,000 presumably at London, and on the Highflyer at $600,000 in U. S. although the actual value is stated to be about $2 millions. Between 1,000 and 1,500 automobiles were destroyed with an estimated loss of $500,000.

Claims for workmen's compensation and group life insurance will pay an estimated $13,000 to the dependents of each victim, which, assuming 400 workmen killed, would total $5.2 millions.

All lines of insurance are affected. The Metropolitan Life has a substantial volume of group life and accident insurance in that area. Total claims are expected to approximate 10,000, the number outside Texas City being small.

See Calgary Bond Issue For Tram Reconversion

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY—This city may have to float a bond issue for $468,000 this year to meet expenditure demands in connection with reconversion of its street railway system to trolley and motor-driven buses.

At the beginning of 1946 the transit system had a cash balance of $1,039,000, for its program, and it started 1947 with a balance of $947,000. It is estimated the system will produce a profit of $91,000 this year and the city will contribute $200,000 to its purchase reserve. However, expenditure this year will total around $1.7 millions.

DDT is Used to Fight Spider Beetle in West

From Our Own Correspondent

SASKATOON—New methods of controlling the spider beetle, for years a menace in food warehouses, were outlined by Dr. B. N. Smallman of Winnipeg to the National Millers Association here.

The new methods, described as 95% effective, included use of magnesium oxide and DDT. Experiments had also been made with "666," a new British insecticide.

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"Thriftless" at 61 Albertan Now 106 Can't Get Pension

From Our Own Correspondent

WETASKIWIN — Alberta officials contend that James Winters, 106 next month, isn't eligible for an old-age pension.

The reason? Forty-five years ago, at the age of 61, Winters gave up farming, sold his property for $2,000. The Government contends he should have invested that money in annuities.

Winters says he didn't expect to live long enough to get his money's worth out of an annuity; and besides, he argues, the average Canadian wasn't annuity-conscious at the turn of the century.

Insurance Supt. Warns Against Unlicensed Co.

The Ontario Department of Insurance has issued a warning that the Bankers National Insurance Co. of Phoenix, Arizona, which has advertised in an Ontario newspaper for representatives or field men to secure new members, is not licensed to write insurance in the province.

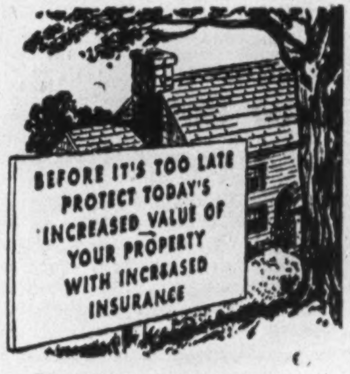
Superintendent R. B. Whitehead points out that it is an offence for any person in Ontario to act as agent of an unlicensed insurance company or receive remuneration for so doing. Newspapers are requested not to accept advertising from the company until it obtains a license under the Insurance Act.

Henry Birks & Sons Plan Victoria Store

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA—Henry Birks & Sons Ltd. will extend its chain of jewellery stores by opening a branch here. The company will spend $75,000 to convert one of the city's largest restaurants into one of the most modern stores in Victoria.

Dominion Appraisal Company Limited
Industrial Plant Appraisals for Insurance-Accounting and Government Requirements.
Head Office
137 Wellington St. West
TORONTO ELgin 5928
MONTREAL
University Tower Building


BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE PROTECT TODAY'S INCREASED VALUE OF YOUR PROPERTY WITH INCREASED INSURANCE

PROPERTY VALUES ARE UP!
If you have not increased your insurance to protect these increased values of yours, you risk serious loss.
ACT NOW!
HARRY PRICE INSURANCE AGENCIES LIMITED
15 KING ST. WEST
TORONTO ADELAIDE 5064

AMBITION'S THE SPUR OF YOUTH!
WILL YOU REALIZE YOURS?

Most young men have ambitions. These ambitions probably include a wife, home, children, advancement in business, bigger earnings and a comfortable retirement income.

To achieve these ambitions takes time, but many young men are laying the foundation of comfortable retirement by purchasing as much life insurance as they can afford and by planning to add to it as their income and responsibilities increase.

In working out their insurance plans, they are being helped by Confederation Life representatives who understand the young man's point of view.

BEFORE YOU INSURE Consult

See the Confederation Life representative. He knows his business as you know yours.

Confederation Life
HEAD OFFICE Association TORONTO
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NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

A Brief Review of the 102nd Annual Statement to its Policyholders

Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries aggregated $189,794,091 in 1946. Of this amount, living policyholders received $110,293,027 and the beneficiaries of 19,782 policyholders who died received $79,501,064.

• • •

Life Insurance in Force at the end of 1946, under 3,561,355 policies, totalled $8,543,308,415, the largest amount in the Company's history. The gain in insurance in force last year, amounting to $564,115,313, was greater than in any previous year.

• • •

Sales of New Life Insurance during 1946 totalled $832,484,000. The increase over the previous year was $268,303,900, or 47.5 per cent.

• • •

Assets, held for the protection of the Company's life insurance and annuity contracts and to meet other obligations, totalled $4,026,689,280 at the end of 1946. The assets exceeded the Company's reserves and other liabilities by $231,038,632, which amount constitutes the Company's Surplus Funds held for general contingencies.

• • •

Holdings of Bonds at the close of 1946 aggregated $3,317,261,757, or 82 per cent of total assets. Of these bonds, United States Government obligations comprised 61 per cent of total assets; public utility bonds, 9 per cent; railroad bonds, 5 per cent; Canadian bonds, 2 per cent; municipal bonds, 1 per cent, and industrial and miscellaneous bonds, 4 per cent. Holdings of preferred and guaranteed stocks amounted to 2 per cent of total assets.

• • •

Increased Corporate Investments in 1946 reflected the growing demand for funds by private industry. During the second half of the year, the Company's holdings of investments in corporate securities increased $118,521,671.

• • •

Holdings of First Mortgages on Real Estate were valued at $335,772,452 at the end of the year. There were 26,980 mortgage loans on residences for amounts of less than $10,000, aggregating $107,164,200. During 1946 the Company made 3,445 new mortgage loans aggregating $46,785,930. Of these, 1,721 were mortgage loans to veterans amounting to $12,009,039. At the beginning of 1947, the Company had mortgage loan engagements in excess of $41,000,000 which it expects to consummate during the current year.

• • •

Rental Housing provided a new medium for the investment of the Company's funds. Two developments were started in 1946: Stanworth, at Princeton, New Jersey, with 150 apartments, and Fresh Meadows, at Queens, Long Island, New York, with about 3,000 apartments and also shopping and other facilities for a community of some 10,000 people.

• • •

Reserves against the Company's Contractual Obligations were further strengthened at the end of 1946. All of these reserves are now computed on an interest basis of 2⅜ per cent or lower. This action has been taken to protect the interests of the Company's policyholders in view of the continued low yields from the highest quality of investments.

• • •

The Provision for 1947 Dividends is $41,730,229 as compared with $38,895,341 for 1946. The New York Life is a mutual company paying dividends to policyholders only.

• • •

To Serve Policyholders and the Public, the Company maintains 126 Branch Offices in principal cities and a sales organization of over 5,600 agents throughout the United States and Canada.

George L. Harrison
President

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

December 31, 1946

ASSETS

Cash on hand or in banks		$ 38,342,771
Bonds:		
United States Government Obligations	$2,476,858,362	3,317,261,757
Canadian	82,786,048	
Municipal	33,438,208	
Railroad	205,425,039	
Public Utility	358,932,660	
Industrial and Miscellaneous	159,821,440	
Stocks, preferred and guaranteed		97,414,289
First Mortgages on Real Estate		335,772,452
Real Estate:		
Properties for Company use	$10,948,406	22,844,741
Foreclosed Properties, including $562,267 under Contract of Sale	6,866,082	
Rental Housing and Business Properties	5,030,253	
Policy Loans		156,634,001
Interest and Rents due and accrued		22,133,885
Deferred and uncollected Premiums (net)		34,576,950
Other Assets		1,708,434
		$4,026,689,280

LIABILITIES

Reserve for Insurance and Annuity Contracts:		
Computed at 2⅜% interest	$2,212,312,214	$3,152,144,882
Computed at 2½% interest	386,544,029	
Computed at 2% interest	553,288,639	
Reserve for future payments under Supplementary Contracts		338,809,469
Reserve for Dividends left with the Company		196,523,634
Provision for 1947 Dividends to policyholders		41,730,229
Reserve for Premiums paid in advance		36,187,751
Policy Claims in course of settlement and provision for claims not reported		14,187,664
Reserve for other Insurance Liabilities		5,548,439
Provision for Taxes		7,065,627
Miscellaneous Liabilities		3,452,953
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$3,795,650,648
Surplus Funds held for general contingencies		231,038,632
		$4,026,689,280

Of the Securities listed in the above statement, Securities valued at $55,956,374 are deposited with Governments and States as required by law.

The Company started business on April 12, 1845. It has always been mutual and is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. The Statement of Condition shown above is in accordance with the Annual Statement filed with the New York State Insurance Department.

A more complete report will gladly be sent upon request. In addition to further details on the Company's operations during 1946, it discusses a number of recent developments believed to be of particular interest to policyholders. These include the Company's entrance into the housing field, the welcome return of hundreds of veterans to the New York Life organization, the serious rising trend of fatal automobile accidents, and a few examples from the many thousands of actual cases during the past year showing how life insurance serves human needs. A copy may be obtained by writing to the New York Life Insurance Company, 51 Madison Avenue, New York 10, New York.

NEW YORK LIFE IN CANADA. The New York Life started doing business in the Dominion of Canada in 1868, twenty three years after the Company began in the United States and one year after Confederation. Insurance in force in the Dominion on December 31, 1946, totalled $128,211,652 under 57,831 policies. Investments in Canada at the close of 1946 aggregated $92,137,464, of which $59,717,289 were Dominion of Canada government bonds, $23,068,759 were provincial, municipal, public utility, industrial and miscellaneous bonds, and the remainder represented first mortgages on real estate, policy loans, and other assets.

To serve its policyholders and the public of Canada, the New York Life maintains Canadian Department Headquarters at Toronto, and Branch Offices at Montreal, Quebec City, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Quebec Branch:
81 St. Peter St.,
Quebec, P.Q.

Montreal Branch:
Dominion Square Bldg.,
Montreal, P.Q.

Our SECOND CENTURY

CANADIAN DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS
320 BAY STREET, TORONTO

NEW YORK LIFE
Insurance Company

A MUTUAL COMPANY—SERVING CANADIANS SINCE 1868

Winnipeg Branch:
233 Portage Ave.,
Winnipeg, Man.

British Columbia Branch:
736 Granville St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

ATTENTION ALL CANADIAN BANKS

I am seeking information concerning a draft for a sizeable amount drawn by a Canadian Bank on the Chase National Bank of New York in November, 1930, in favor of J. A. White of New Haven, Conn.

This information is urgently needed in the administration of his estate.

If you have any record of this draft, kindly write Clara T. White, Administratrix, 209 Fulton St., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727)

Head Office: EDINBURGH

Branches throughout Scotland

LONDON OFFICES:
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8 West Smithfield, E.C.1
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Complete Banking Facilities

Associated Banks
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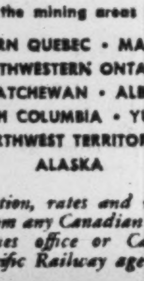
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
ALASKA

Information, rates and reservations from any Canadian Pacific Air Lines office or Canadian Pacific Railway agents.

Canadian Pacific AIR LINES



Dominion Life ASSURANCE COMPANY Since 1889 HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO

Reminding YOU— THAT IT COSTS MONEY TO DIE

Yes, the very act of dying creates debts that have to be paid out of your estate. Funeral and hospital expenses—Doctor—Nurse—unpaid taxes—outstanding bills.

If you have no other life insurance, you should have a policy to "clean up" the immediate expenses which are created by death.

It may take days, weeks, even months after you die before legal and governmental requirements are settled and your estate is free. In the meantime your family will need money for the debts which the very act of dying creates.

Make sure you have a "clean up" fund as the first step in building a life insurance programme, which will protect your family if you die too soon and, if you live will give you an income on which to retire.

Your Dominion Life representative will be pleased to discuss the place of a "clean up" policy in your life insurance programme.

Make an appointment with the Dominion Life man now.

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See the Dominion Life Representative in your District about the new Dominion Security Plan.

Banks Said Not Legally Liable For Safety Deposit Box Contents

To what extent is a bank responsible when its vaults are burglarized and the safety deposit boxes it has rented to its customers rifled of their contents?

The question has been in the spotlight since armed thugs entered a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada at Toronto, broke open 79 safety deposit boxes and took their contents. Total value of the loot is not known definitely at time of writing but estimates have gone as high as $250,000.

Bank executives generally claim the banks are not legally liable in such cases. They state they are protected by a clause in the contract with each boxholder in which the boxholder agrees that the liability of the bank is limited to "the exercise of ordinary diligence" to prevent the box being opened by unauthorized persons, and that neither partial nor total loss of the contents shall be deemed proof that the box has been opened without authority. The wording of the clauses in the different banks' contracts varies somewhat but the meaning is the same.

A Representative Clause

Here's how the clause in the contract of one representative bank reads:

"The lessee agrees that the liability of the bank shall be limited to the exercise of ordinary diligence to prevent the opening of the said box by any person other than the lessee or an agent duly authorized in writing by the lessee and that neither the total nor partial loss of the contents shall be deemed proof that the said box has been opened without proper authority. The lessee accepts as satisfactory the safety deposit box and vault equipment provided by the bank and if, at any time is dissatisfied therewith shall remove the contents of the said box and shall receive a refund of the unearned portion of the rent."

Additional Safeguards

In some cases special additions have been made to make the bank's position stronger.

For example, one bank adds to the regular clause "and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the renter agrees that the bank shall not be liable for loss occasioned by fire or theft."

Another bank adds a clause: "The lessee agrees to indemnify and hold the bank harmless against and from all costs, loss and expense to which it may be put or for which it may become liable by reason of any suit or suits relating to the contents of the box."

Apart from the wording of the contract, bankers say it would be very unfair to hold them responsible for any contents of a box because they have no knowledge of what goes into the box. The box can be opened only by the key of the boxholder (after the bank has used its key to turn the lock the first time). Without the holder's key therefore it is impossible to open the box except by force. Consequently, as the boxholder usually wants to keep its contents secret, the bank has no means of knowing what is in the box.

Accordingly when a robbery occurs if the bank were responsible there is nothing to prevent a boxholder with $50 of securities in it claiming he had $5,000.

What Would Law Court Say?

One bank executive stated however that he was rather doubtful what view a court would take of the bank's position. He suggested that the fact that the bank accepts a rental fee for its box implies some liability on its part. Other bankers however say this does not make a bank any more responsible for the contents of a safety deposit box it rents, than a house-owner is for the contents of a house that he rents.

Banks however while denying their responsibility, frequently take out insurance to cover their boxholders. These contracts are specially written, often being prepared by the bank itself, and then submitted to the insurance company which may make changes in the proposed contract before accepting it. Sometimes there is a blanket contract covering all the boxes of the bank in all its branches, supplemented by a special contract covering each particular bank. The premium varies according to the type of building, vault installations, and the estimated value of securities or valuables deposited in the boxes as a whole. In some cases there is a deductible clause by which the bank pays the first part of the loss up to a stated sum.

Individuals Buy Insurance

Many individuals with safety deposit boxes, accepting the banks' statement they are not responsible for fire or theft, take out insurance on the contents of their own box. The premium varies with the type of building and box. The premium rate starts at about 25 cents per $1,000 of valuables in the box or likely to be deposited there, for theft coverage alone. If fire, earthquake and other risks are insured, the rate is 55 cents per $1,000. These rates are for the best type of vault and boxes which are used in the larger city branches. For deposit boxes in poorer buildings etc., they may be 100% higher.

When a loss occurs, whether the insurance is carried by the bank or by the individual, the procedure often is to get the bank manager, the boxholder and the insurance man together, making an inventory of the things that were in the box.

If he claims he has registered bonds, a check is fairly easy. If he claims he has bearer bonds then he should be able to tell when and where he acquired them and this helps the investigators to make a check. If he can't give some idea about this, it may arouse suspicion. The same thing, if he claims very valuable jewellery in his box. The insurance company will want to know where it came from, and when.

Large Cash Holdings

Some people in recent years are believed to have been keeping large amounts of cash in their safety deposit boxes, in some cases probably to avoid income tax. It is believed those who were keeping money there for ulterior purposes would be backward about making any claims for losses.

Still Safest Place On Earth

Bankers emphasize that while a safety deposit box may be burglarized, it is still one of the safest places on earth for a person to keep his securities. Usually fireproof it is also impossible for an unauthorized person to get access to it without force while the chances of successful forcible entry are small.

From the safecracker's point of view, safety deposit boxes have the superior attraction that loot is very much harder, often almost impossible, to trace. Banks keep meticulous records of their own property.

J. B. MISENHEIMER

has been appointed manager of sales for American Can Co. in Canada.

Staff Changes

The Imperial Bank of Canada announces the following staff changes:

R. M. VIRTUE, formerly supervisor, Winnipeg, to be assistant western superintendent.

R. G. O'NEIL, formerly accountant, Calgary, to be accountant, Edmonton.

G. B. SINCLAIR, formerly accountant, Saskatoon, to be accountant, Calgary.

D. A. EDWARDS, formerly accountant, E.E. Calgary, to be accountant, Saskatoon.

W. J. BYRON of the accountant's department, Edmonton, to be assistant to supervisor, Winnipeg.

S. D. BOYLAN of the accountant's department, Winnipeg, to be accountant, E.E. Calgary.

J. L. CRAWFORD, formerly assistant accountant, Dundas and Runnymede, Toronto, to be accountant, Runnymede and Annette, Toronto.

D. W. BELL, formerly teller-accountant, Runnymede and Annette, Toronto, to be assistant accountant, Dundas and Runnymede, Toronto.

N. S. MACKIE, formerly assistant manager, Edmonton, to be attached to the western superintendent's department on special duty in Calgary.

W. H. FAULDER, formerly accountant, Edmonton, to be assistant manager, Edmonton.

W. E. GRONDIN, of accountant's department, Windsor, to be accountant, Amherstburg, Ont.

K. F. LUCKHURST, formerly accountant, Amherstburg, to be attached to the British and Foreign department, Toronto.

• • •

The Bank of Montreal announces the following staff changes:

C. W. SCOTT, accountant Cornwall, to be manager Douglas, Ont.

I. R. MAVOR, manager Lancaster, Ont., to be manager Glace Bay, N.S.

W. C. MILLAR, manager Douglas, to be manager Lancaster, Ont.

F. H. WOOLLEY, accountant Peterborough, to be manager Midland, Ont.

G. L. EARLE, of head office, to be assistant manager, public relations department, head office.

Vancouver Island Line Doubles Bus Facilities

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA — Growth of Vancouver Island Coach Lines Ltd., from 38 coaches in 1938 to 81 in 1947, is reported by Harold Husband, general manager.

Latest equipment ordered at a cost of $250,000 is beginning to arrive, four 37-passenger General Motors diesel cruisers for use on Up-Island runs having been delivered.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

GRAFTON & CO. net profit from Feb. 20 1946 to Jan. 31, 1947 was up 150% from previous full year. Sales for the period were approximately 26% greater than for the previous year, even though the change in the fiscal year resulted in period's being actually three weeks shorter. Since the start of the current fiscal year, sales have been moderately higher, it is stated.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Periods Ended:	Jan. 31 1947	Feb. 20 1946
Net earnings	$363,009	$304,282
Less: Depr.	14,159	9,656
Reorg. exp.	5,524	......
Income tax♦	191,669	234,000
Net profit	151,657	60,626
Less: Cl. A divds.	18,060	......
Cl. B divds.	......	33,862
Surplus for year	133,597	26,764
♦Incl. ref. EPT	......	36,500
Earnings per Share* and Dividend Record:		
Cl. A: Excl. ref. EPT	$4.20	$1.68
Incl. ref. EPT	4.20	2.69
Paid	0.50	......
Cl. B: Excl. ref. EPT	•3.70	0.68
Incl. ref. EPT	•3.70	1.69
Paid	......	▪1.00

*Based on present capitalization.
•After 6 mos. pref. divds.
▪Paid May 31, 1946.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at:	Jan. 31 1947	Feb. 20 1946
Cash & Dom. bds.	$281,662	$329,181
Accts., etc., rec.	49,835	43,258
Inventory	541,444	480,604
Total curr. assets	872,941	853,048
Misc. assets▴	119,554	116,930
Fixed assets*	96,472	68,175
Total assets	1,088,967	1,038,148
Total curr. liab.	109,260	192,089
Capital stock	451,500	451,500
Surplus▴	528,207	394,609
*After depr. of	63,064	50,845
▴Incl. ref. EPT	107,000	107,000
Working capital	763,681	661,004

NANAIMO-DUNCAN UTILITIES net profit for the year ended June 30, 1946 was off 52%. Earnings arose from one month's operation of the electrical and water properties and from the water system and interest upon the company's investments for the balance of the year. An application has been made to the court to fix a day for the hearing of the appeal on the compensation awarded the company for expropriation by B. C. Power Co. The company's bonds were redeemed with moneys advanced by the B. C. Power Commission against the compensation to be paid the company for expropriated assets.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended June 30:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$59,427	$291,327
Less: Depreciation	10,265	65,702
Debt interest	7,389	24,740
Inc. tax res.♦	18,000	142,000
Pension fund	143	1,724
Bond disc. amort.	411	4,928
Add: Invest. sale	2,000	450
Net profit	25,219	52,683
Less: Pref. divd.	26,000	26,000
Common divd.	56,250	37,500
Deficit for year	57,031	10,817
♦Incl. ref. EPT	......	18,000
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$3.15	$6.59
Incl. ref. EPT	3.15	8.84
Paid	3.25	3.25
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	d0.01	0.36
Incl. ref. EPT	d0.01	0.60
Paid	0.50+0.25	0.50

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at June 30:	1946	1945
Cash & Dom. bds.	$140,755	$285,690
Accts. rec.	21,627	41,309
Inventories	527	28,072
Total curr. assets	162,909	355,071
Prep. exp.§	121	3,395
Misc. assets▴	101,405	93,425
Fixed assets*	1,302,203	1,277,934
Total assets	1,566,638	1,729,825
Bank loan	......	100,000
Other liabs.	40,005	171,674
Total curr. liab.	40,005	271,674
B. C. Power adv.	680,000	......
Funded debt	†21,890	566,378
Conting. res.	20,000	20,000
Capital stock	757,866	757,866
Earned surplus▴	46,877	113,907
*After depr. of	641,306	631,343
▴Incl. ref. EPT	42,000	42,000
§Incl. in curr. assets in co's. report.		
Working capital	122,904	83,397

†Reflects liquidation of 1st mtge. bonds and mortgage through funds advanced by B. C. Power Commission.

J. H. ASHDOWN HARDWARE CO. 1946 net profit was up 275% from previous year's retained profit. Notwithstanding serious shortages in many lines as a result of the steel strike, sales were highest in company's history. They are also continuing this year at a high level, it is stated.

The company is planning expansion, part to be undertaken this year. Three new buildings are in the blueprint stage, and additional property has been purchased at Lethbridge. When actual construction will begin, will depend on conditions affecting the building industry. Give good crops in 1947, and barring any further serious labor disturbances, the present year should be a prosperous one, it is stated.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$2,200,474	$1,449,244
Less: Depr.	56,123	51,026
Inc. taxes♦	1,221,165	1,145,624
Add: Invest. prof.	26,276	......
Net profit*	949,462	252,594
Less: Dividends	204,300	170,250
Surplus for year	745,162	82,344
♦Incl. ref. EPT	......	196,000

*Note:—Co's. report includes ref. EPT in net profit and surplus for year.

Earnings per Share* and Dividend Record:		
Cl. A: Excl. ref. EPT	$6.97	$1.85
Incl. ref. EPT	6.97	3.29
Paid	0.60	......
Cl. B: Excl. ref. EPT	4.25	0.84
Incl. ref. EPT	4.25	1.80
Paid	0.60	......
Paid: Old stock	......	5.00

*Based on present capitalization.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & Dom. bonds	$69,262	$804,955
Accts. rec., less res.	1,742,832	978,994
Inventories	5,053,722	3,789,211
Total curr. assets	6,865,816	5,573,160
Def. charges♦	589,011	577,283
Fixed assets▴	1,892,663	1,941,835
Total assets	9,347,490	8,092,278
Due banks	89,000	200,000
O/s cheques	449,488	259,142
Accts. & tax. pay.	1,791,231	1,419,339
Other curr. liab.	925,026	826,363
Total curr. liab.	3,254,745	2,704,844
Misc. res.	21,781	11,632
Capital stock	3,405,000	3,405,000
Earned surplus♦	2,865,964	*1,970,802
▴After depr. of	414,514	331,533
♦Incl. ref. EPT	458,400	458,400
*After w/o $100,892 goodwill.		
Working capital	3,611,071	3,868,316

BANK OF CANADA

	Apr. 23 1947 $	Apr. 16 1947 $
Liabilities		
Capital paid-up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circ.	1,153,129,404	1,159,513,260
Rest fund	10,050,367	10,050,367
Deposits: Dom.	201,908,677	190,245,000
Chart. banks	540,612,911	526,195,210
Other	75,762,326	72,259,333
Total deposits	818,283,914	788,699,543
Liabs. pay. in sterling, U.S.A. and for'n gold currencies		
Deposits	958,496	958,496
Other	20,768	20,768
Total	979,264	979,264
All other liabs.	14,587,721	21,115,246
Total liabs.	2,002,030,670	1,991,357,680
Assets		
Sterling & for'n. exchange	979,264	979,264
Subsid. coin	383,583	372,984
Investments:		
Dom. govt. sh.	1,199,695,057	1,188,952,591
Oth. Dom. govt.	757,560,235	753,475,236
Other secs.	15,000,000	15,000,000
Total invest.	1,972,255,292	1,957,427,827
Premises	2,448,818	2,448,818
All other assets	25,938,713	30,128,787
Total assets	2,002,030,670	1,991,357,680

ANGELA HOTEL

Just a Little Different
Highest Standard of Service
Excellent Cuisine
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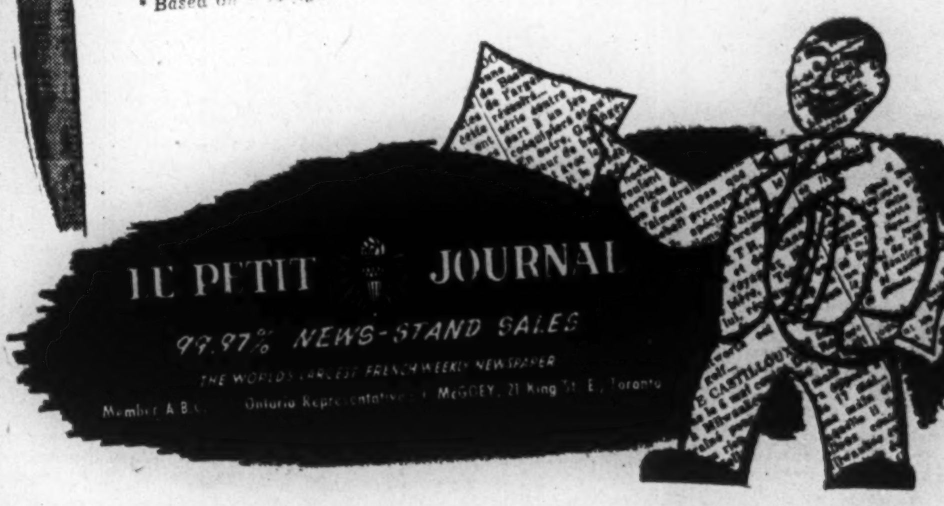

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THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Montreal and Toronto Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

WEEK ENDING APRIL 25

Range 1947 High	Low	Div R'te $	Apr25 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Apr. 18	Week end. Apr. 25 H	L	Cl'se
21⅞	16½	•	...	Abitibi, new	4430	17½	17⅞	16½	16½
22	18⅞	•	...	Do. $1.50 pf n	6717	19⅞	20⅞	19½	19½
41	37½	•	...	Do. $2.50 pf n	150	40	41	40½	40½
23½	21½	1.00	4.6	Acadia Atlan A	425	22	22	21½	21⅞
107	104	5.00	4.8	Do. 5% pref.	175	104	105	104	105
11½	8	♦.25	...	Acme Glove	55	10	10	10	10
35	32	♦.50	...	Agnew Surp.	95	34	33½	33	33
30	21	.	...	Algoma Steel	1325	29½	29½	28	28
103	100½	5.00	4.9	Do. pref.	77	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
27⅞	26	1.00	3.7	Alum of Can p	472	26⅞	27½	26½	27
206	188	8.00	4.0	Aluminum	940	200	205	198	199
15	11	•	...	Amal. Electric	225	11	11½	11	11
9⅛	7½	.40	5.3	Argus	661	8	8	7½	7½
98	93	4.50	4.8	Do. 4½% pref.	5	93	93	93	93
3	2½	.	...	Fleet Aircraft	3443	3	3½	3	3½
11	10	.	...	F. Bissell pf n	150	..	11	10	10½
25	19½	♦.25	...	Ford Motor A	1702	21⅞	22½	21½	22
23	23	♦.25	...	Do. (B)	10	25	23	23	23
26	24½	1.40	5.6	Foundation Co.	320	25	25½	24⅞	25
55	45	2.00	4.4	Fraser Cos.	715	48	47½	45	45
100	97	4.50	4.6	Freiman, pref.	70	97	97½	97	97½
19	17	1.00	5.8	Gatineau Pwr.	522	18	17⅞	17	17⅞
111	109	5.00	4.6	Do. pref.	15	109⅞	110	109⅞	109⅞
111	108	5.00	4.5	Do. 5½%	5	109⅞	110½	110½	110½
5½	4		...	Gen. Bakeries	600	4½	4	4	4
20	19	♦.50	...	Gen Products A	75	20	20	19	19
18½	16	.80	4.9	Gen. St. Wares	325	16	16⅞	16	16½
108½	105	5.00	4.7	Do. pref.	3	106	106	106	106

Range 1947 High	Low	Div R'te $	Apr25 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Apr. 18	Week end. Apr. 25 H	L	Cl'se
113	104	4.00	3.9	Goodyear Tires	120	104	105	104	104
55½	53	2.00	3.8	Do. pref.	15	53½	53½	53½	53½
11⅞	11⅞	.50	4.4	Gord McKay A	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
34½	23½	1.20	4.4	Gt. Lakes Pap.	1656	28½	29	27	27
78½	62	2.50	3.4	Do. pref. (A)	1090	74½	75	74	74
54	51½	3.00	5.8	G W Saddlery p	50	52½	51½	51½	51½
5½	4⅞	.20	4.2	Greening Wire	100	5½	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
15	12½	.	...	Gurd, Chas.	205	15	15	15	15
16½	14½	.80	5.4	Gypsum, Lime	2486	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14⅞
9½	6½	.	...	Ham. Bridge	375	7	7	7	7
12	10	♦.20	...	Harding Carpet	660	11	11½	11	11½
30	23	■.50	...	Hayes Steel	95	23½	23½	23½	23½
23½	21	1.00	4.8	Hinde & Dauch	65	21	21	21	21
10⅞	10	.50	4.9	F. W. Horner A	110	10½	10½	10	10½
10	8	.70	8.8	United Steel	3375	8½	8⅞	8	8
101	100	5.00	5.0	Viau Ltd.	45	100	101	101	101
81	72	4.00	5.4	Wabasso Cot.	90	72	74	74	74
26	22	♦.60	...	Walker-Good.	5655	22	23½	22	22⅞
16½	15	.80	5.3	West Brew	60	16	15	15	15
2.12	1.50	.	...	West Grain	100	1.85	1.50	1.50	1.50
38½	28	3.00	8.7	West Grocers	165	34	33	32	32
39⅞	35	1.50	4.0	Do. (A)	185	38	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
37	30	1.40	4.0	Do. pref.	180	35	35½	35	35½
31	27⅞	.80	2.9	Weston, George	1516	29	29½	27⅞	27⅞
108	104½	4.50	4.3	Do. 4½% pf.	15	106	105	104½	104½
23	21⅞	1.00	4.6	Wilsils	355	22	22	21⅞	21⅞
17⅞	13	■.50	..	Winnipeg El A	2403	15	15⅞	15	15½
100	97½	5.00	5.0	Do. pref.	51	100	100	97½	100

Range 1947 High	Low	Div R'te $	Apr25 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Apr. 18	Week end. Apr. 25 H	L	Cl'se
130	126½	7+♦1.75		Wood, A & J p	25	126½	127	127	127
25⅞	20	1.00+♦.50		Wool Combing	50	20	22	22	22
16½	14	.40	2.6	York Knitting	100	15	15	15	15
38	36	♦.56½	..	Zellers	170	37	36½	36	36
29	27½	1.50	5.3	Do. 6% pref.	85	29	28½	28½	28½

†Paid in 1944. *Paid in 1945. ■Paid in 1946. ▲N. Y. funds. ‡Extra. xOn arrears. ♦Paid or payable in 1947. §Net after income taxes. •Dividend deferred.

Mining Stocks

Week Ending April 25

Range 1947 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Apr. 25 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last Apr. 18	Week Ending Apr. 25 High	Low	Close
1.50	1.10	.....	....	Akaitcho	1,120	1.15	1.18	1.10	1.10
.32	.17½	.....	....	Alger	9,000	.20	.18	.17½	.17½
1.90	.94	.....	....	Amal. Lard.	24,160	.98	1.07	.99	1.03
.77	.70	.....	....	Am. Neph.	3,750	.70	.77	.75	.75
.19	.10	.....	....	Amer. Y.K.	13,600	.12½	.14	.10	.10
9.25	8.50	.20	2.3	Anglo-Hur.	800	8.85	8.80	8.80	8.80
1.30	1.00	.....	....	Anglo-Rou.	2,200	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.05
.12	.07	.....	....	Ansley	2,000	.07	.07	.07	.07
.70	.49	.....	....	Aquarius	1,000	.55	.57	.55	.55
.30	.15	.....	....	Arjon	4,000	.16	.19½	.16	.17
1.03	.47	.....	....	Armistice	13,400	.48½	.52	.47½	.47½
.07	.03½	.....	....	Arno	2,000	.04	.03½	.03½	.03½
.12	.06½	.....	....	Arntfield	10,500	.07	.07	.06½	.07
.17	.06	.....	....	Ashley	3,500	.10½	.10½	.09	.09
.23	.12	.....	....	Astoria Q.	19,700	.12½	.12½	.12	.12
.38	.21	.....	....	Athona '37	7,200	.25	.25	.21	.21
.35	.19	.....	....	Atlas Y'fe.	7,600	.20½	.21	.19	.19
.39	.25	.....	....	Aubelle	37,900	.25	.27	.25	.27
.76	.45	.....	....	Aumaque	33,900	.45	.50	.45	.47
5.15	4.30	.20	4.5	Aunor	700	4.50	4.50	4.45	4.45
.26	.16	.....	....	Bagamac	2,700	.18	.18	.17½	.18
.43	.23	.....	....	Band Ore	4,500	.25	.26	.23	.23
.19	.10	.....	....	Bankfield	1,300	.13	.13	.12	.13
.18	.07½	‡‡.20	....	Base Metals	29,800	.12	.13	.11	.11
.15½	.10½	.....	....	Bayonne	1,400	.13½	.12	.12	.12
.91	.65	.....	....	Bear Expl.	12,500	.67	.68	.66	.66
.54	.32	.....	....	Beaulieu	31,273	.35	.36½	.32	.32½
.90	.63	‡.05	....	Berens R.	100	.68	.63	.63	.63
.55	.30	.....	....	Berwick	2,500	.33	.33	.31	.31
1.34	.87	.....	....	Bevcourt	9,600	1.00	1.03	.97	.98
.28	.15	.....	....	Bidgood	43,888	.18	.20	.17	.19
.28	.10	.....	....	Bobjo	17,800	.21	.21	.19	.19
.44	.25	.....	....	Bonetal	7,100	.37	.41	.37	.38
.10	.07	.....	....	Bonville	1,000	.07	.07	.07	.07
.17	.08	.....	....	Boycon P.	5,000	.10	.09	.09	.09
13.37½	10.75	♦	....	Bralorne	2,990	11.50	11.50	10.75	10.87½
.30	.13	.....	....	Brewis	5,000	.16	.18	.15	.16
.10½	.06	.....	....	Bridge R.	3,300	.06	.06½	.06	.06½
.13½	.10½	.....	....	B.R.X. Con.	500	.10½	.12	.12	.12
.46	.37	.....	....	Broulan	11,800	.38	.40	.37	.37
1.55	1.10	.....	....	Buffadison	65,900	1.22	1.29	1.10	1.15
4.75	2.60	.....	....	Buffalo Ank.	2,050	3.15	3.15	2.60	2.60
.25	.19	.....	....	Buff. Can.	9,000	.22	.24	.20	.20
.50	.28	.....	....	Buff. R.L.	12,700	.31	.32½	.30	.31
19.00	15.00	.....	....	Bulolo Gold	255	18.00	18.00	17.50	17.50
.33	.18½	.....	....	Calder B.	6,500	.19	.20	.18½	.19½
.17½	.08	.....	....	Callinan	3,525	.08½	.09½	.08	.08
3.50	2.30	.....	....	Camp R.L.	3,700	2.50	2.84	2.55	2.84
.87	.65	.....	....	Can. Mal.	6,425	.79	.75	.70	.73
.24	.18½	.....	....	Canusa	100	.20	.19	.19	.19
3.00	2.50	.....	....	Cariboo	1,200	2.65	2.65	2.60	2.60
1.45	1.11	.....	....	Castle Tre.	1,351	1.20	1.25	1.22	1.22
.15	.06	.....	....	Cen. Man.	9,300	.13½	.15	.12	.12
2.20	1.80	§.04	....	Cen. Pat.	1,040	1.85	1.85	1.80	1.85
.26	.17	.....	....	Cen. Por.	2,000	.17	.17	.17	.17
.24	.15	.....	....	Centremaque	5,000	.15	.15½	.15	.15
.44	.20	.....	....	Century	4,000	.23	.23	.23	.23
.39	.16½	.....	....	Cheskirk	82,000	.18	.18	.16½	.17
4.30	3.40	.....	....	Chesterv'le.	4,742	3.50	3.65	3.45	3.45
.61	.37	.....	....	Chimo G.	13,200	.44	.47	.37	.47
2.20	.60	.....	....	Chromium	930	1.65	1.70	1.30	1.30
.14½	.06½	.....	....	Citralam M.	18,500	.07½	.08	.06½	.06½
3.45	2.75	.....	....	Cochenour	2,450	2.80	2.85	2.75	2.85
.51	.35	.....	....	Coin Lake	2,500	.40	.37	.36	.36
.35	.15	.....	....	Colomac	7,300	.18	.18	.15	.17½
.13½	.04½	.....	....	Congress	7,500	.05	.05½	.05	.05
1.56	1.20	‡.05	....	Coniaurum	81	1.30	1.20	1.20	1.20
1.00	.65	.....	....	Cons. Beattie	12,395	.86	.88	.82	.85½
.61	.40	.....	....	Cons. C. Cad	9,800	.44	.44	.40	.40
1.75	.91	.....	....	Conwest	8,500	1.08	1.10	1.00	1.00
.25	.13	.....	....	Cortes	1,000	.16	.14	.14	.14
.39	.25	.....	....	Cournor	5,558	.31	.31	.25	.30
.55	.28	.....	....	Crestaurum	2,000	.33	.35	.35	.35
1.50	.95	.....	....	Croinor	2,000	1.01	1.00	.95	1.00
1.43	1.00	.....	....	Crowshore	16,900	1.22	1.29	1.25	1.27
.03	.01½	.....	....	Cryderman	1,000	.02½	.01½	.01½	.01½
.28	.13½	.....	....	D'Aragon	2,500	.14	.14	.13½	.14
2.45	1.75	.....	....	Delnite	1,800	2.00	2.00	1.90	1.90
.26	.09	.....	....	Denison	51,300	.16½	.17	.13½	.15
.31½	.21	.....	....	Dentonia	5,500	.23	.22	.21	.21
.85	.43	.....	....	Detta R.L.	26,800	.46	.49	.43	.43
1.70	1.13	.....	....	Dickenson	14,300	1.20	1.20	1.13	1.18
.98	.64	.....	....	Discovery	194,850	.72	.84	.70	.73
1.34	.95	.....	....	Divers M.	13,445	.99	1.05	.99	1.05
22.00	18.12½	§.52½	....	Dome M.	3,390	20.25	21.00	20.00	20.50
1.62	.99	.....	....	Donalda	78,400	1.00	1.04	1.00	1.01
1.58	.95	.....	....	Duquesne	17,200	1.01	1.09	.95	.96
.24	.14	.....	....	Duvay	11,500	.15	.16	.14	.15
.57	.26½	.....	....	East Amph.	32,950	.33	.41	.35	.41
2.45	1.90	.....	....	East Mal.	13,490	2.04	2.10	1.93	1.93
4.75	3.00	.....	....	East Sull.	28,275	3.20	3.40	3.00	3.00
1.36	1.00	.....	....	Elder	37,038	1.03	1.07	1.00	1.00
.90	.40	.....	....	Eldona	30,500	.48	.50	.40	.41
.44	.20	.....	....	El Sol	404,000	.32	.44	.36	.40
2.75	2.20	.....	....	Eureka	1,160	2.44	2.45	2.25	2.25
5.50	4.10	‡.10	....	Falconbridge	1,125	4.20	4.50	4.20	4.45
.11	.05	.....	....	Federal	3,000	.07	.07	.07	.07
.08	.03½	.....	....	Flin Flon	1,500	.04	.04	.03½	.03½
.16	.10	.....	....	Fontana	4,200	.10½	.11	.10	.10
.92	.55	.....	....	Formacue	44,700	.63½	.65	.55	.59
.71	.55	.....	....	Forty Four	500	.62	.67	.67	.67
.09½	.05	.....	....	Found Lake	51,500	.06½	.06½	.05	.06
.38	.15	.....	....	Francoeur	9,400	.15	.16	.15	.15½
3.25	2.70	.....	....	Frobisher	1,765	2.75	2.80	2.70	2.70
7.15	5.85	.....	....	Giant Y'fe.	6,373	6.35	6.45	6.10	6.15
.20	.12	.....	....	Gillies L.	17,200	.13	.14	.12½	.13
.09	.04	.....	....	Glenora	5,700	.05	.05	.04½	.05
1.98	.57	.....	....	God's Lake	231,676	1.30	1.40	1.15	1.25
.18	.14	.....	....	Golconda	500	.14	.15	.15	.15
.22	.16	.....	....	Goldale	10,100	.18	.17½	.16	.17
.40	.20	.....	....	Goldbeam	5,000	.25	.22	.20	.20
.27	.14	.....	....	Gold Crest	44,400	.14½	.21	.14	.16
.23	.08	.....	....	Gold Eagle	12,000	.09½	.10	.08	.08
.04	.02	.....	....	Gold Lake	2,000	.03	.04	.04	.04
.50	.25	.....	....	Golden A.	10,300	.26	.27	.25	.26
.74	.26	.....	....	Gold Hawk	28,500	.26½	.36	.27	.34
3.30	2.50	.....	....	Gold Man.	3,550	2.60	2.70	2.50	2.52
.18½	.08	.....	....	Goldora	12,800	.08½	.10½	.09	.10½
.43	.22	.....	....	Goldvue	35,000	.27	.29	.22	.23
.11	.04½	.....	....	Goodfish	7,250	.06	.06	.06	.06
.16	.10	.....	....	Graham B.	2,500	.14	.14	.11	.11
.13	.10½	.....	....	Grandora	2,500	.12	.11	.10½	.10½
.13	.07	.....	....	Grull W.	3,000	.07	.08	.08	.08
.57	.42	.....	....	Gunnar G.	17,400	.46½	.47	.45	.46
.10	.05½	.....	....	Halcrow	3,100	.06	.06	.05½	.05½
.05	.03	.....	....	Halliwell G	1,500	.03	.03½	.03	.03
.65	.28	.....	....	Hard Rock	11,400	.40	.45	.41	.42
.18	.14½	.....	....	Harker	13,000	.15½	.16	.15	.15
.21½	.10½	.....	....	Harricana	9,000	.12	.12	.11	.11
1.49	1.04	.....	....	Hasaga	3,700	1.15	1.20	1.14	1.15
.35	.20	.....	....	Heath	1,500	.22	.22	.22	.22
1.40	1.00	.....	....	Hedley M.	19,700	1.09	1.11	1.07	1.08
.96	.54	.....	....	Heva G.M.	43,950	.56	.58	.54	.55
.99	.75	.....	....	High Bell	17,100	.75	.77	.75	.75
.18	.10	.....	....	Highridge	7,500	.11	.11	.10	.10
11.62½	9.85	§.06	....	Hollinger	2,155	10.37½	10.87½	10.25	10.50
.14	.09	.....	....	Homer Y'fe	7,500	.09	.10	.09	.09
.64	.40	.....	....	Hosco	32,400	.47	.47½	.40	.40
.47	.32	§.01	....	Howey Gold	3,100	.35½	.35	.34	.34
45.62½	40.00	§.75	....	Hudson Bay	1,445	40.00	41.75	40.25	41.75
.30	.10	.....	....	Hudson R.	1,503	.14	.15	.10	.10
.13	.05	.....	....	Hugh Mal.	9,100	.07	.06½	.05	.05½
.24	.11	.....	....	Indian L.	16,500	.11	.12	.11½	.11½
.85	.65	‡.02	....	Inspiration	2,000	.70	.66	.65	.65
.90	.48	.....	....	Int. Uran.	13,300	.54	.58	.50	.50
1.80	1.45	‡.07	....	Island M.	100	1.55	1.60	1.60	1.60
.13	.07	.....	....	Jack Lake	185,500	.08½	.09	.07	.07
.15	.08	.....	....	Jacknife	7,500	.09	.09½	.08	.08
.19	.12	.....	....	Jack Waite	500	.13½	.12	.12	.12
.55	.20	.....	....	Jason M.	44,250	.28	.38	.20	.26
.09	.05	.....	....	Jellicoe	1,500	.06½	.06½	.06	.06½
.06½	.02½	.....	....	J. M. Cons.	1,557	.02½	.04	.03½	.03½
.85	.50	.....	....	Joliet Que.	10,100	.51	.53	.51	.52
.24	.10	.....	....	Kay Rand.	14,000	.12½	.12½	.10	.12
.55	.26	.....	....	Kelwren	4,500	.29	.30	.26	.29
.42	.31	.....	....	Kenville	2,000	.35	.35	.35	.35
14.62½	12.50	§.03	....	K. Addison	9,090	13.50	14.62½	13.50	14.00
16.00	13.37½	§.18	....	Lake Shore	2,170	14.00	14.80	13.37½	14.25
1.25	.92	.....	....	Lake Wass.	3,500	.99	.97	.92	.95
6.50	5.50	§.05½	....	Lamaque G.	1,300	6.00	6.35	6.25	6.25
.13	.07	.....	....	Lapa Cad.	3,500	.08	.08	.07	.07½
.50	.30	.....	....	Lapaska	3,900	.30	.33	.30	.31
.17	.06	.....	....	Larder "U"	32,800	.07	.09	.06½	.07½
.04½	.02½	.....	....	Lebel Oro	6,500	.03½	.03	.02½	.02½
1.40	1.18	.08	6.7	Leitch Gold	10,100	1.20	1.24	1.18	1.20
.34	.19	.....	....	Lexindin	2,500	.22	.20	.20	.20
1.32	.98	.....	....	Lingman L.	76,850	1.05	1.10	.98	1.00
.22	.10	.....	....	Lingside	9,500	.10	.12	.11	.12
2.40	1.82	‡.04	....	Little L.L.	2,900	1.87	1.90	1.82	1.85
3.60	2.43	.....	....	Louvicourt	9,300	2.55	2.85	2.50	2.55
.39	.25	.....	....	Lunward	3,500	.25	.30	.27½	.28
.28	.20	.....	....	Lynx Y.K.	9,100	.21	.22	.20	.21
.52	.22	.....	....	Wekusko	68,400	.45	.44½	.40	.42
.22	.15	.....	....	West Mal.	2,000	.15	.18	.18	.18
.14	.07	.....	....	Westville	7,500	.09½	.09½	.09½	.11
.18	.09½	.....	....	Wiltsey C.	3,500	.10	.10	.09½	.09½
.29	.10	.....	....	Winchester	15,200	.13½	.12½	.10	.10
.21	.15	.....	....	Wingait	31,800	.18	.17	.15	.16
.17	.09	.....	....	Winora	4,200	.10	.10	.09	.10
3.40	2.95	§.08	....	Wright-Har.	1,390	2.99	3.00	2.96	2.97
.28	.15	.....	....	Yellorex	1,000	.22	.21	.21	.21
.19	.10	.....	....	Ymir Gir'	13,200	.16	.16	.15	.15

Oil Stocks

Range 1947 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Apr. 25 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last Apr. 18	Week Ending Apr. 25 High	Low	Close
.07	.04	.....	....	Acme G&C.	500	.06½	.05½	.05½	.05½
.19	.09	.....	....	Alta P Cons	6,551	.12½	.12½	.12	.12
.07	.04	.....	....	Anaconda	1,000	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½
1.51	.93	§.05	....	Anglo Can.	6,650	1.31	1.33	1.25	1.25
.13	.06	.....	....	Apex	8,500	.07½	.07½	.06	.07
.27	.15	.....	....	Br. Dom.	8,162	.17	.17	.15	.17
2.40	1.70	.10	5.0	Calg & Ed.	4,860	2.03	2.05	1.99	1.99
.40	.23	.....	....	Calmont	8,880	.31	.31	.27	.30
.19	.10	.....	....	Coastal	500	.15	.14½	.14½	.14½
.15	.14	.....	....	Command	25	.14	.14	.14	.14
.42	.33	§.00½	....	Commoil	100	.33½	.33½	.33½	.33½
.52	.30	.....	....	Dalhousie	4,615	.25	.38	.30	.37
.15	.08	‡.01	....	Davies Pete.	2,200	.10½	.12	.10	.12
.10	.05	.....	....	East Crest	6,550	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
2.75	1.93	.25	10.4	Foothills	1,771	2.60	2.60	2.40	2.40
.75	.42	.....	....	Gaspe	2,700	.50	.55	.50	.55
.16	.07½	.....	....	High Sarcee	4,000	.12	.12	.11	.11
3.50	2.70	§.15&.05	....	Home	5,880	3.15	3.25	3.10	3.15
.07	.03	.....	....	Homestead	111,300	.05	.07	.05	.05½
.02	.00½	.....	....	Lethbridge	21,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
.03	.01½	.....	....	Madison	5,000	.02	.02½	.02	.02
.03	.02	.....	....	Marvel	999	.02	.03	.02	.02
.10½	.05½	.....	....	McD. Segur	9,350	.08	.09	.08	.08
.09	.04	.....	....	McLeod	21,260	.07½	.08½	.06½	.07½
.11	.04½	.....	....	Mercury	105,125	.08½	.11	.09	.10
.02	.01½	.....	....	Merland	2,000	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½
.11	.06	.....	....	Midcont	19,500	.08	.09	.07½	.08½
.12½	.05	.....	....	Mill City	40,700	.10	.12½	.09½	.12½
.23	.16	§.02	....	Model	450	.21½	.21	.20	.20
.21½	.12	‡.01	....	Nat. Pete.	1,850	.19	.19	.17	.19
.04	.02½	.....	....	New Ranch	2,000	.03	.04	.04	.04
.24	.12	.....	....	Nordon	6,700	.20	.24	.20	.23
.08	.04½	.....	....	Oil Select	1,500	.05½	.06	.05½	.05½
.65	.40	.....	....	Okalta	22,540	.53	.65	.57	.60
.09½	.04	.....	....	Pacalta	3,333	.08	.06	.04	.04
1.20	.84	.10	10.5	Pac. Pete.	3,400	.87	.96	.90	.95
.04	.02	.....	....	Phillips P.	4,400	.03	.03½	.02½	.03
.16	.07½	.....	....	Princess P.	7,000	.13½	.14½	.14½	.14½
.05½	.01½	.....	....	Richfield	4,500	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
1.03	.48	.....	....	Roxana	37,300	.48	.71	.50	.65
.09½	.04	.....	....	Royal Can.	113,200	.07½	.08½	.07½	.08½
20.00	14.50	1.00	6.1	Royalite	815	16.00	17.00	16.00	16.50
.17	.05	.....	....	So. Brazeau	30,600	.15	.15	.10	.12
.11½	.07½	.....	....	Spooner	75	.08½	.09	.09	.09
.09½	.06	§.01½	....	Sunset	3,000	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
.27	.22	.....	....	Superior	2,000	.26	.27	.26½	.27
.55	.20	.....	....	Turner V.	590	.20	.25	.25	.25
.12	.06	.....	....	United Oils	3,100	.07½	.09	.08½	.08½
.15½	.10½	.....	....	Vanalta	7,600	.13½	.13	.12½	.12½
.25	.15	.....	....	Vulcan	1,600	.22	.19	.19	.19

* Paid in 1944. * N. Y. Funds. † Paid in 1945. z Extra
■ Sup. appl. F. E. C. B. ‡ Paid in 1946. ‡ Capital Repayment
♦ Dividend deferred. § Paid or payable in 1947.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal	Toronto	Vancouver	New York
April 28	219,600	810,000	48,198	750,000
April 26	......	......	......	360,000
April 25	147,100	851,000	59,915	1,030,000
April 24	179,000	720,000	62,635	810,000
April 23	126,400	858,000	115,445	940,000
April 22	158,500	805,000	74,135	1,020,000

BUSINESS THIS WEEK

	MAR.	FEB.	JAN.	DEC.	Year Ago
GOVERNMENT FINANCE (millions of $)					
Dom. total revenue	....	....	256.6	264.2	236.7
Dom. total expend.	....	....	170.8	177.0	246.9
MERCHANDISING					
■Dept. store sales index no. (1)	239.8	189.7	165.1	325.7	222.3
Retail sales index (no.)	...	183.3	181.1	282.2	167.1
■Country store index (no.)	178.4	151.1	148.7	223.7	168.9
Wholesale sales index (no.)	....	232.5	237.5	221.6	210.4
FINANCE					
Dividend payment index (5)	156.8	155.6	155.3	147.4	137.3
■Bank debits	....	229.4	236.3	201.0	218.7
■Money supply (millions $)	....	7,555	7,545	7,502	7,126
NEWSPRINT CAPACITY					
Production ratio	101.8	101.0	101.1	98.8	92.6
Shipment ratio	102.1	94.7	94.1	98.2	89.0
RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS					
■Tons (D.B.S.)	190.7	134.2	194.2	176.8	198.5
■Cars (D.B.S.) index	151.9	150.9	164.3	155.3	139.1
COST OF LIVING					
D.B.S. index	128.9	127.8	127.0	127.1	120.1
EMPLOYMENT INDEX					
All industries	....	181.0	181.0	185.7	167.2
Manufacturing	....	193.9	190.6	194.2	182.8
Payrolls (June 1/41=100) (2)	....	160.7	150.2	159.5	135.7

	1947	1946	Jan. 1 to date 1947	Jan. 1 to date 1946	Change %
RAILWAYS—(000's omitted)					
■Carloadings (week Apr. 19)	72.8	60.5	1,095.7	1,058.1	+3.5
■C.P.R. gross rev. (Apr. 21)	5,724	4,863	89,001	86,234	+2.1
C.N.R. net rev. (Mar.)	4,077	3,543	5,478	7,377	—25.8
C.N.R. gross rev. (Mar.)	36,350	32,603	100,276	92,359	+8.5
■C.P.R. gross rev. (Mar.)	26,954	25,184	71,349	71,092	+0.3
■C.P.R. net rev. (Mar.)	2,115	1,699	859	4,277	—79.9
IRON AND STEEL (000's omitted) (Jan.)					
Pig iron production (tons)	150.6	143.2	327.9	285.9	+14.3
Steel production (tons)	229.2	233.9	479.0	478.5	+0.1
CONSTRUCTION (000's omitted)					
Contracts awarded (Feb.)	53,452	33,092	98,162	60,487	+62.3
Building permits (Feb.)	17,598	16,572	34,238	31,859	+7.4
Cement prod., bbls ((Jan.)	403.9	310.5	403.9	310.5	+30.1
AGRICULTURE (000's omitted)					
■Flour prod., bbls. (Mar.)	2,354	2,393	7,044	6,779	+4.0
■Flour exp., bbls. (Mar.)	1,356	1,042	3,966	3,317	+19.6
■Wheat exp., bush. (Mar.)	7,983	15,385	30,282	40,481	—25.2
Cattle sales (Mar.) (4)	89.4	115.7	306.5	403.3	—24.1
Hog sales (Mar.) (4)	344.9	411.5	1,050.3	1,321.0	—20.5
SEA FISHERIES (000's omitted)					
■Catch, lb. (Mar.)	39,384	44,882	145,394	126,636	+14.8
■Landed value (Mar.) $	1,390	2,021	3,861	4,358	—11.4
NEWSPRINT (000's omitted)					
Production (March)	372	334	1,084	971	+11.6
Exports, tons (March)	374	320	1,038	922	+12.6
MINING AND OILS (000's omitted)					
Coal prod., tons (Jan.)	1,699	1,808	1,699	1,808	—6.1
Gold prod. (fine oz.) (Jan.)	233.8	238.5	233.8	238.5	—2.0
Petroleum prod. (brl.) (Jan.)	597.6	680.3	597.6	680.3	—12.1
ELECTRICAL POWER OUTPUT (000,000 omitted) (Feb.)					
Total monthly kw.h.	3,580	3,183	2,507	6,612	+13.5
FOREIGN TRADE (millions of $)					
■Imports (Feb.)	177.1	117.0	350.9	257.3	+36.4
Exports (Feb.)	179.5	153.1	388.1	342.0	+13.4
FINANCE (millions of $)					
■Bank debits (Mar.)	5,737	5,678	17,530	17,005	+3.2
Bond sales (Mar.)	791.6	1,232.0	1,438.0	1,593.2	—9.7
■Life insurance sales (Mar.)	100.2	88.2	201.7	165.8	+21.6
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS (000,000's omitted)					
Shoe prod. pr. (Jan.)	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.4	+8.8
■Cigarette cons. (no.) (Mar.)	1,214	967	3,670	3,563	+3.0

(1) Base period 1935-39=100.
(2) All industries.
■New items for week.
(4) Total at yards and plants.
(5) Nesbitt, Thomson, etc.
(6) d—deficit.

Unlisted Stocks

(Compiled from quotations supplied by Kamm, Garland & Co., Kippen & Co., and Intercity Securities Corp.)

April 28, 1947

	Bid	Ask
Aikenhead Hardware	75.00	80.00
Allens Kingston units	74.00	....
Allens London Thea. pfd.	54.00	....
Allens Toronto units	39.00	....
Anglo Can. Telephone A	11.00	12.25
Beach Foundry pfd.	85.00	....
Brinton Peterboro Carpet	95.00	....
British Mortgage & Trust	187.00	....
B. C. Sugar	89.00	93.00
B. C. Telephone 1st pfd.	116.00	120.00
Brockville Trust $50 par	57.00	....
Canada Tea pfd.	75.00	....
Canadian Airways	2.00	3.00
Can. Co-op. Woolgrowers	8.00	10.00
Canadian Fire $10 par	18.00	....
Candn. Indemnity $10 par	19.00	....
Can. Ingersoll Rand	61.00	64.00
Can. Investors Corp.	7.65	8.25
Can. Motor Lamp A	12.00	13.00
Can. West Nat. Gas com.	50.00	....
Can. West Nat. Gas pfd.	106.50	....
Capital Trust Co.	....	147.00
Capital Wire Cloth com.	10.00	....
Capital Wire Cloth pfd.	23.00	....
Cawthra Apts. units	5.00	....
Chase A. W. units	37.00	....
Chatco Steel com.	2.75	3.25
Do., pref.	7.50	8.25
Colonial Realty com.	7.00	....
Colonial Steamships com.	73.00	77.00
Commercial Finance com.	13.00	....
Commercial Life 10% paid	7.75	....
Commonw'lth. Inter. Corp.	3.43	3.77
Confed. L. Assoc.	150.00	....
Continental Life 20% pd.	41.00	....
Cooksville com.	10.00	13.00
Cooksville 2nd pref.	86.00	....
Crown Life Ins. 100% paid	310.00	....
Debenture & Secs., pfd.	95.00	....
Detroit Inter. Bridge	12.00	13.50
Dom. Can. Gen. Insur.	205.00	....
Dom. Life Assurance	210.00	....
Dover Industries Ltd.	11.50	13.00
Dunlop Tire pfd.	25.25	26.50
Edmonton Stk. Yds. un.	68.00	....
Empire Life Ins. 25% pd.	17.00	19.00
Excelsior Life Ins. 40%	100.00	....
Fed. Found. & Stl. new c.	1.25	2.00
Foreign Power Sec. pfd.	10.00	13.00
Galt Brass com.	31.00	....
Goderich Elev. & Trans.	15.75	16.75
Great Lakes Power pfd.	113.00	....
Great West Life	405.00	420.00
Guardian Realty pfd.	37.00	....
Guaranty Co. of N. Amer.	385.00	
Guelph and Ont. Svgs. $50	57.00	..
Gurney Foundry pfd.	3.85	4.25
Hart Battery com.	8.50	9.50
Highland Dairy pfd.	58.00	....
Homewood Sanitarium	115.00	....
Hudsons Bay ord.	13.00	16.00
Industrial Mtge. Trust $50	56.00	....
International Brick A pfd.	50.00	....
Do., B pfd.	20.00	....
Ingram & Bell pfd.	99.00	102.00
Lambton Ln. & Inv. $50 par	75.00	..
Laprairie com.	....	8.00
Do., pref.	64.00	....
Loblaw Groc. Inc.	21.25	22.25
Manufacturers Life Ins.	310.00	340.00
Midland Loan & Svgs. $10	19.00	....
Moirs Limited 6% old pfd.	130.00	....
Monarch Life 30% paid	91.00	....
Monarch Mtge. units	3.75	....
Montreal Island Power	....	38.00
Montreal Trust Co.	91.00	....
Morrow Screw com.	23.00	....
National Drug & Chem. new com.	8.50	9.25
Do., old com.	9.75	10.75
Do., pref.	13.00	14.00
National Life Assce. 25%	72.00	77.00
Neilson, Wm. com.	14.00	....
Neilson, Wm. pfd.	102.00	....
New Brunswick Telephone	13.50	15.00
New Method Laundry un.	99.00	....
North Amer. Elev. 1st pfd.	90.00	....
Northern Tel. com.	1.50	1.80
Ont. Tobacco Plant units	60.00	....
Paramount Kitchener units	55.00	....
Paramount Oshawa pfd.	90.00	....
Peller Brewing com.	8.25	9.25
Do., pfd.	21.00	22.50
Provincial Bank of Can.	15.50	16.25
Prudential Trust	9.50	11.00
Ritchie Cut Stone pfd.	3.50	....
Sawyer Massey com.	1.25	2.00
Seiberling Rubber com	10.00	12.00
Sincen McNaughton Line	2.25	....
Sherbrooke Trust	140.00	....
Sovereign Life Assce. 25%	36.00	40.00
Standard Fuel pfd.	48.00	51.00
Do., com.	3.00	4.30
Sun Life Assce.	500.00	513.00
Third Can. Gen. Inv.	3.50	4.00
Toronto Carpet pfd.	96.00	....
Toronto General Ins.	6.00	7.00
United Farmers Co-op.	3.00	....
United Steel A pfd.	25.50	28.75
University Tower	7.00	....
Victoria Trust & Svgs.	124.00	....
Waterloo Mfg. com.	7.50	8.75
Waterloo Trust & Svgs.	124.00	130.00
Western Assurance com.	65.50	69.00
Do., pfd.	41.00	....
Western Grain com.	1.20	1.65
Do. pfd.	....	22.00
York Trading com.	10.75	12.00

STOCKS NOT TRADED THIS WEEK

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Apr. 25 Bid	Ask
Andian Nat.	▲■1.00	13½	13	15
Ang. Can. Tel. p.	2.25	52½	..	52
Anglo-Nfld.	...	24	..	24
Ault & Wiborg	5.00	107	102⅞	107
Barcelona	...	6	5	..
Bates & Innes A)	1.00	20	19	..
Beath & Sons	■1.00	21	..	..
Beatty Bros. (B)	2.00	40½	39	42
Beaver Lumber	1.00	20½	20	..
Do. (A)	♦.50	21	19	19½
Do., pref.	1.40	32½	32	..
Belding Cort. ..60+♦1.00		160	..	160
Bertram & S. (A)	1.00	18	18	19
Do. (B)	...	5½	5	6½
Biltmore Hats	.40	12½	12⅞	13
Blue Ribbon	...	12½	12	13½
Blue Top Br. (B)	♦.20	35	25	50
Bowes Co. (A)	.50	10⅞	10½	11
Do. (B)	♦.50	22	20	22
Brant. Cord.	.50	14⅞	10	14⅞
Do., pref.	1.30	27	27	28
Brant. Roof.	♦.35	18	18	..
Bright, T. G.	...	21⅞	21½	..
Burns & Co. (A)	♦2.00	24	23½	24
Caldwell Linen	.50	15	13½	14⅞
Do., 1st pref.	1.50	29	29½	32
Do., 2nd pref.	.80	16½	16½	16⅞
Calgary Power	...	80	81	..
Canada Bread	.10	6	6	8
Do., pref.	4.50	105	102⅞	105
Do., pref. (B)	2.50	72½	70½	74
Can. Cr. Stone	.40	10	9½	..
Can. Iron	.80	18	..	..
Do., pref.	.60	15	..	..
Can. Machine	.50	8	7	9
Can. Starch	†.50	11	11	15
Do., pref.	♦1.75	120	118	120
Can. Vinegars ...60+■.15		14	14	15
Can. W. Cable (A)	•	74	75	..
Can. Bronze pf.	5.00	106	106	..
Can. Fairb. pf.	6.00	150	145	150
Can. Gen. Elec.	8.00	260	245	285
Can. Gen. Sec. (A)	1.00	20	40	60
Do. (B)	1.00	20	40	..
Can. Indust. pf.	7.00	189	186	189
Can. Int. I. Tr.	...	3½	3½	4½
Do., pref.	♦5.50	98	99	..
Can. Oil 8% pref.	8.00	170	171⅞	178
Can. Shipbldg. (A)	.60	29	..	..
Do. (B)	.40	9	3	..
C. Wallpaper (A)	1.00	22	21	..
Do. (B)	1.00	21⅞	22½	26
Cassidy's	...	12	12	15
Celtic Knit ....♦.20+.15		6	5	15
Cent. Can. L'n.	8.00	182	185	..
Chart. Trust	5.00	140	140½	..
Cinzano (A)	4½d	1.75	1.50	..
Do., 5½% pref.	5½%	4½	4	5
Claude Neon	...	.35	.25	.30
Do., pref.	...	50½	50	51
Coll. Terminal	♦.25	7	7	9
Comm. Alcohol	.20	3½	3½	3⅞
Do., pref.	.40	7	6⅞	7
Cons. Div. Sec. (A)	...	.30	.35	.75
Do., pref.	1.00	16	..	17
Cons. Fire Co.	...	4⅞	4⅞	..
Cons. Sand pf.	†2.50	100	..	..
Cons. Textiles	...	10	..	9⅞
Corr. P. Box	1.00	22	20	22½
Do., 5% pref.	♦5.00	105	104½	106
Cosmos Imp. ..1.20+.15		28	27	27½
R. L. Crain	.40	7½	7⅞	7⅞
Cres. Cream pfd.	♦5.00	105	100	102
Crown Dom. Oil	...	7	6	..
Crown Trust	4.00	105	104	105
De Havilland	...	19	..	20
Disher Steel	...	3½	2	4
Do., pref.	■1.50	24	22½	23
Dom. Ang. Inv. .3+‡2.50		102	101	110
Do., pref.	5.00	110	109½	..
Dom. Dairies pf.	1.75	31	31	34
Dom. Envelope	‡.20	6	..	..
Do., pref.	3.50	54	50	..
Dom. Fabrics pf.	3.00	55½	54	55½
Do., 2nd pref.	1.50	29	29½	40
Dom. Glass pf.	1.40	38	..	..
Dom. Malting pf.	5.00	105	104	..
Dom. Scot. Inv.	...	3⅞	3½	4⅞
Do., pref.	♦1.50	44	43	44
Dom. Tar & Ch. pf.	1.00	25	25	25½
East Koot. Pr.	...	.38	1.50	3.50
Do., pref.	...	21½	20	..
East. Theat.	♦1.00	20½	20½	..
Economic Inv.	♦1.20	40	37½	40
Electrolux	▲■.40	16½	16½	16⅞
Enam. & Heat.	...	10½	10	..
Equitable Life	♦.40	12⅞	12⅞	13
Federal Fire	■2.50	51⅞	..	..
Fibre Products	...	3	2½	3
Do., pref.	.50	7	6⅞	8
Fleury Bissell, n.	...	4	5	7½
For. Pr. Secs.	...	.50	..	.75
Do., pref. 6%	...	12½	..	11
Freiman	.50	24	14	24
Gen. Products pf.	5.00	100	100	101
Godfrey	■.75	33	..	..
Gord. Belyea	2.50	59	..	64
G. McKay (B) ..50+♦.50		25	25	27
Gould Pumps	▲■1.75	65½	80	..
A. Grafton	1.00	20	..	20
Grand & Toy	.60	14½	14	15
Gt. West Life	15.00	410	410	425
Gt. W. Saddlery	...	12½	12	14½
Growers Wine	...	1.80	..	..
Guaranty Trust	5.00	124	124	..
Hahn Brass	♦.30	8½	8½	9½
Do., pref.	1.00	19½	19½	21
Halifax Fire	.80	18	17	18½
Ham. Cot. pf.	.90	17	15½	16⅞
Hillcrest Coll.	.50	.35	.35	.50
Holt Renfrew	...	45	..	..
Do., pref.	7.00	170	..	145
Ho. De LaSalle	.25	20	20	25
Hubbard	...	5	..	..
Hunts (B)	♦.20	12½	..	12½
Huron & E. Mt. 20% pd.	4%+♦½%	21½	21½	22
Imperial Varnish	.60	14½	14½	15½
Do., pref.	1.50	31	31	32½
Inter-C. Bak. .3.00+1.00‡		80	..	80
Inter'c Coal	2.00	25	..	30
Do., pref.	8.00	125	..	..
Int. Coal & Co.	.03	.40	.40	.46
Int. Hydro El. (A)	...	10	..	..
Int. Metal Ind. pf.	4.50	103	103	104
Int. Mill., pf.	▲4.00	110½	110⅞	..
Int. Nickel pf.	7%	123	138	..
Int. Paints	...	10	..	10
Do., pref.	5-6%	27	26½	27½
Int. Pap. pf.	■4.00	109½	107	..
Jam. Pub. Ser. pf.	7.00	139	139	..
Journal Pub. Co.	.68	15	15	16
Langleys pf.	♦3.00	60½	63	70
Levy Bros.	♦.40	9	4	9
Lindsay, C. W.	...	15	10	20
Do., pref.	■4.00	115	100	..
Lon. Can. Invest.	♦3.50	91*	..	..
Mackin Steel	...	6	5	7
Do., pref.	5.00	80	85	..
Maritime Tele. pf.	.70	20⅞	20½	..
Marcus Loew's	4.00	84½	84	..
Do., pref.	7.00	114½	..	..
McBrine	1.00	19½	19	20
Melchers	...	6⅞	..	7
Mercury Mills	1.00	19	18	18½
Mexican Lt. pf.	...	15	..	..
Mitchell, J. S.	■2.50	80	73½	..
Monarch Knit pf.	5.00	101⅞	..	109½
Montreal Cot.	♦.25	12	12½	13
Do., pref.	1.75	40	40	41½
Mon. Life 30% pd.	12%	87	90	..
Mtl. Refrig. & S.	♦.30	18	18	..
Do., 1st pref.	1.50	29½	29½	..
Do., 2nd pref.	1.40	23	22	..
Montreal Tele.	§1.92	50	49½	53⅞
Moore Corp. p. (A)	▲7.00	276	268	280
Do., pref. (B)	▲7.00	423	402	..
Morrison Brass	...	3½	3½	3½
Murphy Paint	.80	23	21	22½
Do., pref.	5.50	105	..	..
Neon Prod. of W.C.	.60	12⅞	..	14
N. Star Oil pf...35+♦.08⅞		6½	5⅞	6
Nor. Can. Mtge.	♦.40	15	16	20
Nor. Trusts	♦.80	19	..	..
Ont. Beauty S.	■.15	2½	2½	3
Do., pref.	1.00	18½	17½	20
Ont. Steel pf.	7.00	129	130½	..
Ott. Car Air	*.50	5½	..	5½
Pantepec Oil	▲■.64	14	8	..
Paton Mfg.	.80	19	18	..
Do., pref.	1.40	30	31	..
Paul S.S.	.35	19⅞	..	19
People's Cr. Sec.	■.25	5½	5	7
Photo Eng. ....1.00+♦.50		26	27	28⅞
Power Corp. pf.	6.00	107½	108	112
Do., 2nd pref.	3.00	58	57½	58
Premier Trust	2.00	60⅞	60½	..
Purity Flour	.50	14	14	14⅞
Que. Pulp & Pap.	...	125½	..	..
Do., pref.	...	26½	22	24
Quinte Milk ......30+.10		8	8	10
Regent Knit	.50	26	..	30
Do., pref.	1.60	26	26	26
Reliance Grain	...	23	19	27
Renfrew Tex.	.60	9	9	9½
River S. Mill (B)	■2.00	22	20½	21½
Robertson, P. L.	2.00	40½	42	43⅞
Do., pref.	2.50	50	49	..
Robinson Cot.	.40	12⅞	12⅞	13
Russell Indust. pf.	7.00	605	..	..
Sarnia Br. ......50+■.10		12	12	12½
Scythes & Co. pf.	1.25	26½	26½	29
Sher. Wms. .....80+♦.60		30	..	28
Silverwoods W.D.	■.55	13	..	..

Stocks Not Traded This Week (Continued)

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Apr. 25 Bid	Ask
Do., pref.	5.00	100	100	..
Simon & Sons pf.	5.00	102½	102½	..
Standard Chem. pf.	5.00	102½	102	..
Sterling Trust	5.00	112½	113	115
Stop & Shop	...	.90	1.25	1.25
Stowell (B)	...	9½	7	9
Sun. Pete. ord.	1.00	50	50⅞	..
Do., com.	♦1.00	27½	50	..
Taylor, Pear. pf.	.50	12½	12	12½
Thayers	...	7½	6	10
Do., pref.	♦2.50	35	30	40
Theatre Props.	...	4	4½	5
Thrift Stores	...	16½	16	..
Toronto Iron	.60	11½	11½	11⅞
Traders Bldg. .4.00+1.00‡		80	78	..
Traders Fin. (B)	♦.50	27	27	35
Do., 4½% pf.	4.50	103⅞	102⅞	103½
Do. (A) rights	1.00	21½	21½	24
Do. (B) rights	1.00	21½	21½	..
Tuckett Tob. p.	7.00	184	182	..
Un. Amuse. (A)	■1.25	29½	30	..
Do. (B)	■1.25	29½	30	..
United Corp. (B)	1.00	18	18	20
United Distill.	♦.50	18	..	20
United Secs.	...	10	9½	11⅞
Viau Ltd.	.15	20	20	20½
Viceroy	.28	9	11	..
Vir. Dare 5% pf.	1.25	25	24½	25
West Grain pfd.	...	47½	..	32
Westeel ....1.00+♦.50		26	25½	27½
W'minster Pap.	.50	17½	..	18⅞
Willson Stat.	...	6	6	7
Do., pref.	5.00	100½	100½	105
Windsor Hotel	...	13	13	13⅞
Woods Mfg. pf.	2.00	57	55	64
York Knit. 1 pf.	7.00	172	130	..
Zellers 5% pf.	1.25	26⅞	26½	..

*Paid in 1945. ■Paid in 1946. ‡Extra. xOn arrears. †Paid in 1944. ▲N. Y. funds. ♦Paid or payable in 1947. •Dividend deferred. §Net after income taxes.

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Apr. 25 Bid	Ask
Star Lake	...	.00⅞	.00⅞	.01½
Steeloy	...	.16½	.16½	.17
Sunloch	...	.15	..	..
Tiblemont	...	.15	..	.25
Villbona	...	.12	..	.15
Wellington	...	.04½	.03½	.04½
Winnipeg R. Tin	...	.00½	.00⅞	.01½
Yukon Cons.	...	1.40	1.30	1.45

Oil Stocks

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Apr. 25 Bid	Ask
Admiral	...	.05	.04½	..
Advance	...	.01	..	..
Alliance	...	.07½	..	.08
Arrow	...	.08	..	..
Common Pete.	...	.37	.27	.40
Federated P.	...	.25	..	..
Freehold	...	.02½	.02	..
Grease Creek	...	.02⅞	.02½	.03
Hargal	...	.03	.01½	..
Jumping Pound	...	.18	..	.19
Kitalto	...	.13	..	..
Lowery	...	.32	.34	..
Mar Jon	...	.09½	..	..
New Valley	...	.00½	..	..
Petrol O. & G.	...	.07	.14	.20
Richland	...	.04½	..	..
Royal Crest	...	.03	..	..
Share Roy.	†.01	.04½	.03	.04
South End	...	.10	..	..
South West Pete.	...	.24	..	.24
Texas Can.	...	1.20	1.35	..
Three Point	...	.01½	.01½	..
Trans Alta.	...	.02	.02	..
Vulcan-Brown	...	.10	.08	..
Warner	...	.00½	.01½	..
Wellington	...	.01½	.02	.04

§Paid or payable in 1947.
‡Paid in 1946. *N. Y. funds.
†Paid in 1945.
♦Dividend deferred.

Mining Stocks

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Apr. 25 Bid	Ask
Alta.	...	.15	..	.15
Area	...	.08	.07½	.10½
Beatrice	...	.08	..	.08
Beaucourt	...	.32	..	.34
Belleterre	.20	9.00	9.00	10.50
Bobs Lake	...	.20	..	.15
Bouscadillac G.M.	...	.05	.05	.07
Bouzan	...	.10	..	.12
Brazil Gold	...	.04	.03½	.08
Bruce Cons.	...	.01	..	..
Bunker Hill	...	.05	.05	.06
Cartier Malartic	...	.04	.04½	.06
Celta Devel.	...	.09	..	..
Coast Copper	...	1.40	1.40	2.50
Coniagas	...	1.65	1.65	1.85
Dickstone L.	...	.03	.02	..
Douglas L.	...	.10	..	..
George Copper	...	.12	.07½	.10
Gold Pan	...	.08	..	..
Grandview	§.01	.21	.20½	..
Great Falls M.	...	.02	.02	.04
Hallnor Mines	§.07	5.00	4.25	5.00
Headway	...	.10	.09	.11
Int. Mining	...	10.00	..	..
Island Lake	...	.01	..	..
Jacola	...	.03	.03	.04
Jeep Mines	...	.30	..	..
Kerr Lake	‡*.05	.37	.35	..
Knee Lake	...	.04⅞	.02	.05
Kootenay Belle	...	.08	..	..
La Luz	...	3.50	3.50	4.00
McGillivray C.	...	.18	.10	.17
Mentor Explor.	...	1.20	1.20	2.50
Minto Gold	...	.04	..	.04½
Normandy	...	.04	.04	.04½
Northern Empire	§.10	2.25	..	2.50
Packsack	...	.03½	.01⅞	..
Powell Rouyn V.T.	...	1.05	1.02	1.18
Quebec Gold	...	.90	..	.95
Red Cloud	...	.02	.01½	.02
Red Crest	...	.08	..	.08
Reeves McDonald	...	1.50	..	1.60
Rice Lake	...	.03	.02½	.04
Rouchette	...	.09	.08	..
Scotia G.	...	.01	..	.02
Silbak Prem.	...	.75	.60	..
Silver Ridge	...	.20	..	.20
S. American G.	‡*.20	1.10	..	..
Squall Lake	...	.35	..	..

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Due	Price
‡Alexandra Apts. 1st mtge.	3%	1956	May 15	102
‡Algoma conv bds	5%	1948	May 1	101
Aluminum Co. 1st mtge.	3½%	1974	May 15	101.78
‡Bell Tel. 1st mtge. series B	5%	1957	June 1	105
‡B. C. Pulp & Ppr. 1st mtge.	6%	1950	May 1	101
‡B. C. Pulp & Ppr. gen. mtge.	7%	1950	May 1	101
‡Candn Cel. debs	3½%	1959	May 2	102½
‡Gurney Fdry 1st mtge.	5½%	1949	May 15	102
‡Lon. Realty 1st mtge.	6½%	1950	May 1	101
‡Montreal Tram., 1st & ref. bds.	5%	1951	May 10	100½
‡Pacific Pwr. & Water 1st mtg.	5%	1957	May 1	102
‡Shawinigan W. 1st mtge.	4%	1969	May 12	104½
‡Verney Mills 1st mtge.	5%	1959	May 1	102½
Windsor Gas 1st & refund mtg	5%	1966	May 1	par
‡West Can Hyd El 1st mtge.	6%	1950	July 1	102
‡Do.	4½%	1978	July 1	102
‡Do. ser B deb	5½%	1974	July 1	104

‡All outstanding.

Company Meetings

1947	Company	Place
May 5	Buff. Ankerite	So. Porcupine
May 5	Teck-Hughes G. M.	Toronto
May 7	Can. Pac. Rlwy.	Montreal
May 7	Intn'l. Utilities	Baltimore, Md.
May 7	Jam. Pub. S.	Montreal
May 7	Lamaque G. M.	Bourlamaque
May 7	Montreal Tram.	Montreal
May 12	Base Metals Mng.	Toronto
May 12	Great Lakes Paper	Toronto
May 13	Sick's Breweries	Calgary
May 14	International P.	New York
May 16	Zeller's	Montreal
May 19	Invest. Found.	Montreal
May 28	Anglo-Can. Oil	Calgary

Government Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

Apr. 29, 1947

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
Victory Loans:			
3	June 1951 ...	105	105¼
3	Mar. 1954 ...	106	106¼
3	Nov. 1956 ...	105½	106¼
3	May 1957 ...	104¼	105¼
3	Jan. 1959 ...	104¼	105¼
3	June 1960 ...	104½	105¼
3	Feb. 1962 ...	104¼	105¼
2¼	Mar. 1948 ...	100⅝	101¼
1½	Mar. 1948 ...	100¼	100¾
1½	Nov. 1948 ...	100¼	100¾
1½	Nov. 1950 ...	100¼	101¼
3	Oct. 1963 ...	104¼	105¼
3	Sept. 1963 ...	104:	105¼
1½	Nov. 1949 ...	100¼	101¼
Dom. of Canada Bonds			
3¼	Nov. 1951 ...	102¼	103¼
4	Oct. 1952 ...	101¼	101¼
3¼	Feb. 1952 ...	104½	105
3	Oct. 1952 ...	103¼	103¾
3	June 1955 ...	103½	104¼
4½	Nov. 1957 ...	101¼	102
3	June 1958 ...	104¼	105
4½	Nov. 1958 ...	104¼	104¾
4½	Nov. 1959 ...	106⅝	107¼
3¼	June 1966 ...	106	106½
3	Perpetual ...	103½	104½
Dom. Guarant'd Bonds			
Can. Nat. Railways:			
3	Jan. 1959 ...	103½	105
4½	Sept. 1951 ..	*110¼	*112¼
4½	Feb. 1956 ..	*117¼	*119
4½	July 1957 ..	*120	*122
3	Feb. 1953 ...	101	101½
4½	June 1955 ..	*118¼	*120¼
5	Feb. 1954 ...	117¼	118½
5	Feb. 1970 ..	*112¼	*114¼
5	Oct. 1969 ..	*111¼	*113¼

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
Can. Natl. W. Ind. S.S.:			
5	Mar. 1955 ..	*118¼	*120
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. 1962 ..	*106	*108
4	Jan. 1962 ..	*118	*120
Montreal Harbour Com.			
5	Nov. 1969 ..	*111½	*113¼
Provincial Govt. Bonds			
New Brunswick:			
3½	June 1956 ...	103¼	106¼
4½	Apr. 1961 ...	125	127
5	Jan. 1960 ...	128	130
2½	June 1966 ...	97¼	99¼
Nova Scotia:			
3	Jan. 1952 ...	103½	105¼
3½	June 1956 ...	105¼	106½
3½	Nov. 1950 ...	105	106¼
4½	Nov. 1960 ...	126¼	128¼
5	Mar. 1960 ...	131¼	133¼
3	June 1958 ...	102½	104¼
Ontario:			
3½	Nov. 1951 ...	103¼	104¼
3¼	May 1955 ...	106	107¼
4	June 1962 ...	124	126
4½	June 1950 ...	107½	109¼
4½	Jan. 1962 ...	130¼	132¼
5	Oct. 1948 ...	104¼	105½
5	Dec. 1960 ...	134¼	136¼
2½	July 1976 ...	100	101¼
Ont. Hydro Commission:			
3½	Feb. 1953 ...	103¼	105
4	Aug. 1957 ...	119	121
2½	June 1971 ...	100	101¼

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
Prince Edward Island:			
4	Mar. 1954 ...	103	104¼
Quebec:			
3½	Mar. 1959 ...	105½	107¼
4	Nov. 1952 ...	106¼	107½
3½	Feb. 1955 ...	106½	108¼
4½	Aug. 1958 ...	114¼	116
4½	Jan. 1963 ...	120¼	122¼
3	Feb. 1962 ...	103¼	105
Alberta:			
3½	June 1964 ...	101½	103½
3½	June 1959 ...	102½	105¼
3½	June 1972 ...	103½	105½
British Columbia:			
4	Dec. 1957 ...	117	119
4½	Jan. 1951 ...	114¼	118½
4½	Oct. 1953 ...	118¼	120½
5	Apr. 1954 ...	122	124
2½	Apr. 1966 ...	98½	100½
5	Sept. 1953 ...	113	115
Manitoba:			
4	Dec. 1957 ...	116¼	118½
4½	Dec. 1956 ...	121	123
5	Dec. 1959 ...	128	130¼
5½	Oct. 1955 ...	119	121
Saskatchewan:			
4	Sept. 1954 ...	100½	102½
4	Nov. 1960 ...	103½	105½
4½	Oct. 1951 ...	111	113¼
4½	Mar. 1960 ...	115	117
5	Aug. 1958 ...	114	116
5	Dec. 1959 ...	118	120¼
5½	Oct. 1952 ...	109	...
6	Mar. 1952 ...	111	113

*N. Y. funds.

Unlisted Mines

Approximate quotations, 3 p.m., April 28, subject to confirmation:

Abenakis	.03	.05
Advance	.04	.06
Alcan	.04	.06
Alexander	.06	.08
Aljo	.01½	.02½
Ama Kir	.09	.11
Anna'que	.04	.05
Argonaut	.04	.05
Audley	.02	.04
Aurlando	.04	.06
Aurora Y	.24	.28
Auterra	.02	.03½
Baker	.19	.22
Barb L n	.04	.06
Beauriv	.06	.08
Bi-ore	.36	.39
Blondor	.04	.05
Blue Grass	.03½	.05
Bouzanne	.08	.11
Bouri Cent	.04½	.06
Bradnor	.03½	.05
Br. Breest	.03½	.05½
Bravo	.02½	.03½
Brig R. L.	.04	.06
B McDade	.52	.55
Burley Po	.01½	.02½
Camlaren	.06	.08
Captain	.05½	.07
Carlmac	.03	.07
Carricona	.03½	.05
Cassidy	.07	.10
Cen Manl	.16	.17
Cock R L	.04½	.05½
Columbier	.02½	.03½
Con Chib	.25	.28
Con Cop	.12	.14
Courageo	.09½	.12
Craibbe	.17	.20
Croydon	.02	.04
Cuyuni	.95	1.05
Delhi	.12	.15
Deriak	.03	.05
Despina	..	.28
De Sant n	.07	.09
Dexter	.30	.35
Dom Mal	.02½	.03½
Dona Pat	.02½	.03½
Durham	.19	.22
Doris	.16	.18
Dulama	.18	.20
Echo Indin	.07½	.09
Electra	.07	.10
Elmac	.09	.11
Erin Kirk	.02½	.03½
Erndale	.40	.45
Gilbac	.01	.02
Goodrock	.02	.03
Gord Lebel	.09	.11
Gov Gold	.04	.06
Grand Chi	.60	.80
Greenlee	.08	.11
Groundhog	.22½	.25
Gwilam	.04	.05
Halden	.12	.14
Habitant	.05	.07
Harp Mal	.02	.03
Hayes Cd	.01½	.02½
Hornfault	.09	.11
Hugh Pam	.06	.08
Independ	.09	.11
Indyke	..	.07
Joannes D	.03	.05
Kamlac	.20	.23
Ken-Bay	.10	.15
Kencour	.05	.07
Kenda Pe	.17	.19
Kenroy	.02	.04
Lk Expa	.06	.08
Lar-Add	.05	.07
La Salle	.13	.14½
Lavalie	.06½	.08
Legardo	.02	.04
Lennie	.08	.11
Lingnora	.05½	.06½
Louvore	.01½	.02
Major Oil	.03	.05
Mallen RL	.07	.09
Manterre	.03	.05
Marbenor	.16	.18
Marquette	.03	.05
Mar Bird	.07	.09
Mary Ann	.05	.07
Mat Con	.26	.29
Mate Yel	.04	.06
Metalore	.02	.04
Mica Co.	1.00	1.20
Miles RL	.15	.18
Mink	.04	.06
Moffat H n	.02½	.03½
Mohawk P	.02½	.03½
Murbell	.01½	.02½
Murmac	.12	.14
McCuaig	.05	.06
McManus	.10	.12
National M	.17	.19
Nayb '45	.41	.45
Nereco	..	.12
New Aug.	.12	.14
Neweore	.35	.40
New Mal	.03½	.04½
Norbeau	.67	.70
Norcourt	.06½	.08
Norford	.05	.06
Normar	.08	.10
Nortyne	.01½	.03
Novele P	.06	.08
Obalski	.06	.07
do '45	.11	.13
Obaska	.18	.21
Oklend	.05	.06
Olivet	.02	.03
Opemiska	.17	.19
Orpit	.04	.05
Ortona	.05	.06
Pascalis	.19	.21
Peg Tant	1.15	1.35
Pelangio	.06	.07
Payne	.32	.34
Phelps	.03	.04
Pinnacle	.02	.04
Poona Go	.02	.03
Presdor	.02½	.03½
Privateer	.39	.43
Quest	.16	.19
Rajah R L	.05	.07
Rambull	.02	.04
Rand Mal	.06	.08
Randona	.05	.07
Raym T	.04	.06
Rebair	.28	.31
Redruth	.03½	.05
Redwood	.02½	.03½
Richgroup	.07	.09
Rhyolite	.03½	.04½
Rugged	..	.11
Rupunini	.33	.36
Russet	.10	.12
Salmita	.15	.20
Santiago	.22	.25
Sepha	.04½	.06
Sheldon	.22	.24
Silv Arro	.22	.24
Skynner	.04	.06
Sovereign	.14	.17
Steeber	.01	.02
Sun Bear	.07½	.08½
Thornhill	.02½	.03½
Tiffany	.03½	.04½
Tobico	.01½	.02½
Tovarich	.02½	.03½
Val d'Bel	.04	.05
Vincent	.23	.30
Vinray	.12½	.14
Virginia	.08	.10
Wesley	.02	.03
West R L	.03½	.04½
West Shor	.01	.02
Wilwood	.03	.05
Yel'knife	1.90	2.25
Y Davids	.31	.33

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

No. of Securities	Mach. and equip. 10	Pulp and paper 8	Milling 4	Oils 4	Textiles and clothing 9	Food and allied prod. 13	Beverages 8	Bldg. mater. 16	Power and traction 14	Banks 8	Total utilities 18	Total co's. 100
(Base 1935-39=100)												
***1935 to date:**												
High	210.2	287.9	149.7	123.7	214.4	138.5	447.0	168.5	146.2	136.3	149.0	128.1
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	41.2	78.4	73.5	79.3	66.7	60.2	60.0	65.2	61.1
1947: Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	179.9	253.7	124.9	63.0	182.9	124.0	303.5	142.0	108.1	133.1	117.7	106.2
Feb.	184.9	264.3	125.3	66.6	190.6	129.8	303.5	145.2	110.4	133.4	121.8	109.4
Mar.	180.5	257.6	123.1	65.8	185.9	129.3	291.9	140.2	112.6	130.6	120.1	108.4
1947: Weekly Figures:												
Apr. 3 ..	182.8	256.1	123.3	65.4	183.0	129.4	287.0	139.5	113.5	130.2	120.1	106.3
Apr. 10 ..	184.0	250.2	125.7	64.7	183.5	129.2	281.9	138.3	112.2	130.0	119.1	105.7
Apr. 17 ..	179.6	240.7	125.0	65.1	178.0	128.3	279.2	136.2	109.0	128.2	117.6	104.2
Apr. 24 ..	178.8	239.6	121.0	64.6	179.3	127.6	278.2	136.0	109.9	130.6	117.1	104.3

*High and low for years from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
Apr. 28	167.41	104.50	85.11	23.92
Apr. 26		.....	.....	.....
Apr. 25	167.42	104.60	85.34	24.04
Apr. 24	168.24	105.26	85.16	24.07
Apr. 23	168.79	105.30	85.52	23.90
Apr. 22	168.32	104.83	85.18	24.02
Month ago ..	174.47	107.43	87.86	24.64
Year ago	199.54	128.69	100.09	28.85
1947 High ...	184.21	114.35	96.14	28.39
1947 Low	166.85	104.60	83.64	22.38

Montreal Stock Exchange Averages

	10 Util.	30 Ind.	30 Comb.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
Apr. 28 ..	76.0	120.0	105.3	306.50	71.57
Apr. 26 ..	....	....	....	....	....
Apr. 25 ..	75.4	119.0	104.5	308.01	72.07
Apr. 24 ..	75.5	119.4	104.8	316.67	72.21
Apr. 23 ..	75.0	119.3	104.5	316.68	72.86
Apr. 22 ..	75.4	118.9	104.4	317.78	72.69
Month ago	76.8	122.8	108.1	347.55	73.73
Year ago.	82.4	144.0	123.4	387.28	103.28
1947 High	78.5	130.0	112.5	361.82	78.47
1947 Low.	75.0	118.4	104.3	306.50	70.02

Dow-Jones Closing Stock Averages

	30 Indust.	20 Rails	15 Util.	65 Stocks
Apr. 28	168.85	44.56	33.80	59.90
Apr. 26	169.13	44.68	33.90	60.03
Apr. 25	168.93	44.84	33.86	60.02
Apr. 24	170.19	45.09	34.13	60.45
Apr. 23	170.87	45.26	34.29	60.69
Apr. 22	170.94	45.26	34.21	60.69
Month ago ..	177.20	48.64	35.88	63.58
Year ago	206.77	64.17	43.34	76.80
1947 High ...	184.49	53.42	37.55	67.10
1947 Low ...	166.69	43.84	33.55	59.15

Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Aluminum, pf.	.25	June 1	Apr. 30
Anglo-Can. Tel., A	.15	June 2	May 9
Anglo-Can. Oil, n. c.	.30	June 1	May 1
Argus	.10	June 1	Apr. 30
Do., pref.	1.12½	June 1	Apr. 30
Aunor Gold M.	.05	June 2	May 9
Bk. of Montreal	.20	June 2	Apr. 30
Bk. of Toronto	.30	June 2	May 15
Bathurst Pr. & Pap.	.25	June 2	May 2
J. Bertram & Son A	.25	May 15	Apr. 30
Brazilian Tract. ...	1.00	June 7	Apr. 11
Brew. & Dist. of Vanc.	*.60+.30	May 20	Apr. 21
Brew. & Dist. of			
Bowes Co., A	.12½	May 15	Apr. 30
Do., B	.50	May 15	Apr. 30
Brompton P. & P.	.25	July 15	June 20
Butterfly Hosiery ..	.35	June 15	May 14
Can. Cement, pref.	.32½	June 20	May 22
Can. Malting	.50	June 16	May 15
Can. North. Pwr. ..	.15	July 25	June 20
Do., 7% pref. ...	1.75	July 15	June 20
Candn. Indus. Alco.	.50	June 2	May 1
Candn. Indust.	.17½	July 31	June 30
Do., 7% pf. ...	1.75	July 15	June 13
Can. Foreign Inv. ..	.75	July 1	May 30
Candn. Food	.18¾	July 1	May 30
Do. A pf.	.25	July 1	May 30
Do. 4½% pf.	1.12½	July 1	May 30
Candn. Car & Fdry.	.20	May 22	Apr. 29
Do., A	.25	May 22	Apr. 28
Candn. Utilities pf.	1.25	May 15	Apr. 25
Candn. Oil	.20	May 15	May 1
Capital Estates	†.30	May 15	Apr. 30
Cochrane-Dun., A ..	.20	May 15	Apr. 30
Do., pref.	.30	May 15	Apr. 30
Cockshutt Plow ..	.25	June 2	May 3
Do.	.25	Dec. 31	Nov. 1
Com'wealth Intnl. ..	.04	May 15	Apr. 15
Confed. L. 30% pd.	1.50	June 15	June 10
Do.	1.50	Sept. 15	Sept. 10
Do.	1.50	Dec. 15	Dec. 10
Cons. Textile, pf. .	.50	June 2	May 14
Cons. Press new A	▲.16½+.05	July 1	June 13
Do., new B ...	.10	July 1	June 13
Consumers Glass ..	.50	May 31	Apr. 30
Crown Cork & Seal	.50	May 15	Apr. 23
Cosmos Imperial ..	.30	May 15	Apr. 30
Corrugated P. Box	.25	June 1	May 15
Do., 5% pf.	1.25	June 1	May 15
Davis Leather, A ..	.37½	June 1	May 2
Do. B	.17½	June 2	May 2
Dom & Anglo Inv p	1.25	June 2	May 15
Dom. Bridge	.30	May 23	Apr. 30
D. Envelope 7% p.	.87½	June 1	May 15
Dom. Malt	.25	Aug. 1	June 30
Do.	1.25	Aug. 1	June 30
Dom. Scot. Inv. pf.	1.00	June 2	May 1
Dom. Stores	.32½	June 14	May 17
Dom. Tar & Chem.	.25	Aug. 2	July 2
Do., pf.	.25	July 2	June 2
Donna. Paper 4½%	1.12½	May 15	Apr. 15
Donohue Bros.	.25	June 2	May 15
Fed. Fire Ins.	1.00	Aug. 15	Aug. 12
Fed. Grain 6½% pf	2.00	May 15	Apr. 30
General Stl. Wares	.20	May 15	Apr. 17
Grafton & Co.	.25	June 16	May 26
Gypsum Lime	.20	June 1	May 1
Do.	.20	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
Do	.20	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Hallnor Mines	.07	June 2	May 9
Hamilton Cotton ..	.22½	June 2	May 9
Home Oil	.15+.05	May 15	Apr. 10
Howey Gold	.01	June 2	Apr. 15
Intnl. Utilities	†.22½	June 2	May 12
Invest. Found., pf.	.75	July 15	June 16
Lake St. John P. ..	1.50	July 15	June 20
Lake of Woods Mill.	.40	June 2	May 1
Do., 7% pf.	1.75	June 2	May 1
Leitch Gold M.	.02	May 15	Apr. 30
Loblaw, A & B	.25+.12½	June 2	May 16
Lamaque G. M.	.02	June 2	Apr. 25
Langley's	.75	June 11	June 4
Do	.75	Sept. 11	Sept. 4
Do.	.75	Dec. 11	Dec. 4
Laura Secord	.20	June 2	May 1
Lewis Bros.	.25	July 31	June 30
Do.	.25	Oct. 31	Sept. 30
Do	.25	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Loblaw	†.20	June 2	May 9
W. H. Lowney	.12½	July 15	June 16
Maple Leaf Milling	.50	May 15	Apr. 19
L. McBrine, pf. ...	.50	July 1	June 14
McIntyre-Porc. ..	.50½	June 2	May 1
McCabe Gr., B	.20	June 2	May 15
Montreal Cotton ..	.12	June 14	May 15
Do., pref.	.44	June 14	May 15
Ont. Steel Prod. ..	.25	May 15	Apr. 15
Do., 7% pf.	1.75	May 15	Apr. 15
Ogilvie Flour	.25	July 2	May 28
Do., 7% pf.	1.75	June 2	Apr. 28
Ont. Beauty Sup. ..	.10	July 2	June 20

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$14.69	$14.57	$12.10
Hogs	21.60	21.60	19.45
Copper, lb.	.21½	.21½	.12
Sugar, raw, lb. ..	.06155	.06131	.04205
Coffee, lb.	.24	.25	.09⅛
Hides	.26	.27	.15½
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	147.2	148.1	109.6
Dow Jones	130.51	102.52	109.19
Fishers	160.2	161.2	118.7
Monthly Indices			
Retail (Mar.)	128.9	127.8	120.1
W'sale (Mar.) ..	120.4	118.1	105.6
U. S. (Feb.)	144.6	141.5	107.7
Gt. Brit. (Feb.) ...	183.2	181.6	171.8

Note:—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. †Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good over 1,050 lb., top price, Toronto. Copper - electrolytic, New York. Coffee No. 4 Santos. Rio Sugar 96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York.

Municipal Bonds

April 29, 1947

	Coup. %	Matur.	Bid $	Ask. $	Yld. %
Victoria ...	3¾	'55-67	103	105½	2.95
Vancouver.	3	'67	99	102	2.87
Calgary ...	3½	'51-61	101½	104½	2.25
Edmonton .	3½	'49-59	100½	103½	1.78
Regina	3	'64	99½	101½	2.89
Moose Jaw	3-3½	'60	98	101	3.20
Winnipeg. .	2¾	'66	98	101	2.68
Ottawa . ..	3	'54	104	106	2.10
Toronto ...	2¾	'73	100	101½	2.67
Hamilton ..	3	'53	104½	106½	1.85
Windsor ...	2½	'75	84	87	3.30
Windsor ...	2¾	'75	89	92	3.18
Windsor ...	3½	'75	98	101	3.45
Montreal ..	3	'70	99½	101½	2.92
Quebec	2¾	'66	98	100	2.75
Halifax	3	'66	101	103	2.80
Saint John.	3½	'65	105	107½	2.97

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds	4.02	4.40
Can. Int. Trust	4.50	5.25
Can. Invest. Fund	4.40	4.90
Can. Inv. Corp.	7.65	8.25
Commonwealth Int.	3.42	3.76
Corporate Inv.	9.05	9.75
Trans-Canada, A	13.30	....
Do., B	....	12.65

Dividends Declared (Cont.)

Do.	.10	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Do., pref.	.25+.10	July 2	June 20
Do.,▲ pf.	.10	Oct. 2	Sept. 20
Pacific Pete.	.05	June 2	May 10
Page-Hersey	.35	July 1	June 14
Penmans	.75	May 15	Apr. 15
Pressed Metals	.25	June 10	May 10
Proprietary Mines .	.03	May 8	Apr. 8
Quebec Pwr.	.25	May 26	Apr. 18
Regent Knit.	.40	June 2	May 1
Rolland Paper	.15	May 15	May 1
Royal Bank	.20	June 2	Apr. 30
St. Lawr. Corp. A p.	.25	July 15	June 20
St. Lawr. Paper Mills pf.	1.50+1.50	July 15	June 20
Shawinigan W. ...	.30	May 26	Apr. 18
Sher.-Williams pf.	1.75	July 2	June 10
H. Simon & Sons ..	.30	June 2	May 1
Do., pref.	1.25	June 2	May 1
Simpsons, pref. ..	1.12½	June 10	May 16
South Amer. Gold .	†.10	May 16	May 1
Southam Co.	.10	May 15	Apr. 15
South. Can. Pwr. .	.25	May 15	Apr. 18
Stand. Chem.	*.10	June 2	Apr. 30
Do., pref.	1.25	June 2	Apr. 30
D. A. Stuart Oil pf.	.20	June 2	May 15
Sylvanite	.02	July 2	Apr. 25
Teck-Hughes	.05	June 2	Apr. 25
Trad. Fin., 4½% pf.	1.12½	July 1	June 14
Do., A com.	.50	July 1	June 14
Do., B com.	.50	July 1	June 14
United Corps., A ..	.37	May 15	Apr. 15
Do., B	.25	May 30	Apr. 30
Waite Amulet	.20	June 10	May 9
Walk.-Good.	.30	June 16	May 16
Wellington Fire ..	1.75	Aug. 15	Aug. 12
Woods Manuf.	.50	June 30	May 31

†N. Y. funds. *Initial.
▲Participating div.

Record of Financing

Sales by Municipalities, Provincial and Dominion Governments, Offerings of Corporations and Foreign Securities

DOMINION

Dominion of Canada Deposit Certificates—¾% due Oct. 14, 1947, $40,000,000, dated Apr. 15, 1947, at $100. Sold to chartered banks.

MUNICIPAL

City and County of Saint John, N.B.—2%-3%, due May 1, 1948-72, $878,500, issued Apr. 16, 1947, at $100. Sold to Bell, Gouinlock & Co. and Dominion Bank.

City of Thetford Mines, P.Q.—2½% and 2¾%, due May 1, 1948-62, $66,000, issued Apr. 17, 1947, at $99.757, cost basis 2.675%. Sold to Canadian Bank of Commerce and McNeil, Mantha Inc.

Village of L'Enfant-Jesus of Beauce (Valley Jct.), P.Q. — 3%, 20-year serials, $29,000, issued Apr. 17, 1947, at $100. Sold privately.

Town of Marieville, P.Q.—3%, 20-year serials, $25,000, issued Apr. 17, 1947, at $100. Sold privately.

Town of Ste. Agathe des Monts, P.Q.—3%, 20-year serials, $125,000, issued Apr. 17, 1947, at $100. Sold privately.

Village of St. Bruno, P.Q.—3%, 25-year serials, $34,000, issued Apr. 17, 1947, at $99, cost basis 3.0862%. Sold privately.

Parish of St. Bruno, P.Q.—3%, 25-year serials, $50,000 issued Apr. 17, 1947, at $99, cost basis 3.0862%. Sold privately.

CORPORATE

Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railway—2¼%, Equipment Trust Certificates, due March 1, 1948-57, $1,480,000, issued Apr. 17, 1947, at $100. Sold to a chartered bank.

Manning Timber Products — 3½% and 4½%, due Apr. 1, 1948-51 and 1961, $400,000, issued Apr. 17, 1947. Offered at $100 by Pemberton & Son, Vancouver.

Industrial Acceptance — 3½%, sinking fund debentures, series B, due Nov. 1, 1966, $2,000,000, dated May 1, 1947. Offered at $100 and accrued interest by Wood, Gundy & Co., and Greenshields & Co.

Atlantic Wholesalers—3% and 4%, first mortgage and collateral trust bonds, series A, due Apr. 1, 1948-57 and 1967, $1,000,000, dated Apr. 1, 1947. Offered at $100 and accrued interest by F. J. Brennan & Co.

PREFERRED STOCKS

Traders Finance Corporation—$1,000,000, 4½% cumulative redeemable preferred shares (par value $100), at $103 per share and accrued dividend. Offered by McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.

Flash Fasteners of Canada—$350,000, 5% cumulative redeemable sinking fund preference shares (par value $20), at $20 per share. Offered by Fry & Co.

Reitman's (Canada)—$425,000, 5%, cumulative sinking fund redeemable preferred shares (par value $20). Offered at $20 per share by G. E. Leslie & Co.

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

April 29, 1947

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid	Ask.	Prev. Week Bid
♦Alg. Cen.H.B.R.	5	'59	68½	71	69
†Assoc. Tel. & T.	5½	'55	109	...	108
Bell Telephone	3	'77	102	104	102
B. C. Elec.	3½	'67	100½	102½	100
†Calgary Pwr. .	5	'60	102½	...	102½
♦Do.	5	'64	103½	...	103½
♦Gatineau Pr. A	3½	'70	103½	105½	103½
*Do., B	3	'70	103	105	103
Gt. Lakes Pr. ..	4½	'56	101½	104	101½
Do.	5	'57	101½	104	101½
*Int. Hydro-El.	6	'44	97	100½	104
L. St. Law. Pr.	3½	'65	102	104	102
Mtl. L. H. & Pr.	3½	'66	100½	102½	100½
Do.	3½	'63	102	104	102
Do.	3½	'73	99½	101½	99½
†Mtl. Tramways	5	'51	100	102	100
†Do.	5	'55	100	102	100
Nat. Lt. & Pwr.	4½	'61	102	...	102
Otta. L. H. & P.	4	'57	101½	...	101½
†Power Corp. ..	4½	'59	104	...	104
Quebec Pwr.	3	'62	100	102	99½
St. Maurice Pr.	3½	'70	100½	102½	100
Shaw. W. & Pr.	3	'71	99½	101½	99½
Do.	4	'69	104	...	104
Union Gas	4½	'50	100	103	100½
†United Secs. ..	3	'52	99½	...	99½
Wpg. El.	3½	'71	101½	103½	101½
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
Abitibi Pr. P...	3½	'67	99½	101½	99½
Acadia-Atlantic Sugar	3½	'65	103	105	103
Algoma Steel ..	5	'48	100½	103	100½
Aluminum Co.	3½	'74	105	107½	105
Brown Co.	5	'59	102½	105	102½
Burns & Co. ...	4	'63	99½	102	99½
Can. Celanese.	3½	'59	102	...	102
Canada Electric	4½	'55	101	...	100½
Can. Steamship	3½	'57	101½	103½	101½
Can. W. Lum..	4	'62	100½	103	100½
C. P. R.	3½	'51	104	...	104
Do.	4	'49	104	...	104
C. P. R.	4	Perp.	108	...	109
Consol. Paper.	3½	'67	100½	102½	100
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	100½	102½	100½
Dom. Scot. Inv.	4	'52	97	...	97
Dom. T. & Ch.	3½	'57	103	...	103
Dom. Textile..	3½	'59	105	...	105
Dom. Woollens	5	'64	102	104	102
†Donnacona P...	4½	'56	100½	...	100½
Dryden Pap....	4	'61	101½	[illegible]	
†Federal Grain.	4	'64	102		
Ham. Cotton..	3½	'59	100½		
Imp. Tobacco..	2½	'66	100		
Inter-City Bak.	5	'48	100		100
Indust. Accept.	3½	'66	98½	101½	98½
Ins. Ex. Bldg..	5	'51	98½	...	98½
Bowater's Nfld. P. & P.	3½	'68	100½	102½	100½
*Inv. Bd. & Sh..	5	'47	97½	100½	97
Lake St. J. P...	3½	'61	102	...	102
Do.	4	'61	101½	...	101½
Legare	5	'61	100	...	100½
MacMillan (H.R.) Export	4	'65	101	103	101
Maple L. M. ..	3½	'63	102½	...	102½
Massey-Harris.	3	'68	98	...	98
McColl-Fron...	3	'71	99	101	99
McCormicks...	4	'52	100½	103	100½
Mercury Mills.	4	'59	101	...	100½
Moirs Ltd.	6	'53	99½	...	99½
Montreal Apts.	4	'54	97	99	97
N. S. Stl. Coal.	3½	'63	97½	99½	97½
Price Bros.	3½	'68	102	104	101½
Silv. Dairies...	4	'60-64	101½	...	101
Do.	4	'71	99	101	99
Simpsons, Ltd.	3½	'60	103	...	102½
Toronto Elevat.	3½	'66	101½	...	101½
United Corp....	4	'58	100½	...	100½
†Western Grain	5	'63	97½	99½	98
York Kt. Mills	3½	'71	100	...	99½

*Payable in Can. or U. S.
†Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K.
*Payable in U. S.
♦Payable in Canada only.
♦Payable in Can. or U. K.
‡Ex-pay.

Stock Redemptions

Company:	Rate	Date	Price
‡Algoma Steel Corp. pf.	5%	July 1	100*
‡Monarch Knit. pf. ...	5%	Apr. 30	100*

‡All outstanding shares. *Plus accrued dividends.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The John Bertram & Sons Co. Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-Five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the outstanding class "A" stock of this Company, payable May 15th to shareholders of record April 30, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

J. W. McNAB,
Secretary.

Dundas, Ontario,
April 16, 1947.

Belding-Corticelli Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend No. 130

A dividend of one and three-quarter per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, for quarter ending 31st May, 1947.

Notice of Common Stock Dividend No. 85

A dividend of One Dollar and a Half ($1.50) has been declared on the Common Stock of this Company, for quarter ending 31st May, 1947.

The above dividends are payable on the 2nd day of July, 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business the 31st day of May, 1947.

By Order of the Board,

D. F. POLLOCK,
Secretary

A. J. Freiman Limited

Notice is hereby given that subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, an extra dividend of Twenty-Five Cents (.25c) per share on the Common Shares of the Company has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of June, 1947, to holders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of May, 1947.

DATED at Ottawa this 26th day of April, 1947.

Lawrence Freiman,
President.

COMPANY REPORTS

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM CO. 1946 net profit is down 41.2%. Total payrolls rose 31.2% during the year, although the number of employees increased only 8.3%. In addition, the year's operations were burdened with adjustments to reserve accounts for employees' social service indemnity liabilities under social security laws. The increase in this provision was $1,728,177.

While all operating costs increased, advances in world crude prices were mainly effective in the latter half of the year. Average sales price for all grades of export crude was $1.08 a barrel in January, 1946, $1.52 a barrel in December, 1946, with an average of $1.29 for the period.

Reflecting expanded activities, expenditures capitalized totalled $20,167,569 ($16,106,766 in 1945).

Field operations on the DeMares concession were shut down for 18 days and operations of the pipeline to the coast were suspended in late 1946, due to a strike of oil workers affecting all companies. While International Petroleum was the first to reach an agreement with the labor union, the loss in production subsequent dislocation of markets, and continuing fixed expenses affected the year's results materially, it is stated.

In exploratory drilling, the ratio of discoveries to total wells drilled was as high as in previous years and resulted in the discovery of several new pools in Peru and in Venezuela. Expanded programs resulted in dry hole losses charged to current operations being substantially higher at $2,038,961 in 1946 ($776,970).

The amount written off for exploration projects was $2,760,069 ($2,021,459).

The sum of $3 millions was provided for a loss against the investment in International Ecuadorean Petroleum Co. and $500,000 against possible losses in joint exploratory operations with other interests.

In March, 1947, there was a further advance of about 25c. a barrel in the price of export crude, making the present average $1.77 a barrel. Export demand continues for all the crude oil and refined products available after supplying Colombian and Peruvian requirements.

Gross production of crude oil was 38,530,971 barrels, (39,908,809). Production of natural gasoline was 1,914,531 barrels (2,028,240). Through-put at refineries totalled 16,614,127 barrels (18,795,785).

In Colombia, gross production was 12,724,235 barrels (15,273,633) crude oil and 994,721 barrels (1,070,696) natural gasoline. On the DeMares concession, 59 wells were drilled of which 57 were productive and 2 were dry. At the year end, 1,027,000 acres of national lands were held under contract and applications for 11,501,000 additional acres pending. A 50% interest was also held in 3,329,000 acres. 1946 sales of refined products increased 19.3% in volume and the indications are that they will continue to expand steadily. To ensure sufficient handling, the company has invested substantial sums and additional storage and transportation equipment as well as in the acquisition of marketing outlets.

In Peru, gross production was 10,022,533 barrels, (11,278,387) crude oil and 919,810 barrels (957,544) natural gasoline. Drilling was active with 94 wells completed, of which 65 were development wells drilled in existing fields (49 were productive) and 29 were exploration wells in search of new pools (4 opened up new crude oil pools and 3 discovered gas pools of secondary importance). The contract for a large petroleum concession in the Sechura Desert of coastal Peru is subject to final approval of the Peruvian Congress. It was decided to proceed with the modernization of the Talara refinery for production of quality products required by modern automotive equipment. During 1946, sales of refined products increased within Peru and indications are that the consumption will continue to expand.

In Venezuela, crude oil production made an all-time high record. International has a 25% interest in Mene Grande Oil Co. and obtained 15,784,203 barrels (13,356,789) apart from 1,284,535 barrels purchased from others. Exploratory drilling of Mene Grande met with good success in finding new fields. Preparations were being made for drilling of exploratory tests in some of the new blocks of concessions acquired in 1945.

It was decided recently to terminate the exploration program in Ecuador of the International Ecuadorean Petroleum Co. in view of non-productive results. Net investment in this company was $1,950,-00 at Dec. 31, 1946.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT▲

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$29,882,545	$36,457,178
Less: Depr. & depl..	10,851,991	9,414,977
Prov. for loss in sub. & assoc. excl. cos.	3,500,000	3,000,000
Net oper. profit	15,530,554	24,042,201
Add: Int. & div. ...	483,770	654,673
Less: Taxes	7,692,072	10,510,225
Min. int.	21,674	48,710
Net profit	8,300,578	14,137,939
Less: Pref. divds. ..	95,455	181,818
Common divds. ..	6,836,496	12,021,898
Surplus	1,368,627	984,323
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Earned*	$0.57	$0.97
Paid▲	0.50	1.00

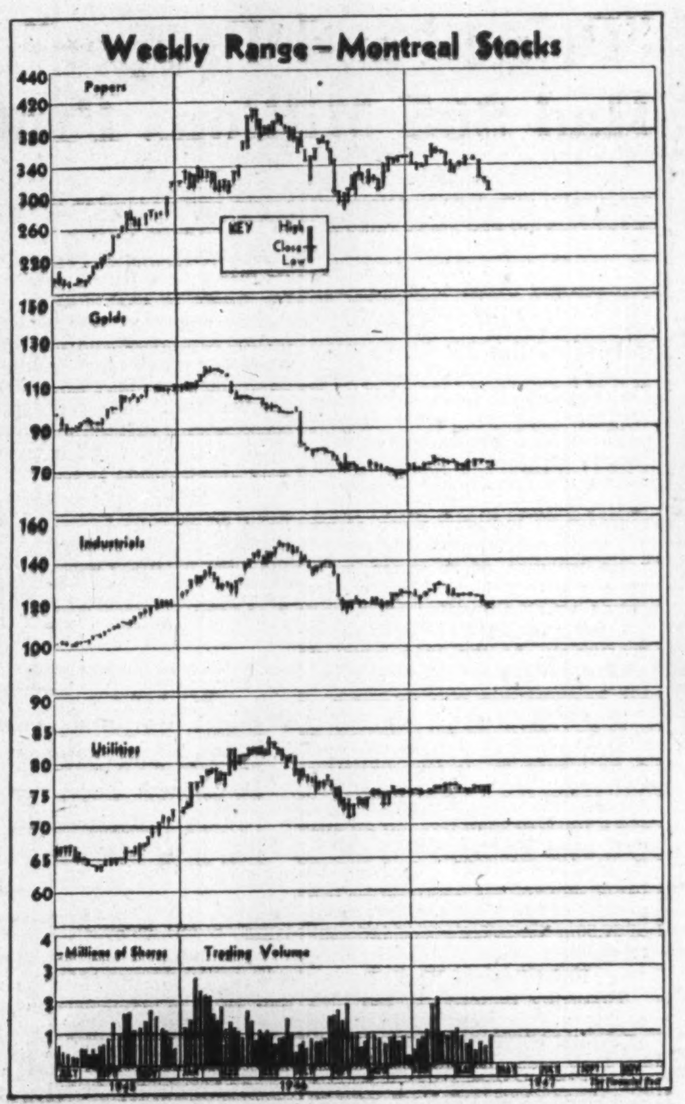
*Pref. and common stock rank equally.
▲U. S. funds. ■Canadian funds.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET▲

As at Dec. 13:	1946	1945
Cash & bds.	$13,865,200	$14,195,261
Accts. rec.†	15,282,522	26,697,604
Inventories rec. ...	27,405,057	19,455,573
Total curr. assets.	56,552,779	60,348,438
Misc. assets	5,665,676	3,956,641
Invest. in subsid. ..	1,950,000	3,546,078
Invests. at cost ...	4,085,125	2,795,641
Fixed assets*	89,615,140	81,572,595
Total assets	157,868,720	152,219,393
Total curr. liab...	13,155,266	11,382,380
Pens., ins., etc., res.	15,131,049	9,825,450
Minority int.	335,494	283,242
Capital stock	100,875,000	100,875,000
Surplus	28,371,911	29,853,321
*After depr. & amort.	180,238,600	179,802,035
Working capital ...	43,397,513	48,966,058

†Includes interest bearing deposit with assoc. company, $16,800,000 in 1945, $6,500,-000 in 1946.
▲U. S. funds.

Weekly Range—Montreal Stocks



Market Comment

Canadian markets, led by the big interlisted, received more of a boots from New York's mid-week upturn on settlement of the telephone strike than they did from Mr. Abbott's budget. International Nickel, Hudson Bay, were first to reflect 1948 the U. S. and Canadian boards. Canadian brewery issues were first to reflect 1948 removal of excess profits tax clause of budget.

First reaction of business to Mr. Abbot's budget was one of disappointment. Some immediate reduction in excess profits taxes had been generally anticipated and at least a statement of policy had been expected on future corporation tax. With more sober appraisal, however, business could see the potential "push" to buying power that could come with the approximate 30% personal income tax cut in the big middle bracket group of buyers. The increased take-home pay could moderate the anticipated falling off in demand of many increasingly available lines of consumer goods.

All groups on the Canadian exchanges had lost further ground by early mid-week although volume continued light and the trend inconclusive. Weakest group was the papers which tumbled over 17 index points under obvious liquidating pressure. Increasing opposition of big U. S. paper users to continuing high prices coupled with general weak market tone had papers on the defensive. Some investors saw in International Paper's price cut in kraft board the end of the golden era for the "papers" and the early return of competitive conditions.

Early week weakness in mines was attributed to increasing conviction that nothing would be done for the mines in the budget. With the gloomy predictions realized and the worst out of the way some technicians called a moderate comeback toward weekend.

* * *

Barron's: The Trader (New York) "The stock market is still on the defensive so long as it ignores brilliant earnings and gives way to the slightest adverse news such as price cuts, which only a while ago were constructively interpreted. Virtual absence of borrowing acts as a cushion to sporadic liquidation, and a possible cut in individual income taxes this spring might prove a tonic. But, until more is known of the scope of the business downturn that is now definitely at hand, and until liquidation of business inventories ceases, little basis exists for a dynamic upward movement in stocks."

* * *

New Highs and Lows

During the week ended April 26 there were 16 new highs recorded among the "general" stocks traded on Canadian stock exchanges, and 72 new lows. In the mining group there were four new highs and 98 new lows. Five new highs and one new low were recorded in the oil stocks.

GENERAL

New Highs—1947

Bank of Montreal
Biltmore Hats A
Brand. Henderson
Candn. Bakeries
Candn. Cottons
J. A. Lang
Mtl. Lt. Heat & Pr.
Natl. Sewer Pipe
N. Scotia L. H. & P.
Ottawa Lt. & Pwr.
Penmans pfd.
Pacific Coyle
Sher. Wms. pf.
Stanley Brock A
Do., B
D. A. Stuart pf.

New Lows—1947

Abitibi
Bathurst Pr. B
Brazilian Tr.
Brown & Co.
Do., pref.
Canada Cement
Can. Fdrs. & For. B
Canada Malting
Canada Steam. pf.
Candn. Bakeries
Candn. Breweries
Can. Car & Fdry.
Can. Converters B
Candn. Food A
Do., pref.
Candn. For. Inv.
Candn. Locomo.
Candn. Oil
Can. Pr. & P. In. p.
Candn. Utilities
Can. West Lumber
Circle Bar Knit
Conduits Nat.
Cons. Paper
Consumers Gas
Consumers Glass
Crow's Nest Coal
Dom. Foundries
Dom. Magnesium
Dom. Oilcloth
Dom. Woollens
Donnacona P.
Eastern Steel
Federal Grain
Do., pref.
Fraser Cos.
General Prods. A
Gr. West Sad. pf.
Greening Wire
Gypsum Lime
F. W. Horner A
H. Smith Paper
Imperial Tob. pf.
Indust. Accept. pf.
Int. Paper
Int. Petroleum
John Inglis
John Labatt
Loblaw B
MacMillan Ex.
Man. Sugar pf.
Maple Leaf Milling
Mtl. Locomotive
Moore Corp.
Natl. Grocers
Nat. Hosiery A
Ontario Steel
Price Bros.
Provincial Trans.
Rand S.S.
Shawinigan Pwr.
Sicks Br. V.T., n.
Simon & Sons
St. Law. Flour
Standard Paving
Stedman Bros.
Steel Co. of C. pf.
United Fuel
United Steel
Western Grain
Geo. Weston
Zellers

MINING

New Highs—1947

Amer. Neph.
El Sol
Kerr Addison
Prospectors

New Lows—1947

Akaitcho
Am. Y'kfe.
Armtfield
Athona '37
Atlas Y'fe.
Band. Ore.
Berens R.
Bralorne
Buffalo Ank.
Calder B.
Central Pat.
Citralam M.
Colomac
Coniaurum
Cons. C. Cad.
Cournor
Croinor
Cryderman
D'Aragon
Detta R. L.
Dickenson
Duquesne
Duvay
Elder
Eldona
Flin Flon
Fontana
Formaque
Found Lake
Frobisher
Goldale
Goldbeam
Gold Eagle
Golden A..
Goldvue
Grandora
Halcrow
Heva G. M.
Hosco
Hudson Rand
Hugh Mal.
Inspiration
Jack Lake
Jack Waite
Jason M.
Kay Rand
Kelwren
Kirk. G. G.
Kirk. H. Bay
Kirk. Towns.
Labrador
L. Fortune
L. Shore
L. Wasa
Lapa Cad.
Leitch G.
Lingman L.
Little L.L.
MacDonald
Macfie
MacLeod
Madsen R. L.
Marcus G.
McKenzie R. L.
McMarmac
Moneta
N. Bidl'e
N. Calumet
Nib Y'fe.
Nipissing
Noranda
Norpick
Omega
Orlac
Pac. East.
Pandora
Parbec
Pend Oreille
Pen-Rey
Pickle Crow
Pitt Gold
Porc. Reef
Purdy Mica
Que. Man.
Ryanor
Senator R.
Stadacona
Starrat O.
Sullivan C.
Surf Inlet
Taylor Bridge
Toburn
Towagmac
Trans. Res.
Wiltsey-C.
Winchester
Winora
Wingait

OILS

New Highs—1947

Mercury
Mill City
New Ranch
Nordon
Superior

New Lows—1947

Pacalta

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TROMAC MINES says in 1946 annual report that recent diamond drilling in the contact zone east of the granitic mass has given interesting and encouraging gold values, with some copper. Geological and mineral conditions encountered are similar to the new gold discovery on the Macdonald and are considered promising, Managing Director Stewart Troop, states.

Two holes were drilled on the boundary between Tromac and Continental Copper Mines, but results were not conclusive in the limited program. Current assets were $20,838 and current liabilities $4,149 as at Dec. 31, 1946.

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"Prince and Pauper" Pulp and Paper Industry Had $65 Millions Profit; Needs Capacity Output

What is the background of higher prices for newsprint? How much goes to stabilize the earnings of this "prince and pauper" industry? What cost increases lie ahead? These are some of the questions answered in this analysis of the Canadian pulp and paper situation by a staff writer of The Financial Post.

MONTREAL (Staff) — Characteristically a "prince and pauper" industry, pulp and paper came into its own last year. Net profits for 18 companies representing approximately 24,000 tons a day of saleable pulp and paper products were approximately $65 millions. This figure includes $31 millions realized by International Paper Co., the largest factor in the industry.

These total profits are equivalent to a return of 14.8% on net worth against a 2.9% return in 1937 when net profits for the same segment of industry were about $12 millions. Based on the recent price increase of $6 a ton, now understood to have been established by all Canadian mills, the prospects for 1947 are even more reassuring. At the 1946 level of production the industry may net $75 millions this year or more.

This is based on the assumption that the industry will realize $2.50 a ton more on newsprint sales this year than in 1946 when the average price for newsprint was $10 a ton less than now on an annual basis. To realize $2.50 extra, the companies will only have to bring 25% of the increase to net profits; can pay out the difference of $7.50 a ton in taxes and increased costs.

Insist Reserve Needed

Taken by themselves, the 1946 profits are impressive. In terms of capital employed in the industry they represent a 14.8% return on the book value of preferred and common plus surplus. Recognizing the "prince and pauper" characteristics of the industry however, many observers state that a period of prosperous earnings is necessary (a) to level out the peaks and valleys and to provide out of earnings made in good times a sufficient reserve to carry the companies through periods of lean years; (b) to maintain a proper balance between woodpulp prices and newsprint prices; (c) to attract new capital.

Abitibi Power & Paper Co., in its 1946 report, points out its need for funds to enable it to make, during the next few years, required capital expenditures which have been deferred. In the last 10 years, the report disclosed, the company set aside for depreciation amounts substantially greater than were spent. The company is now in a position to embark on a thorough modernization program, made possible only because operations in the last few years have been profitable. In the same way International Paper Co. proposes to spend $17 millions this year for the same purpose, from funds built up out of profitable operations.

Even at $90 a ton, the price of newsprint is still below the average level of wholesale prices in the United States. For newsprint this index stands at 128.5% of the 1926 level and $104 a ton would be needed to bring newsprint prices to a parity with average prices, it is pointed out.

See Stability Assured

The recent increase in newsprint prices brings one advantage to publishers. Consolidated Paper Co. has implied that its price would be held throughout the balance of 1947, giving a certain stability to the price structure, since it would be difficult for other companies to break this price line.

In terms of world newsprint prices; the latest price increase still falls far short of meeting what could be realized by Canadian mills were they disposed to sell in foreign markets, it is held. Spot prices for newsprint in world markets are now $150 a ton on the average and demands remain unsatisfied. All previous price increases were made, The Financial Post is informed, at the request or with the consent of U. S. publishers who want a continuing source of supply. They have not raised any objections to the latest price increase, The Post is informed.

Had the price of newsprint not been raised by successive amounts in recent years, it is felt in some quarters that there would have been little if any incentive to continue producing newsprint. The profit margin in woodpulp production would have made continued conversion of pulp into newsprint unattractive. Largely because of this consideration, newsprint production in the United States has been cut back 50% in the last 20 years and will be cut an additional 17% during the next two years. These machines have been and will continue to be diverted into the production of other types of paper, where the margin of profit is greater than in newsprint.

Curtis Profits Up

In its 1946 annual report, one of the large U. S. publishers, Curtis Publishing Co., reports net profits of $4 millions against $3 millions in 1946. Based on a net worth of $23 millions 1946 profits were 17.5% greater than the average for the pulp and paper industry.

In assessing pulp and paper company earnings, it is pointed out by industry observers that newsprint contributed less per ton than did the production of woodpulp, kraft products, etc. In other words, the industry realized a smaller over-all return on net worth from newsprint than the total figures would indicate.

By one accepted yardstick cost of replacement, pulp and paper profits at the present time do not appear to be at unwarranted levels. These pulp and paper mills which brought down $65 millions to net profit last year would cost close to $1.5 billions to replace at present replacement costs of $60,000 a ton of daily capacity. This is considered a conservative replacement value since costs have risen considerably, timber limits are irreplaceable and working capital of pulp mills is considerably higher, as wood costs have increased.

On this basis, however, 1946 profits of $65 millions would represent a return of but 4.3% on capital. On the basis of 1947 profits for the same companies of $75 millions, these companies would earn 5% on capital; not an unreasonable level, it is held.

Need Capacity Levels

Actually the industry can only earn such profits at present prices and costs by operating at capacity levels. In the last 10 years or so cost of pulpwood has increased from $10 a ton of newsprint production to $24 a ton on the average. Labor costs in the woods have increased about 150% in the same period of time while labor costs at the mill have doubled on the average, it is held.

In the same period coal costs have increased, as have transportation costs and stumpage dues, among other costs. At the moment the governments of Quebec and Ontario are understood to be considering the imposition of scientific methods of timber limit operations. This will mean that companies will have to spread their woods operations even further afield than at present, to get the same amount of pulpwood. Such a development would increase the cost of this raw material the equivalent of $5 a ton of newsprint on the average. At present capacity operations, more and more mills have to go further afield for their timber, which means more expensive wood.

All these developments add up to but one thing: that the break-even point, because of increased costs, has risen. Because of the heavy capital investment a ton of output, the industry has increasingly greater production costs at diminishing operations than in the case of industries generally. To prevent a recurrence of the experience of the 1930's, when all but a handful of pulp companies went into bankruptcy, the companies are now pursuing a conservative dividend-paying policy and are generally building up their cash backlog. This is calculated to be in the best interests of the companies, the investor and those dependent upon pulp and paper mills for continuous and remunerative employment. In terms of profits related to investment in the industry, 1946 profits are not as good as would appear at first sight. They represented a return of 10.7% on net worth plus funded debt, against 3.4% on the same basis in 1937. For this purpose profits have been taken before bond interest but after taxes.

How Companies Stand

Here are the companies, saleable capacities, 1946 profits and net worth covered in the foregoing analysis:

Company:	Capacity tons	Net Worth Jan. 1, 1946	1946 Net Profits
		($000 omitted)	
Abitibi	820,000	117,120	5,600
Bathurst	115,000	16,808	996
B. C. Pulp	120,000	4,547	991
Brompton	170,000	8,280	639
Brown Co.	405,000	22,065	1,594
Consolidated ...	725,000	10,524	4,859
Donnacona	250,000	3,429	776
Dryden	35,000	4,915	165
Frasers	285,000	10,636	1,964
Great Lakes ...	160,000	8,448	800
Howard Smith .	280,000	16,253	1,185
International ...	3,000,000	140,645	31,179
Lake St. John .	132,000	2,784	872
Minn. & Ont. ..	250,000	34,344	2,190
Price Bros.	460,000	40,006	4,815
Provincial	60,000	5,052	355
St. Lawr. Paper	195,000	14,711	1,242
Totals	7,462,000	416,950	61,957

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

HIGHLAND - BELL experienced an increase of almost $200,000 in value of production to $336,439 in 1946, reflecting a greater ounce production of silver and higher silver prices. As a result, profits were more than four times as great at $119,361 or 7.6 cents a share.

Silver recovered totalled 412,646 oz. against 266,968 oz. in 1945. Average grade of ore in 1946 was 170 oz. silver, as compared with 200 oz. silver the previous year.

Operations in 1946 were hampered by a shortage of labor, but there is not a full mine crew available.

Approximately 100 ft. of new ore were opened during the year. Diamond drilling indicated a good block of ore between the major fault and dyke which appear on the 8th level. Good ore has been opened up in the new Idaho section. Although badly faulted, it is of high grade and of better than average width. The position of the mine as regards ore reserves is stated to show an improvement.

New camps have been completed in the valley at Beaverdell.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Production	$336,439	$138,233
Less: Oper. exp.	147,053	82,503
Adm. & gen. exp. ..	18,676	18,802
Oper. profit	170,710	36,928
Add: Oth. inc.	2,779	5,429
Net earnings	173,489	42,357
Less: Deprec.	10,128	3,929
Inc. taxes	44,000	10,971
Net profit	119,361	27,457
Less: Divds.	78,293	13,159
Surplus for year	41,068	14,298
Earnings per Share ..	$0.076	$0.021
Paid*	0.05	0.01

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	$136,871	$18,029
Dom. bonds	62,223	126,850
Accts. rec.	32,299	886
Ore in transit	......	32,809
Supplies	10,227	3,877
Total curr. assets ..	241,,620	182,451
Def. chgs.	4,102	1,821
Mining props.	1,615,579	1,365,728
Real estate	1,225	2,125
Option pay'ts.	9,950	......
Bldgs. & mach.*	108,978	33,538
Total assets	1,981,454	1,585,663
Accts., tax., etc., pay.	37,232	10,802
Divd. pay.	78,293	......
Total curr. liabs. ...	115,525	10,802
Capital stock	1,565,856	1,315,856
Earned surplus	300,073	259,005
*After depr.	26,301	......
Working capital	126,095	171,649

GOLDALE MINES realized a 1946 net profit of $9,587 compared with $26,332 for 1945.

Investment portfolio, exclusive of $139,875 of Dominion bonds with $145,890 market value, comprised 59,484 shares of Coniaurum Mines carried at $23,794 ($80,900 approximate market value) and $453,255 of other mining shares with $426,200 market value. A total of 2,840,311 shares was outstanding. ing.

No finds were made and no claims were staked in prospecting in the Lawson Lake area, Patricia dist., Bertha Lake area, Kenora dist., and Sturgeon River area, Thunder Bay dist. An option on a property in Price twp. was dropped when diamond drilling failed to locate an ore body. No decision has yet been made as to whether further work should be done on an optioned group of 11 claims in Keefer twp. if an extension of the option can be obtained. Thirteen adjoining claims were acquired by staking.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Divds. earn.	$23,244	$26,771
Interest	5,022	4,726
Total revenue	28,266	31,497
Less: Adm. exp.	3,425	2,753
Dir. fees & exp.	30	50
Property taxes	339	276
Income tax res.	....	586
Prospecting w/o ...	14,885	1,500
Net prof. & surp.	9,587	26,332

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	$38,627	$48,511
Dom. bonds	139,875	139,875
Accts. rec.	5,386	4,060
Total curr. assets ..	183,888	192,446
Coniaurum M.■	23,794	23,794
Other min. cos.†	453,255	440,155
Mining props.	295,650	289,903
Total assets	956,587	946,298
Accts. payable	2,657	1,281
Taxes res.	......	400
Total curr. liab.	2,657	1,681
Capital stock	1,913,924	1,913,924
Less: Deficit	959,994	969,307
■Market value	80,900	118,968
†Market value	426,200	538,300
Working capital	181,231	190,765

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Taxation

Thomas M. Mungovan, K.C.
80 RICHMOND ST. W.
TORONTO
Telephone Adelaide 6802

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Patent Attorneys

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Patents—Trademarks
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80 KING ST. WEST
Cable: Ridbee, Toronto Phone Ad. 6119

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Airport Customs Reciprocity Asked

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON—Reciprocal agreement with the U. S. regarding customs regulations at airports was urged by the Air Industries and Transport Association of Canada at a recent meeting here.

It was explained that customs services are given without charge at 61 Canadian airports, while planes going into the States are subject to expensive clearance procedure.

Federal air transport board's new scale of Trading fees for Transport Department airports in Canada were termed excessive. and likely to retard development of civilian flying programs.

It was urged that opportunities be provided for helicopters to prove themselves and that Canadian regulations be clarified to permit their operation without violation of some existing rules, such as low flying over built up areas.

Edmonton Livestock Prices Hit New Peak

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON—Record high prices were received from sale of beef animals on the hoof at the recent Edmonton spring livestock show. Average price was $24.40 per cwt. with tops of $30.50 on groups of finished cattle and a high of $26.50 on heavy steers by the carlot. Many heavy steers brought $500.

Total of $251.445 handled by the Edmonton Exhibition association as proceeds of livestock sales. was the highest ever recorded here.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
TORONTO GALT

W. J. McCOY
Chartered Accountant
100 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO
Phone AD. 4795

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Winnipeg, Manitoba

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
PHONE ELGIN 8557
330 Bay St.
TORONTO, CANADA

EVA M. LEGER
Chartered Accountant
3 Priel Block
SASKATOON, SASK.

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

WALTER SMITH
Independent Public Accountant
8 Wellington St. East,
TORONTO
PHONE ADELAIDE 7737

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Independent Public Accountant
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ONTARIO
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DIVIDEND NOTICES

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable June 16th to shareholders of record at the close of business May 15th, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, April 25, 1947.

McCabe Grain Company Limited

INTERIM DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of 20 cents per share on the outstanding Class B shares of the Company has been declared payable June 2nd, 1947, to shareholders of record May 15th, 1947.

By Order of the Board,

H. M. THOMAS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "A" shares and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending May 31st, 1947, payable on the 2nd day of June, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 6th day of May, 1947. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, April 22, 1947.

DAVIS LEATHER COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 37½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class A shares of this Company payable June 1, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 1, 1947.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 17½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class B shares of this Company payable June 1, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 1, 1947.

By Order of the Board,

R. BURNS LIND,
Secretary-Treasurer.
and General Manager.

Newmarket, Ontario,
April 23, 1947.

Woods Manufacturing Company, Limited

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share on the No Par Value Common Shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1947, payable June 30th, 1947, to shareholders of record May 31st, 1947.

By order of the Board.

J. G. Costello,
Secretary.

Montreal, April 24th, 1947.

CANADA MALTING CO., LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share has been declared on the no par value stock of the Company, payable June 16, 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of May, 1947.

Share Warrant Holders will present Coupon Serial No. 78 to The Royal Bank of Canada, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG and CALGARY on or after June 16, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

GEORGE J. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto
April 22, 1947.

St. Lawrence Corporation Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of Twenty-Five Cents ($0.25) per share has been declared on the issued and outstanding shares of the Class "A" Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock of the Company payable 15th July, 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 20th June, 1947, subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

By Order of the Board,

L. A. TUCKER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

820 Sun Life Building,
Montreal, Que.
April 21, 1947.

St. Lawrence Paper Mills Company Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share and a special payment of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on account of arrears of dividends have been declared on the issued and outstanding shares of Preferred Stock of the Company payable 15th July, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 20th June, 1947, subject to approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

By Order of the Board,

L. A. TUCKER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

820 Sun Life Building,
Montreal, P.Q.,
21st April, 1947.

Lake St. John Power & Paper Company Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share has been declared on the issued and outstanding shares of Common Stock of the Company payable 15th July, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 20th June, 1947, subject to approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

By Order of the Board,

C. W. DAVISON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

820 Sun Life Building,
Montreal, Que.,
21st April, 1947.

Base Metals and Oils, Do Better Golds Even, Under New Budget

By GORDON M. GRANT

Chief new benefit to the mining industry arising out of Finance Minister Abbott's budget speech will be repeal of the 15% excess profits tax as of Dec. 31, 1947.

For the oil industry—and big operators like Imperial, B. A. Oil, Shell, McColl Frontenac, etc.—previous 1947 tax concessions relating to search for oil and gas are continued for 1948 and extended to cover groups of wells drilled to locate stratigraphic traps for oil.

Big Base Metals Aided

Elimination of the excess profits tax will mean practically nothing to gold mines with probably not more than one or two gold mines paying EPT at this time. But a number of base metal producers—notably Consolidated Smelters and Hudson Bay—will almost certainly be considerably better off.

(An increase in depletion allowances was allowed the gold mining industry recently to assist chiefly marginal producers and no further aid was afforded operating mines immediately).

Says Tax Concessions Aid

Finance Minister Abbott indicated that the Dominion feels that the tax concessions provided to stimulate the search for oil and mineral wealth in 1947 had been found to be of considerable value so arrangements were made to extend these to cover the year 1948.

It is provided that where operators exploring for oil, natural gas or minerals are permitted the equivalent of deducting the whole of "certain expenses" from income in 1947, the same situation is to be continued in 1948.

In the case of expenses incurred with respect of deep test oil wells, it is further provided that the company may deduct an extra amount from its tax bill so that the 1948 dollar saving in taxes will be the same as in 1947 even though the excess profits tax is eliminated for 1948.

The amended provisions apply to groups of wells drilled in both 1947 and 1948 to locate stratigraphic traps.

There is no change in the three-year exemption from gold mines from corporation tax. With lifting of the EPT, a new gold mine will now be completely free from tax for three years—provided it enters production between Jan. 1, 1938 and Dec. 31, 1939.

Text of the budget resolution No. 5 covering the continuation and extension of tax concessions for exploration for oil and minerals is as follows:

5. That the provisions allowing deductions from tax to taxpayers engaged in:
   - (a) exploring and drilling for natural gas or oil,
   - (b) the production, refining or marketing of petroleum or petroleum products, or
   - (c) mining or exploring for minerals,

the effect of which is equivalent to a deduction from income of the whole of certain expenses in respect of 1947 operations, be amended to provide that such expenses in respect of 1948 operations may be deducted from income and that, in the case of such expenses in respect of 1948 operations in respect of deep test oil wells an additional deduction from tax be allowed of an amount that, together with the deductions from income, will correspond to the deduction from tax allowed in respect of 1947 operations and that the amended provisions relating to expenditures on deep test oil wells apply in respect of the 1947 and 1948 taxation years to expenditures on groups of wells drilled to locate stratigraphic traps.

How Budget Aids Base Metals

If present high levels of metal prices persist, several Canadian base metal mining companies may experience record earnings in 1948. That now appears a real possibility with the excess profits tax being lifted Dec. 31, 1947.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. and Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. are the most outstanding "prospects" while International Nickel and smaller operators such as Normetal, Golden Manitou, Waite Amulet and Falconbridge are also likely to do better.

Consolidated Smelters in 1946 earned $7.12 a share. Earnings of $10 a share have already been predicted in some quarters for 1947 on basis of the increased prices of lead, zinc and silver alone. Application of 1947 and 1948 tax rates to the 1946 profit give earnings of $7.52 and $8.12 a share without any allowance for the effect of increased metal prices.

Hudson Bay netted $3.21 a share in 1946. Copper prices and earnings have pointed higher in 1947. Application of 1947 and 1948 tax rates to 1946 profits give $3.45 and $3.89 a share respectively without any allowance for improved metal prices.

Basis of levying taxation in Ontario has been changed so that effective tax rates on International Co. for 1947 and 1948 cannot be accurately established. But some improvement is expected.

Noranda Mines, not being in the excess profits bracket, will not benefit from lifting of the EPT it appears but its 1947 tax rate is already somewhat reduced.

Noranda-U.K. Contract Gives 20c. Copper Price

Noranda Mines—and all other Canadian copper producers with United Kingdom contracts—can expect higher prices for copper in the latter half of 1947, starting with 20c. lb. in July and approximately 20.5c. for August, President J. Y. Murdoch told the Noranda annual meeting.

Under the United Kingdom contracts covering 1947, Noranda and other Canadian producers of refined copper agreed to sell 75% of their exportable to the United Kingdom. Price for the first half of the year was fixed at 17½c. lb., f.a.s. Canadian ports. During the second half of 1947, however, the price is based on the Engineering and Mining Journal monthly average, six months prior to the date of shipment.

The price of 20c. for July thus obtained is lower than the present 24.65c. lb. in the United Kingdom and the 23.75c. New York export price, Mr. Murdoch points out; but it is considerably higher than the Canadian domestic price of 16⅝c. lb. With four months of 1947 elapsed and no indications of any break in the copper market in the next two months, possibilities appear bright for 20c. or better copper prices right through to the end of 1947 for the bulk of Canada's exportable copper, including that of Noranda.

Mr. Murdoch saw little likelihood of shipment of Noranda or Waite Amulet copper to the United States with suspension of the U. S. four cents a pound tariff. Production is expected to be entirely required to supply the needs of Canada Wire & Cable Co. and the new subsidiary, Noranda Copper & Brass.

Mr. Murdoch termed it unfortunate that the world copper shortage had forced the price of copper so high that its continuance might, in the long run, operate to the detriment of the industry.

Parity Hurts Noranda

The loss of the 10% exchange premium on gold was a severe blow to Noranda, the president stressed. Tax relief provided by the Dominion Government has been largely offset by certain provinces reintroducing their tax on corporation profits and, in some cases, raising mining taxation.

"Surely the percentage of revenue from gold produced by a mine is of less importance nationally than the quantity of gold which that mine produces," declared Mr. Murdoch, of the new 40% depletion allowance for mines whose production is 70% or more gold by value.

Earnings Off in 1947

With limited production for only part of one month of the first quarter due to the strike, estimated earnings for the quarter of 32 cents a share were entirely derived from investment income. A further dividend of 50c. a share has been declared payable June 16 to shareholders of record May 15.

Noranda's investment in Noranda Copper & Brass will be $1.6 millions, Mr. Murdoch indicated. This operation is still in the preliminary stages, but brass and sheet are already being turned out. More equipment is to be installed to turn out a complete line of brass mill products.

No new ore was turned up at the Horne mine last year, because it was impossible to carry on exploration aside from limited drilling from the surface of Osisko Lake, H. L. Roscoe, general manager, told shareholders. Surface drilling is to be continued throughout the year with two surface drills. A fair sized area of pyrite has been disclosed by surface drilling with a 30-ft. section averaging 0.16 oz. gold. This is located a little north of "G" deposit.

Exploration downward has been carried on in the Horne mine in the past as the quickest way to look for new ore. More attention is to be given in the future to horizontal exploration at least until it is possible to deepen workings.

An option has been taken on 18 claims in the Lynn Lake area and a large block of further claims has been staked. A company is being formed to develop four properties in the Yukon. Another company is to continue exploration of the low grade copper proposition in the Gaspe area.

Cut Ounce Grade At Golden Arrow

High-grade ore assaying 1 to 2 oz. per ton across widths up to 1 ft. has been cut on the 400-ft. level of Golden Arrow Mines, President V. R. MacMillan states. Values were cut in a quartz vein along the fault and are believed to be downward extension of high-grade vein cut on the upper level.

Muck sampling of the vein on the second level for two rounds returned $12.60 and $8.20, respectively. Ore across drift width, with total width as yet unknown, is continuing with face samples of the last two rounds assaying $12.25 across 5.2 ft. and $9.45 across 5.7 ft. A total length of 35 ft. has been opened to date.

Privateer Mine In Ore At Depth

The rich ore shoot in No. 3 vein has been cut by Privateer Mine in the crosscut on the 1,300 level which is 185 ft. lower than previously found, President D. S. Tait tells The Financial Post.

"At this depth, the vein appears even stronger and the ore just as good as on the 1,110 and 1,200 levels," Mr. Tait declares. "The average value and width for the first three rounds of drifting from the crosscut is 4.45 oz. gold across 0.75 ft. of width."

This development is stated to give the mine an improved aspect at depth.

Osisko Lake Not Yet Working From Noranda

Work which Noranda Mines has agreed to carry out for Osisko Lake Mines from the Noranda 2,475-ft. level has not yet been commenced, questioning at the Noranda annual meeting revealed.

There is no likelihood of the drive being put out into Osisko Lake ground for some time yet, due to the continuing Noranda labor shortage. However, some diamond drilling is expected from the Noranda workings and this is apparently expected to start at a fairly early date.

Osisko Lake drilling from surface has been cut off by the breaking up of ice on the surface of Lake Osisko, which overlies a large part of the company's property.

Plans Sinking Winze Below Sladen's 500

Sladen Malartic Mines has decided to sink an inclined winze from the 500-ft. level in view of satisfactory results secured in diamond drilling the north shear zone, The Financial Post is advised. Some 15 drill holes were put down from a crosscut on the 500-ft. horizon, and, while correlation between drill holes is difficult, a definite improvement in ore incidence is indicated downward.

Some sections encountered in drilling were relatively narrow, but regarded of excellent grade, the company states. Some may be regarded as "sausage" or string-shaped. Operating profit was $28,193 in first quarter of 1947.

Roxana Finances To Greater Depth

With the completion depth of its 4K well proving somewhat greater than originally anticipated, Roxana Oils has arranged new financing designed to carry the well to its Madison limestone objective, The Financial Post is informed.

The well had been contracted to a depth of 8,000 ft. but from information now available it is expected that the Madison limestone will be reached at a maximum depth of about 9,500 ft. Arrangements have been made with the driller to continue operations on a basis of $350 a day plus cost of bits and fuel.

With only approximately $60,000 on hand, Roxana has made arrangements for an additional $100,000 if a new financing agreement is fully exercised. An underwriting on 100,000 shares at 50 cents a share is payable May 1 and an option on a further 100,000 shares at the same price extends to June 12.

Completion of the well is anticipated about June 15.

Malartic G. Fields To Get Mill Steel

Malartic Goldfields has received an erection schedule from Dominion Bridge Co. and a good part of the steel is now being fabricated for mill construction, President M. A. Thomson told shareholders at the annual meeting. Mill site was cleared late last fall and foundation construction will begin as soon as snow has disappeared. The 750-ton daily capacity mill is expected to be operating by 1948.

Repairs to tight lining and timber in No. 1 shaft were continued in 1946. Underground development is progressing favorably and new stoping areas are being opened in No. 1 and No. 2 mines.

AUBELLE MINES completed three additional drill holes in March in the new vein structure. A-20, which picked up the vein, returned $23.45 across 3.6 ft. Hole A-22, 610 ft. to the west, cut two vein sections of 7.3 and 2 ft. assaying $20.50 and $32.90 with intervening values bringing total to 23.6 ft. assaying $9.72 gold. A-24, drilled at a steeper angle under A-22, cut the structure with low gold showings.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

DIVIDENDS, MEETINGS, ETC.

Lake of the Woods Milling Company Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a dividend of 1¾% has been declared on the Preferred shares of the Company, payable on June 2nd, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 1st, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

D. A. MacINNES,
Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a dividend of 40c per share has been declared on the outstanding shares of the Common Stock of the Company, payable on June 2nd, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 1st, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

D. A. MacINNES,
Secretary.

Brewis Red Lake Hole In Ounces

A diamond drill hole completed in the central-eastern section of Brewis Red Lake Gold Mines is understood to have given an intersection reminiscent of the values at the Detta Red Lake property.

Complete log of the hole had not been received early this week but it is understood that an assay of 3.54 oz. had been secured over a narrow section of about 2 ft.

The zone has apparently a northwest-southeast strike, and the Brewis property is stated to have adequate protection for extensions either east or west.

OIL PRODUCTION

Plan New Wells In Leduc Area

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY—A half section of Freehold oil and gas rights a mile from Imperial's Leduc Discovery and a half a mile from two Imperial follow-up drillers, has been leased by a group of independent oil companies for a cash consideration said to exceed $400 an acre, with development slated to start immediately. The acreage: the Charys' 320 acres, just over a mile east of Imperial's discovery well, half a mile south of Imperial's drilling No. 3, and over a half mile northeast of Imperial's No. 4 driller.

The purchasers are Gas & Oil Products, Mercury Oils, Mill City Petroleums, Royal Canadian Oils, Globe Oil Co., Leduc-West Oils, Union Drilling Co. Ltd. The exact participation of each, and the total cash outlay for the lease, have not yet been announced.

The team of independents has provided funds for immediate drilling of initial well on the lease, and has let drilling contract to Union Drilling Co.

Any production from the half section will go to Gas & Oil Refineries, operator of a large plant in Turner Valley, and affiliated with Gas & Oil Products, the largest independent petroleum products' marketer in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

• • •

Okalta Joins

Okalta Oils, one of the pioneer independent Turner Valley producing companies, has acquired 960 acres of freehold oil and gas rigts in the Leduc area, and is contemplating early action on development.

The Okalta holdings include a half section three miles east and 1½ miles south of Imperial's Leduc discovery well; a quarter of a section 10½ miles southeast of the discovery; the southeast quarter and west half of a section about 11 miles south and east of the discovery.

• • •

Leduc Attracts Princess

Princess Petroleums announced today that it has purchased leases in the Leduc area totalling 1,280 acres, made up of eight quarter sections. The holdings include a quarter section about 3½ miles southeast of Imperial-Leduc No. 4 well and six quarters lying within the Anglo-Canadian Camrose block southeast of Leduc.

Princess Pete. also reports the first two 1947 wells in the south princess area will get drilling under way in May. Standard-Pacific Petroleums, in which Princess has a 10% interest, will start with a north offset to the South Princess Syndicate No. 3 oil well. Princess-Brooks Syndicate, in which Princess has a 26% interest, will drill its No. 3 well.

• • •

Cal-Standard Expands

The California-Standard Co., through its Standard Development Co., has taken out a crown oil and gas reservation covering 164,017 acres in virgin section of the Alberta plains. The new block is 115 miles southeast of the Imperial Leduc discovery and is about 80 miles northwest of Cal-Standard's Princess oil and gas operations.

The Block is immediately south of Gulf's Big Valley reserve, is 10 miles north of Drumheller and is 32 miles west of Hanna. Cal-Standard is already a major landholder in the region east of its new reserve, with around a million acres in the Castor - Coronation - Youngstown area, and in the Edgerton area.

MACASSA MINES reports estimated earnings of $45,729, or 1.71 cents a share in three months ended Mar. 31, 1947 ($85,461, or 3.2 cents in same period 1946). Bullion production totalled $302,422 from 25,183 tons milled in 1947 period ($336,212 from [illegible] tons).

Kerr-Addison At Capacity

Broken Ore Reserves Increased to Over 800,000 Tons

An average daily milling rate of 2,168 tons was maintained at Kerr-Addison Gold Mines during March and the company is now milling a capacity tonnage of 2,200 tons daily, President J. Y. Murdoch states in the company's first quarter report.

In spite of an increased milling rate, broken ore reserves were increased by 108,960 tons during the quarter to a total of 824,976 tons. Thus maintenance of maximum mill tonnage is assured until the first half of the mill addition can be brought into service, it is stated.

Progress in construction and excavation work preparatory to the main construction program continues satisfactory, Mr. Murdoch notes.

Estimated net profit for the first quarter was $461,204 or 9.7 cents a share. Total bullion recovery of $1,243,859 was secured from the milling of 170,154 tons of ore for an average recovery of $7.31 a ton.

A vote of employees taken on Jan. 7 to determine the bargaining agency resulted in the re-appointment of the Employees' Association, it is stated.

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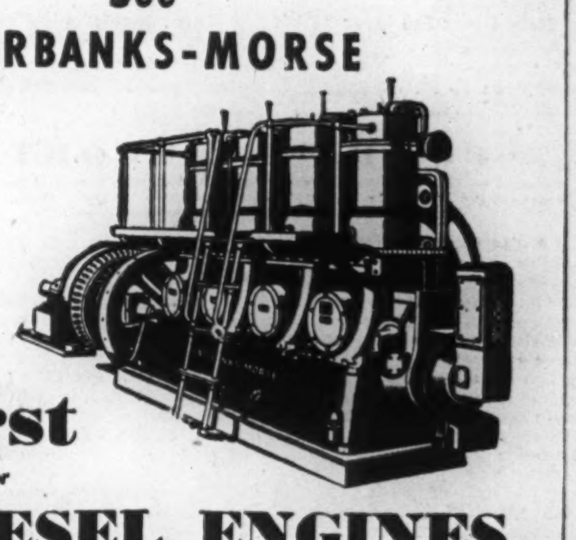
FAIRBANKS-MORSE



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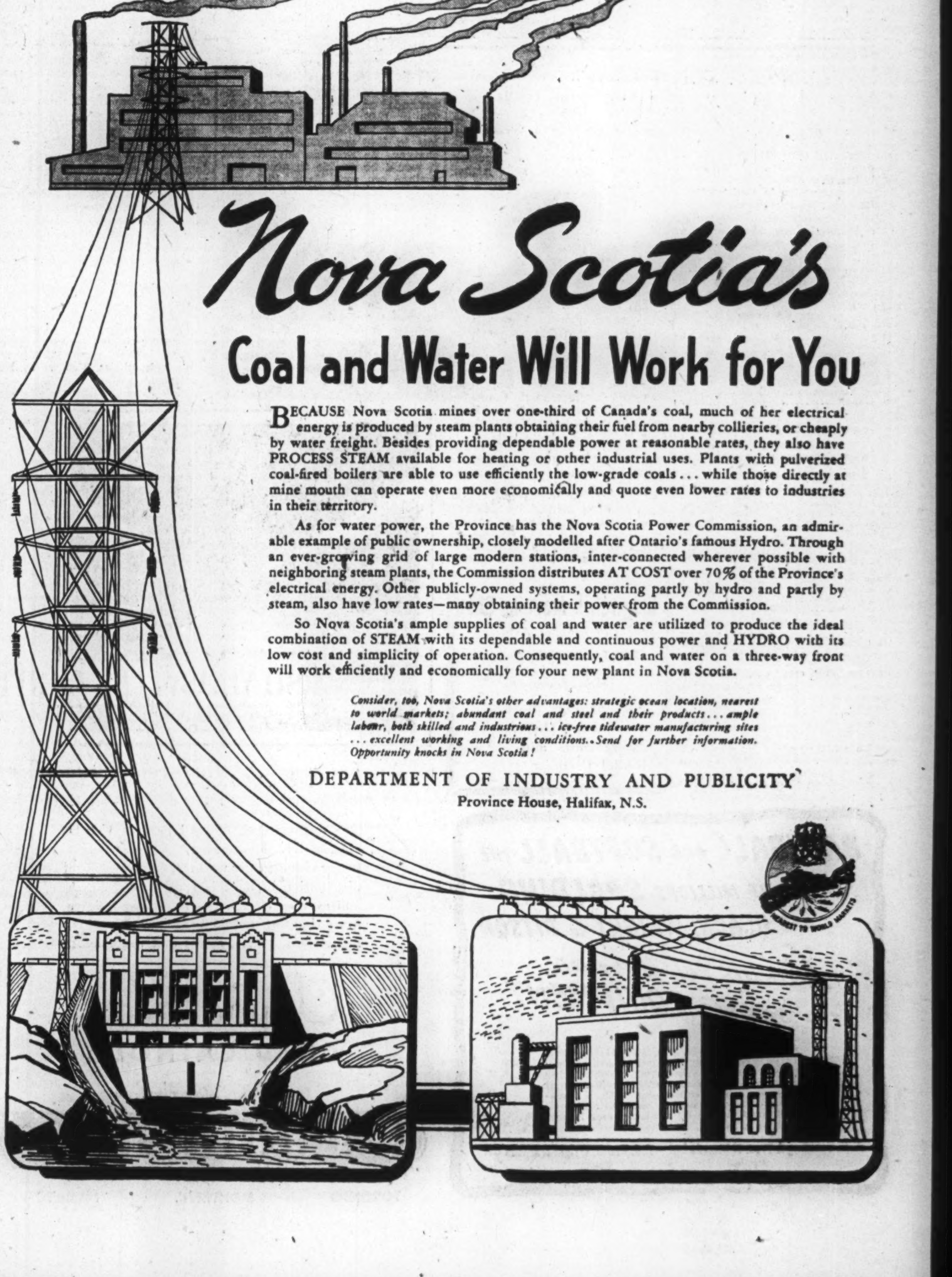

Nova Scotia's
Coal and Water Will Work for You

BECAUSE Nova Scotia mines over one-third of Canada's coal, much of her electrical energy is produced by steam plants obtaining their fuel from nearby collieries, or cheaply by water freight. Besides providing dependable power at reasonable rates, they also have PROCESS STEAM available for heating or other industrial uses. Plants with pulverized coal-fired boilers are able to use efficiently the low-grade coals . . . while those directly at mine mouth can operate even more economically and quote even lower rates to industries in their territory.

As for water power, the Province has the Nova Scotia Power Commission, an admirable example of public ownership, closely modelled after Ontario's famous Hydro. Through an ever-growing grid of large modern stations, inter-connected wherever possible with neighboring steam plants, the Commission distributes AT COST over 70% of the Province's electrical energy. Other publicly-owned systems, operating partly by hydro and partly by steam, also have low rates—many obtaining their power from the Commission.

So Nova Scotia's ample supplies of coal and water are utilized to produce the ideal combination of STEAM with its dependable and continuous power and HYDRO with its low cost and simplicity of operation. Consequently, coal and water on a three-way front will work efficiently and economically for your new plant in Nova Scotia.

Consider, too, Nova Scotia's other advantages: strategic ocean location, nearest to world markets; abundant coal and steel and their products . . . ample labour, both skilled and industrious . . . ice-free tidewater manufacturing sites . . . excellent working and living conditions.. Send for further information. Opportunity knocks in Nova Scotia!

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND PUBLICITY
Province House, Halifax, N.S.

East Amphi Ore Values Up to $30 May Give Malartic High Grade Mine

Is Malartic—the famous low-grade camp of Quebec—finally to secure a high grade mine?

Initial underground results at East Amphi Gold Mines, where work is in ore in three headings, suggest that "something special" in the way of grade is being turned up. The extent of the showings, of course, remains to be proved.

Both the 325- and 475-ft. east drifts are working in ore but the more important disclosures recently appear to have been to the west on the 325-ft. level.

The west drive at this level passed not far to the north of what appears an indicated ore shoot picked up in flat drilling to the south. This shoot is open both to the east and west.

Hole Gives $30 Over 23 Ft.

A first discovery hole, U-114, out a distance of 110 ft. to the south, cut 25 ft. averaging $7.95 a ton. Deepening of hole U-102, 50 ft. to the east in the drift, returned 23 ft., which averaged $30 a ton uncut value, starting at footage 140 to the south.

Hole U-114 was completed south at the west face. It appears that the ore body located is striking northwest-southeast and that it will shortly angle into the west drift. Hole 104, 50 ft. east of hole U-102, is now being deepened further south to pick up the zone on its indicated eastern extension.

The new zone finds values occurring in both diorites and porphyry and the management feels that, geologically, the company is working in excellent formation.

Several rounds in ore have been taken out at both the 325- and 475-ft. levels going east but full details on assay results were not available early this week. Samples of the ore reaching Toronto showed quartz with sulphide mineralization sprinkled through both the quartz and accompanying rock.

1.36 Oz. Over 2 Ft. To East

At the 325-ft. level, entry into this ore to the east was reported in the progress report for the week ended April 20. It was reported that a grab sample of sulphides had run 0.94 oz. while a chip sample gave 1.36 oz. over 2 ft. The south wall was in ore.

In the same reports, the 475-ft. level west drift was reported in ore (schist and quartz) with values running 0.22 oz. over drift width. The full width of the ore is not known.

Work hasn't progressed as far at the 475-ft. level, either east or west, and the heading is not advanced sufficiently for the ore to the west to be picked up as yet.

The company has at present 2,600,010 shares outstanding following the taking up of 181,944 shares underwritten at 30 cents a share. Howey and associates have underwritten a further 100,000 shares at 40 cents and 100,000 shares at 45 cents, hold an option on 300,000 shares at 55 cents a share.

While no official announcement has been made, it is understood that consideration has been given to the possibility of shipping ore from the East Amphi mine to a neighboring mill when and as ore developments warrant.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

LAMAQUE GOLD MINES operated at only 398 tons daily—33% of capacity—in 1946, and earnings were down approximately 50% to 9.7 cents a share.

While labor is still inadequate, some improvement has been noted in recent months, and it is planned to bring the mine back to full-scale production as rapidly as conditions permit, President D. L. H. Forbes states.

Excluding provision for taxes, average cost of producing gold in 1946 was $27.19 an ounce while average price received was $36.87 an ounce.

Further progress was made in 1946 in development and general mine betterment, it is stated. Approximately 220,000 tons were dropped from ore reserves, with loss of the 10% premium.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Bullion production	$1,357,938	$1,734,977
Add: Invest. inc.	40,523	36,332
Less: Oper. exp.	974,690	957,033
Net oper. profit	423,771	814,276
Less: Deprec.	26,798	34,542
Dom. inc. tax	105,865	222,206
Net profit	291,108	557,528
Less: Dividends	465,000	450,000
Deficit for year	173,892	*107,528

*Surplus.

Earnings per Share	$0.097	$0.186
Paid	0.15½	0.15

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & bullion	$608,169	$727,463
Gt. bds., treas. bills	2,058,737	2,504,375
Accts. rec.	14,308	17,770
Inventories	142,948	102,418
Total curr. assets	2,824,162	3,352,026
Prep. & def. chgs.	23,404	12,409
Theat. & hotel ints.	90,204	73,561
Props. at cost	203,395	203,395
Plant & equip.▲	227,045	61,291
Total assets	3,368,210	3,702,682
Accts. & tax. pay.	122,116	213,301
Dividends payable	85,210	154,606
Total curr. liab.	207,326	367,907
Capital stock	750,004	750,004
Surplus	2,410,880	2,584,771
▲After depr. of	2,079,914	2,053,116
Working capital	2,616,836	2,984,119

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1946	1945
Tons milled	145,315	157,365
Average recov.	$9.34	$11.03
Ore reserves, tons	2,329,231	2,558,943
Grade	$8.02	$7.44

FOOTHILLS OILS & GAS experienced an increase in net profit of almost 50% to $452,657 or 31 cents a share in 1946.

After taking care of expenditures relative to drilling of Nos. 24 and 25 wells, completed in June, 1946, and January, 1947, working capital was increased over $57,000 to $652,988 despite distribution of $365,501 in dividends.

Crude production in 1946 totalled 552,058 bbls., an average daily rate of 1,512 bbls. Nos. 24 and 25 wells were assigned daily allowables of 350 and 340 bbls. respectively. No. 11 well was successfully deepened to the second lime block in 1946.

Authorized capital is 1.5 million shares, of which 1,462,005 shares are outstanding.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$1,101,553	$873,701
Less: Admin. exps.	361	3,115
Depreciation	414,803	473,300
Depletion	39,965	71,314
Dom. bds. w/d	1,500	......
Inc. taxes	192,267	......
Prov. for subs. loss	......	6,039
Net profit	452,657	319,933
Less: Divds.	365,501	......
Surplus for year	87,156	319,933
Earned per Share	$0.31	$0.219
Paid	0.25	nil

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & Dom. bds.	$701,145	$448,553
Accts. rec.	78,904	56,210
Mater. & supplies	3,452	2,984
Total curr. assets	783,501	507,747
Def. & prep. chgs.	900	2,825
Invest. in sub.	32,737	32,149
Land & leases‡	313,016	352,982
Plant, equip. & wells†	1,220,461	1,250,031
Total assets	2,350,615	2,145,734
Accts. pay.	16,846	12,055
Taxes pay.	113,667	......
Total curr. liab.	130,513	12,055
Def. credit	9,190	3,095
Advs. from subs.	......	6,828
Capital stock	1,462,005	1,462,005
Surplus	748,907	661,751
†After depr. and amort. of	2,328,136	1,914,347
‡After depl. of	841,200	801,234
Working capital	652,988	495,692

ROYALITE OIL CO. reports a 7.3% decline in crude production in 1946 at 930,102 bbls. despite drilling of 54,529 ft. of new wells or 70% of all new wells drilled in Turner Valley during the year.

With a higher price for crude oil, earnings were equal to $1.05 a share compared to 40 cents (including refundable EPT) in the previous year. Working capital showed an increase of approximately $650,000 at $4.1 millions.

The Natural Gas Utilities Board on natural gas operations in Turner Valley has decided that Madison Natural Gas Co., formed by Royalite to take over the gas gathering system, and purification plant operations, is entitled to a return of 7% with a current well head price of 3 cents a thousand cubic feet established.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net inc. fr. oper.*	$2,521,861	$1,659,974
Add: Other rev.	42,363	93,740
Total net rev.	2,564,224	1,753,714
Less: Solicitors, exec. & dir. exp.	77,377	69,961
Amort. of deprec. of wells	978,788	1,160,724
Depletion	44,805	52,411
Prov. for pension	96,115	33,736
Income taxes▲	616,885	192,200
Net profit†	750,254	244,682
Less: Dividends	717,487	717,487
Surplus for year	32,767	♦472,805
▲Incl. ref. EPT	......	43,684

†Co's. report includes ref. EPT in net profit and deficit for year.

*After all oper. & admin. expenses deducted.

♦Deficit.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record.

Excl. ref. EPT	$1.05	$0.34
Incl. ref. EPT	1.05	0.40
Paid	1.00	1.00

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & govt. bds.	$3,312,550	$2,290,076
Accts., etc., rec.	1,025,473	748,147
Mater. & supplies	838,450	1,158,767
Total curr. assets	5,176,473	4,196,990
Ref. EPT	43,684	43,684
Def. accts. rec.	2,530	14,965
Def. & prep. chgs.	102,060	63,331
Trust for emp. ann.	468,453	367,749
Invest. in subsid.	153,580	153,580
In other cos.	9,413	9,408
Land & leases†	583,725	622,449
Wells, bldgs., plant & equip.‡	4,557,618	5,155,739
Total assets	11,097,536	10,627,895
Accts., etc., pay.	686,511	606,496
Due to subsid.	903	606
Taxes pay.	399,962	144,103
Total curr. liab.	1,087,376	751,205
Res. for empl.'s annuities	468,453	367,749
Res. for loss & damage to equip.	40,000	40,000
Capital stock	6,609,844	6,609,844
Capital surplus	431,174	431,175
Earned surplus▲	2,460,689	2,427,922
▲Incl. ref. EPT	43,684	43,684
‡After depr. of	13,658,371	12,985,602
†After depl. of leases	1,607,535	1,579,907
Working capital	4,089,097	3,445,785

PANTEPEC OIL CO. of Venezuela, realized a $527,000 increase in production revenue to $5,988,660 in 1946 but net profit at $2,141,163 or 71.4 cents a share, showed little change, due chiefly to increased operating expenses and higher write-offs.

During 1946, the company completed an agreement to sell to Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, its production from the Mulata and Roble fields owned by Pantepec and Creole Petroleum for four years at a price based on the Texas price. The French company mentioned has agreed to advance $4,375,000 to defray Pantepac's share of the cost of drilling 50 further Mulata and 25 Roble wells under its Creole contract and has received an option on 50% of the stock of a company owning a one-half interest in the Creole and Atlantic contracts of Pantepec and a quarter of the initial common stock of the company owning indirectly the Florida leases. Option price is value of 40 million bbls. of oil at the value the time payment is made. Option must be exercised by Oct. 26, 1949. At present-day prices, this would mean payment of $79 millions.

A two-thirds interest has been acquired in Peninsula Oil Leases which holds 4,600,000 acres of oil leases in Florida subject to 18.75% of royalties. A considerable drilling program is called for.

Existence of two fields is indicated by completion of successful wells on the Pelayo and Tucupido properties which will be jointly owned by Pantepec and Atlantic, if an option is exercised.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Prod'n. revenue*	$5,988,660	$5,461,722
Add: Other rev.	8,811	124,463
Total net rev.	5,997,471	5,586,185
Less: Oper. exps.	1,480,911	746,419
Amort., depr., etc.	1,656,023	1,387,790
Interest	18,341	42,018
Venez. inc. tax	550,000	1,100,000
For. exch. adj.	38,340	37,632
Approp. 5% to statutory res.	112,693	113,616
Net profit	2,141,163	2,158,710
Less: Dividends	1,853,998	1,390,499
Surplus for year	287,165	768,211
Earned per Share	$0.714	$0.745
Paid	0.64	0.48

*Less royalties.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET*

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	$1,629,787	$3,779,202
Accts., etc., rec.	326,780	60,639
Total curr. assets	1,956,567	3,839,841
Inv. in subs.	2,711,112	......
Def. chgs.	65,286	6,489
Land & leases†	4,709,871	5,209,871
Well, plant & equip.	7,560,766	5,532,616
Less: Amort., etc.	3,902,272	2,242,342
Wells being drilled	......	192,813
Total assets	13,101,238	12,539,288
Accts., etc., pay.	228,964	113,237
Roy. pay.	32,450	......
Due to Creole Pet. Corp.	530,229	151,228
Taxes	677,256	1,105,673
Total curr. liab.	1,468,919	1,370,138
Advs. by Creole Pet. Corp.	......	1,036,697
Rec. re option	1,737,068	1,737,068
Capital stock	3,835,996	3,707,996
Capital surplus	2,136,884	1,164,884
Earned surplus: (Unappr.)	3,564,020	3,276,855
Approp. Stat. res.)	358,343	245,650

*Expressed in U. S. dollars.

†Stated at cost plus net expenditures including taxes, etc.

Working capital	487,648	2,469,703

FRANCOEUR GOLD MINES experienced an operating loss of $46,728 in 1946 against an operating profit of $44,370 in 1945, and net loss in 1946 was $87,392 after all charges. As Noranda advised that it would be unable to accept any further ore until June, 1947, and there was little possibility of establishing a profitable operation at 150-ton mill capacity, the mine was closed down after an examination by Dr. A. S. Buffam of Buffam & James. His report will form the basis of the development program to be initiated when better operating conditions are established. In addition to ore estimated in ore reserves (see below), a substantial tonnage of ore has been indicated in No. 3 area west of No. 2 shaft below the 3rd level by diamond drilling, and new ore sections have been indicated north on the 4th level and at the west end of the 2nd level in No. 8 area.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Bullion recovery	$346,105	$448,213
Less: Oper. exps.	392,833	403,843
Oper. loss	46,728	*44,370
Less: Other inc.	......	132
Add: Deprec.	28,037	31,459
Develop. w/o	12,627	21,264
Taxes	......	738
Net loss & deficit	87,392	8,939

*Profit.

Earnings per Share	d$0.029	d$0.003

None paid.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & bullion	$51,412	$123,219
Accts. rec.	2,129	7,578
Stores (cost)	24,571	27,902
Total curr. assets	78,112	158,699
Deferred chgs.	27,933	32,930
Def. develop.	50,248	19,975
Invest.	207,806	207,507
Property	123,072	123,072
Bldgs., plt. & equip.▲	173,024	152,385
Total assets	660,195	694,568
Bank loan	100,000	25,900
Accts., etc., pay.	48,879	70,568
Total curr. liab.	148,879	96,468
Capital stock	610,000	610,000
Deficit	98,684	11,900
▲After depr. of	294,165	266,128
Working capital	*70,767	62,231

*Excess of curr. liabs. over curr. assets.

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1946	1945
Tons milled	71,812	76,039
Average recov.	$4.82	$5.89
Ore reserves, tons	131,900	230,400
Grade	$7.00	$6.55

WAKEKO MINES advises that with one possible exception diamond drilling in 1946 failed to give definitely encouraging results. Values were obtained in two holes drilled across the Wasa Lake shear zone in the extreme northwest corner of the Beauchastel property. The shear crosses the property near the northern boundary and has a minimum possible length on the property of 900 ft.

However, because the structure passes on to the adjoining Wingait Gold Mines property, the company sold the north portion of these three claims to Wingait for $3,000 cash and 30,000 shares of free stock. Current assets were $12,081 and current liabilities $135 as at Dec. 31, 1946.

S. G. NICHOLLS

has been appointed Manager of the Mechanical Rubber Goods Department, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada.

Inco 1946 Nickel Sales Equal Best Pre-war Time

While sales of 201.1 million pounds of nickel in 1946, the first full postwar year, were within 500,000 pounds of 1945 and were approximately equal to maximum sales in pre-war years, markets for metals produced by International Nickel Co. have changed and there have also been important new developments in the company's operating position, President R. C. Stanley indicated at the company's annual meeting.

Operating costs which had increased over a period of 10 years, experienced a further increase of about 10%—as far as Canadian costs were concerned—with return of the Canadian dollar to parity, it is pointed out. Offsetting this, there have been improvements in processes. Recent increases in metal prices will help materially, Mr. Stanley indicated.

The plant to produce nickel oxide in sinter form is expected to be completed this year, thus affording a new form of nickel for alloy steel and stainless steel making. The new product was developed during "four years of intense research in our laboratories and plants in Canada."

The geographical distribution of sales has changed greatly, Mr. Stanley stressed. "Russia, formerly one of our important markets, has not been taking our nickel since the end of 1945 and is developing the Petsamo nickel mine. Both Japan and Germany have been eliminated completely as industrial consumers. Sales in the United States and many smaller countries have increased."

The company is now endeavoring to renew its export trade with former customers in the United Kingdom and on the continent. The United Kingdom receives in 1947 75% of the exportable surplus turned out by Inco with the balance being sold to European and other foreign markets.

The various alloy steels were the leading 1946 outlet for nickel. There has been a large increase in the tonnage of high strength rolled steels containing nickel which are used in the transportation industries. Stainless steel production is stated to hold great promise for the company; roughly 550,000 ingot tons were produced in 1946 which is five times as great as that of 1936. Stainless steel consumed half the nickel supplied to the entire steel industry.

Nickel plating consumed 75% more nickel than in the pre-war average. The plating industry is increasing its production rate and is buying new equipment and generators.

Estimated capital expenditures for 1947 are placed at $10 millions compared with $3,775,509 in 1946 and $2,999,282 in 1945. Approximately $8 millions is required for completing the plant to manufacture the nickel oxide sinter and intermediate sintered products for Inco refineries. The work of changing over the Port Colborne electrolytic refinery from a nickel sulphate electrolyte to a nickel chloride electrolyte is about 80% finished.

The company filed its answer to the civil anti-trust proceeding against Inco in the Federal Court in New York State on Oct. 23, 1946, denying any violation of U. S. anti-trust law.

Many linear miles of airborne magnetometer prospecting have already been flown and much additional work of this character is contemplated, Mr. Stanley declared, pointing out that anomalies can be accurately established in this way.

90 Dominion Field Parties Planned Despite Difficulties

A total of 90 geological, topographical and National Museum parties are being placed in the field across Canada this year, despite the difficulties of recruiting personnel, Hon. J. A. Glen, Dominion Mines & Resources Minister, has announced.

It had been planned to send out a considerably larger number than this but the permanent staff of the Geological Survey is now the smallest it has been in 50 years. Three quarters of the field parties will consequently be in charge of university professors and graduate students, it is pointed out.

Officers Make Inspections

In addition to the field parties, 20 officers of the Bureau of Mines will visit the quarries, mines, mills, smelters and mineral-using industries across the Dominion in order to maintain a close liaison with industry.

The topographical survey parties will map areas at the request of the Geological Survey, the Forestry Branch, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of National Defense and various provincial departments.

Eleven parties will be operating in the Northwest Territories while nine parties will work in the Yukon. A total of 13 parties will operate in British Columbia while seven are designated for Alberta. Quite a program of work has been lined up for Manitoba including considerable activity in the Lynn Lake area. Work in Ontario and Quebec will be on a restricted scale but some parties of the National Museum are going far afield including the Mackenzie Valley, Ungava and the James Bay regions.

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MINING INVESTMENTS

Mine Labor Situation Easier in Two Camps

Reports that there are now unemployed miners in both Kirkland Lake and Timmins would indicate that one of the major problems of the mines—labor shortage—is being overcome.

It is doubtful if there are any important number of high calibre men out of work—Noranda not far away is still 400 men short—but this is the first time the word unemployment has been heard for some time.

The mines, of course, have been selecting their new men with care as the situation has improved and any unemployed probably represent chiefly men that the mines do not feel can put in a good day's work.

In the Rouyn district, shutting down of the Francoeur and Mic-Mac mines is tending to make more labor available elsewhere.

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Add To Housing Supply

In areas such as Rouyn and Siscoe-Lamaque where a number of new mines are being developed, ability to add new men to the payroll continues to be impeded by the extreme shortage of housing. Thus there is a continued shortage of labor in Rouyn while there is surplus manpower in other sections.

The mining companies have been taking active steps to cure housing shortages. At the annual meeting of Noranda last week it was stated that a further 25 houses are to be built by the company this year. Some 35 houses or apartments were completed in 1946 for married men and two dormitories were constructed to provide accommodation for a further 135 single men. Noranda has been adding to its labor crew quite regularly.

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Re-elect Prospectors' Head

Viola R. MacMillan was recently re-elected for a fourth term as president of the Prospectors and Developers' Association. Vice-president is Arthur Cockshutt while George A. MacMillan (Mrs. MacMillan's husband) is secretary-treasurer.

The first meeting of the new executive found concern expressed over the decline in gold mining. Steps are proposed to see what can be done about this situation, it is stated. New opportunities were seen in base metal mining. "Something should be done to see that new Canadian base metal producers get current world prices for their products," a statement issued after the meeting stressed.

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Immigration Urged

A large part of the mining industry feels that the mine labor shortage will not be entirely eliminated until immigration gets under way. As mines get back into better shape, their requirements for more men will undoubtedly increase. "Selected immigration is an urgent necessity," Mr. Murdoch declared at the Noranda annual meeting.

Baker Lake Drill Now on Property

Diamond drilling equipment has arrived on the main Lynn Lake property of Baker Lake Explorations and drilling is planned to begin in a few days, The Financial Post is advised.

Initial drilling of this property, which adjoins Sherritt-Gordon and God's Lake, will be concentrated on probing through the ice of Eldon Lake before break-up. The geophysical survey on the ice is nearly completed. The survey will continue on other parts of the property during drill test of Eldon Lake.

Durex Plans Drilling Yellowknife Property

Diamond drilling is to get under way immediately on the D.A.P.-Beaulieu River, Yellowknife group of Durex Mines, The Financial Post is advised. Drilling is to be concentrated in the north part of the property where mineralized quartz occurs in contact with the gabbro dike.

The quartz, the company states, appears as a stockwork of veins and stringers across 10 to 12 ft. and was traced for over 100 ft. before it dipped into low ground.

Durex also holds two silver groups at Gillies Limit and Lorrain twp., Ont. Further work is planned.

PARAMAQUE MINES says that diamond drilling in March resulted in completion of four holes and established continuation of the Louvicourt Goldfield "A" diorite for 1,300 ft. across Paramaque property. P-12 cut a well mineralized and quartz filled shear containing low gold showings from 784 to 828 ft. P-9B showed the diorite to be well mineralized with pyrite and to contain many quartz-tourmaline veins. Best gold intersection was $8.75 across 4 ft.

DUBUISSON GOLDFIELDS says that drilling results to date have been poor in test of property adjoining Malartic Goldfields. Ten holes have been completed and two are being drilled. Some sulphide mineralization was encountered in drilling but gold showings were low. Four areas remain to be tested.

Effect of Fire on East Malartic Not Too Serious

While the fire at East Malartic Mines rates as a first-class disaster as far as loss of life in hard-rock mining is concerned, officials express a belief to The Financial Post that effects of the fire on the mine will not be too great.

It will be sometime yet before an inventory of the full damage will be possible, but it is believed that the fire has not had too serious effect on all-important mine timbering. Officials tell The Post that the timbers were treated with chemicals and that this was no doubt the cause of a great deal of smoke.

Only the new No. 4 incline shaft is being flooded. Connecting ventilation doors at the 2nd, 4th, 6th and 10th levels were double locked before flooding was started. Both shafts have been shut down tight to smother the fire and will likely be kept shut down for a week. Carbon monoxide is reported "explosive" and it was decided against continuing any operations. Men will likely get holiday or half pay.

MINING CONCENTRATES

BEAULIEU YELLOWKNIFE MINES has received payment on underwriting covering 100,000 shares at 30c. Issued capital is 3.1 million shares.

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BUFFALO RED LAKE MINES says in 1946 annual report that surface drilling met with no marked success until latter part of May when hole "H" intersected a major gold bearing zone. The hole returned an average grade of $4.08 over a true width of 38 in. Since that date, a total of 25 holes has extended values both horizontally and vertically, indicating an ore zone of economic importance striking east-west along the granite-greenstone contact.

The ore zone is estimated to contain 132,000 tons of ore averaging $7.75 down to the 450-ft. horizon, Resident Engineer R. W. Richardson, states. Drilling results below 450 ft. are inconclusive. Rock excavation for sinking a shaft to 500 ft. is expected to start May 20. Current assets were $130,808 and current liabilities $3,456 as at year end. An additional $40,000 has been placed in the treasury since the year end.

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CONSOLIDATED CENTRAL CADILLAC MINES is continuing stope preparation on both vertical sulphide and flat lying quartz tourmaline ore zones. Channel sampling of new quartz tourmaline ore opened up in 625 west drift returned an average of $7 across drift width. Muck samples from the same ore are reported to have averaged $5.95.

The crushing plant is being assembled and final reconditioning of the plant is going ahead. Production is expected to start in a few weeks.

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CONCORD MINES has commenced diamond drilling an anomaly recently outlined by a geophysical survey on southern portion of 21 claims in Keith twp., Groundhog River area, Ont. Drilling contract calls for 10,000 ft. of work with first objective to prove westward extension of Joburke gold-bearing ore zones.

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COLDCOURT MINES staked a well located group of 14 claims in Bachelor Lake area, Que., in 1946. No work was done on the ground in the Pusticama and Opawica areas in which the company has a half interest. Current assets were $16,650 and current liabilities $1,130 at Dec. 31, 1946. Investments comprised 100,000 shares of Bevcourt Gold Mines, 593,000 shares of Norcourt Gold Mines and 547,500 shares of Regcourt Mines.

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DICKENSON RED LAKE MINES has received payment covering an additional 50,000 shares at 75c. a share, comprising part of June 1 option installment. Issued capital—3,470,005 shares.

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DONALD MINES underground development carried out in 1946 has established existence of two flat-lying veins. No. 1 vein has been drifted on for 465 ft. on the first level and values have been reported similar to those obtained in surface drilling in the area. The east drift has about 1,000 ft. yet to go before reaching the limit of the ore indicated by surface drilling.

Drifting on the first level has exposed four shoots for a length of 310 ft. averaging $9.87 across 3.5 ft. The No. 2 vein has been drifted on for 231 ft. on the second level. The west drift has encountered a fault while the east drift has about 1,000 ft. to go to reach the eastern limits of ore indicated by surface drilling. Assay returns for three shoots encountered in the drift for a total length of 111 ft. returned an average of $9.45 over 3.8 ft.

On the third level, a vein has been drifted on for 176 ft. Current assets were $392,746 and liabilities $17,706 at year-end.

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DISCOVERY YELLOWKNIFE MINES has received payment covering an additional 6,000 shares at 75c. a share. Issued capital—2,736,789 shares.

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GIANT YELLOWKNIFE GOLD MINES advises that 925 shares have been taken up at $5 a share under option to certain personnel of management staff and employees of the company. Issued capital is 3,885,020 shares.

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HARD ROCK GOLD MINES reports bullion production of $189,676 from 26,367 tons of ore milled, an average recovery of $7.19 gold per ton in three months ended Mar. 31, 1947 ($112,068 from 21,138 tons and $5.30 in same quarter last year).

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HOWE SOUND CO. reports net income of $378,290, or 82c a share in three months ended Mar. 31, 1947 ($276,850, or 60c. a share in similar quarter 1946). Gross value of metals sold was $2,507,651 in the 1947 period ($2,169,220 in the same 1946 period).

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JOCOR MINES properties in Louvicourt twp., Que., were inactive in 1946 and no work was undertaken on ground in Putiscama and Opawica areas, Que., in which a 50% interest is held. Current assets were $5,994 and current liabilities $217 at Dec. 31. Investments of $7,873 included unstated amount of shares in New Louvre Mines and Lencourt Gold Mines.

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MANATAW GOLD MINES has withdrawn request from Ontario Security Commission for release of 100,000 shares from escrow.

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SPRINGPOLE GOLD MINES — Release by Chartered Trust & Executor Co., Montreal, to Chartered Trust & Executor Co., Toronto, of shares of Springpole Gold Mines owned by Windigokan Sturgeon Mining Syndicate for exchange into shares of Springpole Mines Ltd., is announced. The latter shares will be held in escrow by Chartered Trust & Executor Co., Toronto. Effective date of release is Apr. 11.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

SULLIVAN CONSOLIDATED MINES opened a total of 2,219 ft. of new ore averaging $13.37 a ton across an average width of 3.3 ft. including 914 ft. of ore in No. 4 vein averaging $17.19 over an average width of 3.7 ft. Striking feature of year's development was extension of the No. 4 vein ore to a length of about 1,000 ft. in both the 745 and 845-ft. level south drifts.

Production decreased but net profit was higher with a smaller sum charged for depreciation. Working capital showed a $270,000 decrease to $373,740 but investment holdings in east Sullivan Mines were increased from a million shares to 1,524,993 shares worth approximately $6 millions.

Underground development was restricted to maintenance of ore reserves due to shortage of labor but labor force is more adequate now, a 75-man bunkhouse having been provided. A number of holes from the 950 and 1,050-ft. levels showed good ore in "K" zone and a crosscut is now going out at the 950-ft. level.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Bullion prod.	$987,289	$1,106,307
Less: Oper. exps.	724,847	778,236
Net oper. earn.	262,442	328,071
Add: Other inc.	11,463	7,709
Total net earns.	273,905	335,780
Less: Deprec.	46,176	109,465
Que. profit tax	7,744	8,964
Devel. w/o	......	11,296
Dom. inc. tax	48,362	61,353
Net prof. & surp.	171,623	144,702
Earnings per Share	$0.043	$0.036
None paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & bullion	$89,894	$206,351
Govt. bds. (cost)	186,993	353,830
Accts. rec.	20,557	12,436
Supplies	175,244	175,205
Total curr. assets	472,688	747,822
Prep. & def. chgs.‡	16,951	13,577
Investments§	476,870	65,073
Mining ground	4,080,105	4,080,090
Plant & equip.▲	210,092	186,891
Total assets	5,256,706	5,093,453
Accts., etc., payable	59,894	58,423
Taxes payable	39,054	46,317
Total curr. liab.	98,948	104,740
Props. purchased	8,000	16,000
Capital stock	4,000,000	4,000,000
Capital surplus	361,384	361,384
Earned surplus‡	788,374	611,329
§Includes 1,524,993 shs. East Sullivan Mines in 1946 and 1,000,000 shs. in 1945.		
▲After depr. of	756,597	710,271
‡Incl. ref. EPT	5,913	5,913
Working capital	373,740	643,082

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1946	1945
Tons milled	120,939	126,080
Average recov.	$8.16	$8.77
Ore reserves, tons	649,545	653,305
Grade	$8.72	$8.84

VULCAN-BROWN PETROLEUMS realized a slight increase in net profit to $13,272 or 1.6 cents a share in 1946. Operating profit after taxes, but before write-offs, was $32,232.

Shell Oil Co. is drilling its fourth well in the Jumping Pound unitized area in which Vulcan-Brown is interested through Coastal Oils. The well, known as 5-7-1, is two miles southeast of the original discovery and is now drilling at 9,200 ft.

Benefits of the increased prices for crude oil will be reflected in current earnings, it is stated.

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Prod'n revenue	$60,398	$50,092
Less: Royalties	20,769	15,628
Add: Other rev.	1,403	7,331
Total net rev.	41,032	41,795
Less: Oper. exps.	8,916	16,345
Depreciation	541	2,990
Depletion	10,109	5,079
Inc. taxes	8,194	4,492
Net prof. & surp.	13,272	12,889
Earned per Share	$0.016	$0.016
Paid	*0.06	*0.07
*Return of capital.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	$8,262	$11,789
Accts., etc., rec.	3,412	6,346
Mater. & supplies	248	[illegible]
Total curr. assets	11,922	18,383
Def. & prep. chgs.	102	111
Investments (cost)	81,633	99,815
Development acct.	169,762	169,761
Leases (cost)	132,433	130,239
Prod. equip. (cost)	30,631	30,631
Total assets	426,483	448,940
Accts., etc., pay.	2,260	723
Taxes pay.	3,894	2,292
Total curr. liab.	6,154	3,015
Royalties o/s	52,000	52,000
Deprec. reserve	28,500	27,959
Deplet. reserve	100,549	90,414
Devel. reserve	140,336	140,336
Capital stock	140,533	190,133
Deficit	41,589	54,917
Working capital	5,768	15,368

STADACONA MINES (1944) experienced a decline in operating profit from $230,570 to $153,574 in 1946 but net earnings were unchanged at 1.5 cents a share with lower charges for taxes. An expenditure of $75,000 is anticipated by the management to provide for a new hoist and necessary change in buildings to permit extension of operations to 3,000 ft. depth.

A total of 1,001 ft. of ore was opened during the year, averaging 0.178 oz. gold over 6.2 ft. Work was largely confined to the 2,025, 2,175 and 2,325-ft. levels, ore not being slashed out to full width on any of these levels. Some crosscutting towards the ore zones was done on the 2,475 and 2,625-ft. levels.

A new ore zone running 250 tons per vertical foot at the 2,325-ft. level is believed to apex below the 2,025-ft. level and has shown a grade of 0.11 oz. in underground work against a drill-indicated grade of 0.2 oz. At year-end, drilling indicated ore ahead of the face at the 2,325-ft. level while an intersection of 0.145 oz. over 16.5 ft. was reported in an east-west shear south of the shaft.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Metal sales	$801,457	$835,073
Less: Oper. exps.	614,628	575,270
Admin. exps.	33,255	29,133
Oper. profit	153,574	230,670
Add: Other inc.	2,606	339
Total income	156,180	231,009
Less: Prov. for tax	6,025	50,000
Depreciation	77,000	77,000
Exp. re acquis. assets pred. co.	6,009	38,475
Net profit & surplus	67,146	65,534
Earned per share	$0.015	$0.015
No dividends paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash and bullion	$206,144	$148,517
Dom. bonds†	100,000	100,000
Accts. rec.	3,293	9,793
Inventories	81,025	66,189
Total curr. assets	390,462	324,499
Invests. (cost)	10,000	......
Def. & prep. chgs.	29,557	11,758
Land & leases	117,500	117,000
Plant & equip.*	625,022	693,000
Total assets	1,172,541	1,146,257
Accts., etc., pay.	42,026	44,050
Taxes pay.	12,455	[illegible]
Total curr. liab.	54,481	83,192
Capital stock	985,381	[illegible]
Surplus	132,679	65,534
*After depr. of	154,000	77,000
†Market value	101,650	100,281
Working capital	335,981	241,307

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1946	1945
Tons milled	123,877	125,927
Average recov.	$6.47	$6.63
Ore reserves, tons	506,274	539,341
Grade	$5.81	$5.67

OKALTA OILS reports improvement in working capital of over $50,000 in 1946, although there was a net loss of $513 and an unproductive well was drilled 5,000 ft. to the Madison lime in the Keho Lake sector.

The company's new portable Diesel drilling rig is now located at the Keho Lake drill site, but no decision has yet been reached as to whether a further well should be drilled. Supplies and equipment are on hand to complete another well, it is pointed out.

REVENUE INCOME

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Gross oper. inc.▲	$460,760	$441,670
Add: Other inc.	12,948	14,276
Less: Oper. exp.‡	183,685	213,290
Net earnings	290,023	242,656
Less: Depreciation	42,893	35,830
Roy. depl'n.	16,174	14,190
Amort. of dev.	172,419	201,150
Unpro. expl. exp.	59,050	57,866
Net loss & deficit	513	66,380
▲From production, gross royalties, rental of equipment, etc.		
‡Including executives' salaries, directors' fees, legal fees, etc.		
Earned per sh.	nil	d$0.04
None paid.		

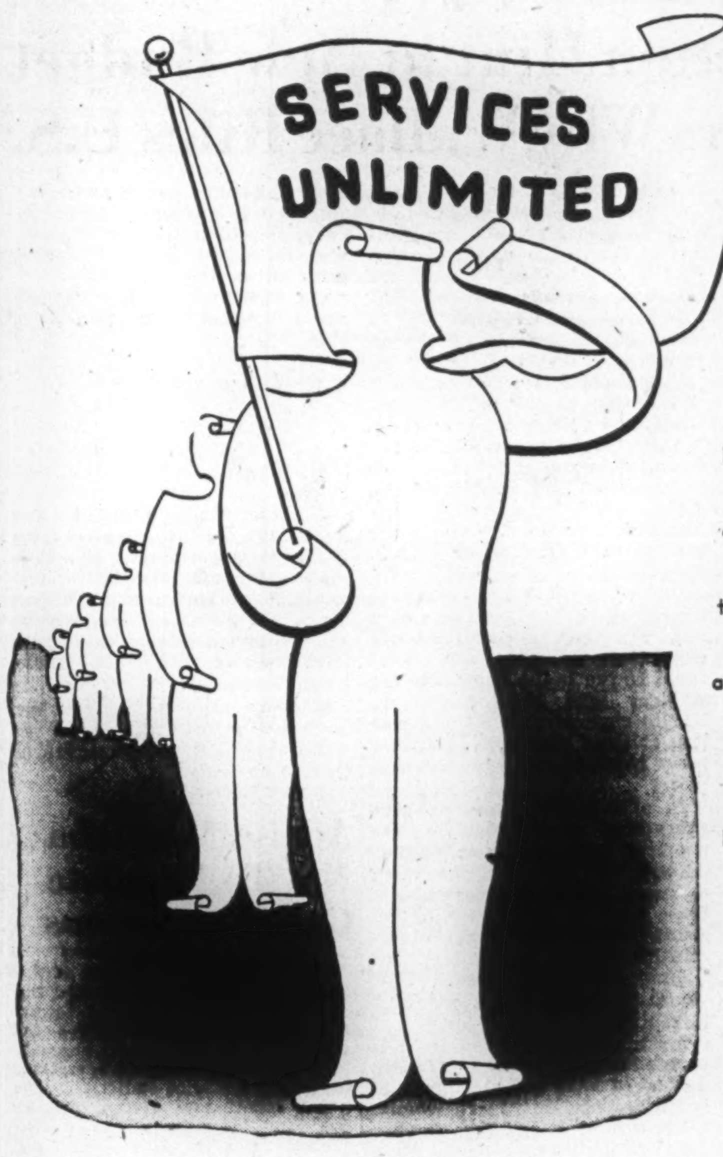
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & govt. bonds	$658,229	$618,676
Accts., etc., rec.	68,974	51,081
Mater. & supplies	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total curr. assets	766,503	721,976
Investments	10,321	15,401
Def. chgs.	......	1,966
Wells exp., less res.	938,176	1,113,016
Leases	427,426	439,268
Leases aband.	83,235	81,250
Plant & equip.†	258,343	253,240
Rev. acct. deficit	160,818	158,911
Total assets	2,644,822	2,785,028
Total curr. liabs.	12,294	23,574
Advances, etc.	1,061,858	1,231,354
Res. re lease val.	874,000	874,000
Depl. res.	306,550	290,376
Conting. res.	2,504	7,717
Capital stock	135,000	135,000
Capital surplus	252,616	223,007
†After depr. of	383,442	328,055
Working capital	754,209	698,402

BEVCOURT GOLD MINES since completing its shaft Jan. 26, 1947, has cut two veins on the 700-ft. level both dipping north at 45 degrees, Pres. R. M. Courtney, states, in 1946 annual report. The first vein was cut 38 ft. north of the station and the second 120 ft. north of the station. A total of 123 ft. of drifting completed on the second vein returned an average of $19.25 across 4.92 ft. The vein appears to be the main north structure and was cut 160 ft. east of any drill holes at this elevation.

Underground diamond drilling has proven the downward extension of these two veins and crosscutting on the 500-ft. level has disclosed a narrow mineralized vein with good gold values.

Current assets were $74,949 and current liabilities $32,153 as at Dec. 31.



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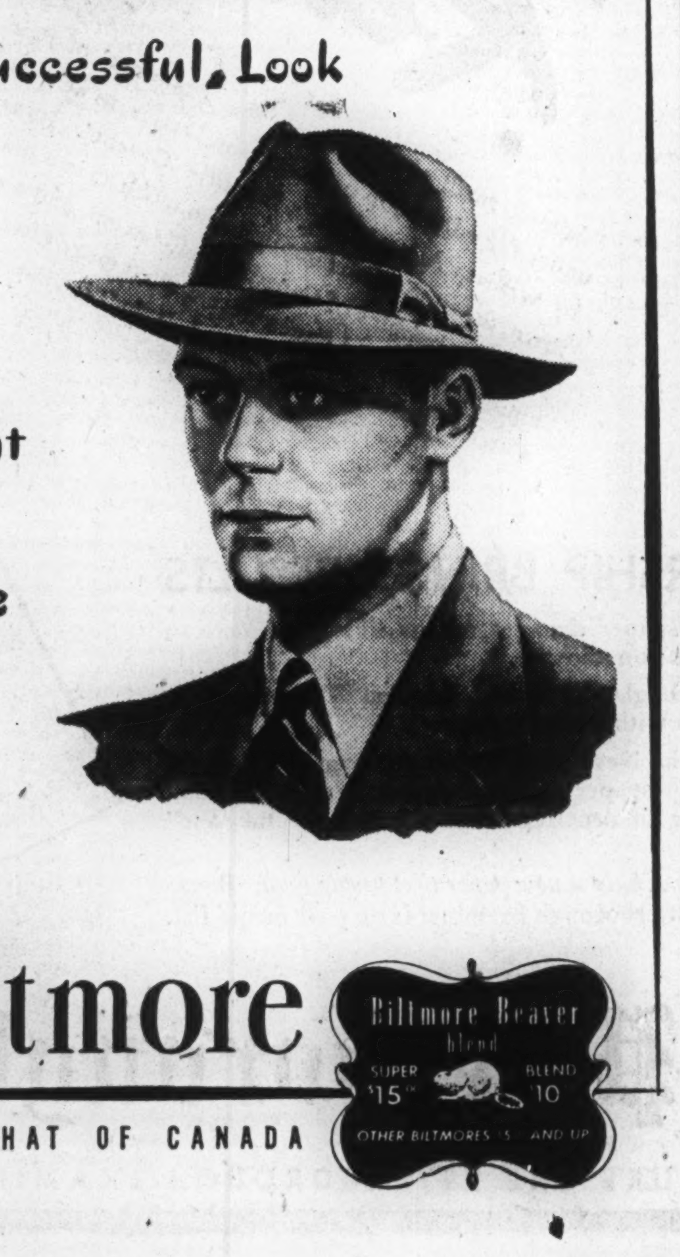

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LONDON CALLING—*By Adelphi*

See '48 Election Hint in New Budget U.K. Wonders Why Wallace Riles U.S.

LONDON—Apparently we are to have no spring, for summer is here. For the last few days we have basked in the cloudlessness of the Mediterranean sky, while the sun is almost monotonous in its devotion to duty. The singularly adaptable British people who were so recently sliding down short snow-covered hills on improvised bob-sleighs, and then punting their way through swollen streams from their houses to the railway station, are now filling the parks and picnicking on the grass like Neapolitans. Whatever else one might say about our climate, it does not lack variety.

Recently, however, there was a double knockout. The first was in the House of Commons, when Chancellor Dalton held out on his budget for full three hours before he delivered his full punch. His victim was the tobacco smoker. As you already know, he indulged in what boxers call a one-two punch. By a startling increase in the duty on imported Virginian tobacco he hoped to save precious American dollars; but if that failed, he would derive a big increase of revenue from the extra cost of cigarettes.

A package of cigarettes, which has been selling for 2/4d. will now cost 3/4d; roughly be the same as if, in Canada, you paid 75c. for a package of 20 cigarettes. I agree that the pound is at a discount with the dollar, but that is only felt in international transactions. To the Briton, the shilling is what a quarter is to the Canadian.

The stock market had been prepared for an increased duty on tobacco, but never dreamed of anything so drastic. The share value of British-American Tobacco combine shares alone dropped by £18 millions, which must have given many of the shareholders a smoker's headache.

• • •

Chancellor's Endurance Amazing, but Unnecessary

On your behalf, I listened to the Chancellor' speech in Parliament and can assure you that it was an astonishing intellectual and vocal effort. Every now and then he refreshed himself with a sip of cold coffee, but as far as his voice was concerned, he could have gone on for another three hours. As someone said, he has such a cavernous throat that his asides can be heard on the banks of the Thames, and his full voice startles people as far away as Trafalgar Square.

Personally, I could see no reason for prolonging the performance to such inordinate length. It is true that he was able to show a surplus on the year, but since taxation is practically at wartime level, and he had clawed in every available balance, there was no particular reason to shout. As long as a nation is willing to produce for export and keep only a minimum supply at home, and in addition, if the nation is willing to pay a great proportion of its earnings in direct and indirect taxation, a balanced budget is not quite such an achievement as Dalton made out.

At the same time, the tremendous total of revenue ought to prove to the fainthearts and the wishful thinkers in foreign countries that John Bull is as tough as ever and a long way from being down and out.

There was general approval that such meagre tax concessions as there were should be given to the lower income tax groups. For those wicked creatures who earn incomes of £1,000 a year or more, there was to be no respite. On balance, though, the budget was looked upon as not too bad, and the stock market indulged in something of a boomlet until sellers began to appear.

• • •

Smoking Prohibitive For Low-wage Groups

But Dalton is not the first man to discover that it is one thing to introduce a tax, even when it is essential to the nation's economy, and quite another to carry it through. To the credit of the financial community and the newspapers, they applauded the increased tobacco levy, despite the fact that tobacco companies are among the biggest advertisers in the country.

But what could Dalton say to the old-age pensioner who would now be asked to pay 3/4d. for a package of cigarettes? What could he say to the soldiers in the services who have for years bought cigarettes for a shilling or less at their canteens, and were now required to pay the full price?

In a budget designed to give everything there was to the poorer groups, he suddenly handed over the solace of the weed to those whose incomes do not have to take shillings into account. "Why not ration cigarettes?" shouted a Socialist. Dr. Dalton shook his head. "That would create a black market," he replied. Then he suggested that everything would be all right if people smoked three cigarettes instead of four, and got the same result by smoking more slowly.

Undoubtedly, in the further stages of the Budget Debate there will be many attempts to make him reduce the tax. Some of us hope that this opportunity will be taken to prohibit smoking in theatres and cinemas.

One final word on the budget and then we can pass on to the second knock-out of the same day. The whole speech of the Chancellor gave the impression that the Government intends to stay in office for another full year, introduce one more budget, which might make concessions to all sections of the community—and then hold an election.

• • •

Woodcock Took It On Chin — Repeatedly

From the cigarette smoker to Bruce Woodcock, British heavyweight boxing champion. A crowd which paid £40,000 for its fun saw Woodcock take a "sucker punch" on the jaw in the first twenty second of the fight from Joe Baksi, the American. His jaw was fractured and he went down for a count of eight. Four more times he went down in that terrible round, and would have been out but for the gong.

Blinded in one eye, and with the other bleeding badly, he then fought on until, in the seventh round, the referee stopped the fight and the brave Woodcock collapsed as he was being helped to his corner. No one knows how he kept going, for he could not see any of the innumerable lefts that Baksi rained upon his body and his face.

We all had great hopes of him, but it looks as if America has a monopoly of world heavyweights. Poor Woodcock is now in hospital. Thus civilization marches on.

• • •

Wonder Why U. S. Burned Up Over Wallace

I went along to hear the much discussed Henry Wallace hold forth at a gathering which was, unfortunately, off the record and therefore I must not report him. He has an attractive personality with a musical baritone voice and a pleasant smile. As a speaker, though, he indulges in awkward, amateurish pauses which are never justified by what comes after them. Nor have his speeches sufficient design.

On balance, though, he has made a good impression even though he has consorted with a lot of Left Wingers here, who are unalterably opposed to Bevin's foreign policy. The British do not understand why the Americans are so upset by Mr. Wallace's criticism of American foreign policy.

No one would object to any politician from Washington coming here and praising Mr. Truman and his Middle East intervention in Greece and Turkey. Therefore we do not see why an avowed opponent should not give us his views with equal frankness.

But then, the British are less sensitive about that kind of thing than either Americans or Canadians.

Advise Manitoba Not To Regulate Gasoline Stations

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—A committee of the senior civil service has advised the Manitoba Government not to attempt any centralized system for regulating, licensing, and compulsory rotation of hours of operation, for gasoline service stations.

The report says that a plan of this kind "is neither wanted nor needed in rural Manitoba," and there is no unanimous demand for it, even in urban areas. Local control of operation and hours of work is the solution, the committee says, declaring that this, if properly worked out, can meet the need for providing adequate service to the transportation industry, tourist traffic, and the agricultural industry during the rush seasons.

The committee was named a year ago, after employees of gas service stations declared that with lifting of gasoline restrictions, they did not want to get back to conditions of pre-war days, when they had to work long hours with low pay.

Saskatchewan Exports Valued at $2,714,294

From Our Own Correspondent

Regina—Saskatchewan exported through its custom ports during 1946, goods having a total value of $2,714,294.

Biggest single item was unmanufactured and partly manufactured wood products such as shingles, poles, planks and furniture, valued at $496,955, or 28% of the total.

Next largest was grain and seeds, valued at $389,153. Vegetable products made up $307,405 and alcoholic beverages $124,041. Livestock, fish, fruit, coal, clay products and farm produce made up most of the remainder.

Canadian National Railways operating revenues for the first quarter of 1947 showed an increase of $7.9 millions or 8.57% over the same period in 1946. Operating expenses, however, rose 11.5% to $9.8 millions leaving net operating revenue down 25.7% at $5.5 millions. Net revenue for the month of March showed a slight increase over a year ago of $534,000.

SOUTHWEST PETROLEUM CO. 1946 net profit was $937 (net loss $9,627 in 1945). Operating profit dropped $24,162 to $65,983 but with lower depreciation charges the year's result was better. Working capital was $71,169 at Dec. 31. 1946, up from $32,462 at end of 1945.

JEROME F. KNECHTEL

has been elected chairman of the Furniture Manufacturers Association.

Westminster Paper Serial Bonds Sold

A new issue of $960,000 Westminster Paper Co. first mortgage serial bonds was sold recently by Lauder Mercer & Co. The issue consisted of $480,000 2½% serial bonds due April 1, 1948-53 ($80,000 a year) and $480,000 3¼% serial bonds due April 1, 1948-59 ($80,000 a year).

Proceeds of the issue are to finance expansion plans including:

1. To complete the installation of a new paper machine with necessary converting equipment. This is the second paper machine and began operating March 10. A bank loan had been arranged for this.
2. To install a high-pressure steam plant and power generating equipment which will produce a maximum of 1,400 h.p. This program is under way at the present time and is expected to be completed about July 1.
3. Installation of a new groundwood mill. Materials to complete the installation of this have already been ordered and the plant is being constructed sufficiently large to to take care of the maximum requirements of the company as well as to supply the associate company, Pacific Coast Paper Mills at Bellingham, Washington, it is stated. Bleaching equipment for this product is also being installed.
4. Improvements are to be made on the original paper machine.
5. Additional working capital.

VINRAY MALARTIC MINES has resumed shaft sinking since completion of headframe and installation of hoisting equipment.

High Wages Hit Alaska Shipping

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — Exceptionally high wages, outmoded ships, dilapidated docks and "general inefficiency" threaten to ruin the Seattle-Alaskan shipping service, Leslie W. Baker, vice-president of the Alaska Steamship Co., told the Pacific Northwest Trade Association. He cited the payroll for a recent trip which took one month and three days:

With free board and room the skipper received $600 plus; the first mate (with overtime), $820; able seaman, $671; chief engineer, $670; oiler, $407; wiper, $441; chief cook, $567; fourth cook, $402; pantryman, $425; messboy, $426.

"The company doesn't mind the wages, if they would only earn them," Mr. Baker declared. "We'd like to see them work hard enough to get a little sweat up."

"Pilfering, and inefficiency, high wages and slowed down trips. . . that's why it costs so much to run ships to Alaska," he said.

CITRALAM MALARTIC MINES has spotted drill hole C-77 some 300-ft. southeast of hole C-71 in an effort to pick up mineralized zone cut in hole C71. Low gold values were encountered in holes 75 and 76.

LAMBARR PROSPECTING SYND. is to be incorporated to acquire a block of claims held by I. J. Chuchem in Barraute area, Que. Some surface work was done last year which included stripping and trenching.

LEITCH GOLD MINES reports bullion output of $198,572 from 7,869 tons of ore milled, an average recovery of $25.23 in three months ended Mar. 31, 1947 ($207,334 from 7,226 tons and $28.69 in final three months of last year.

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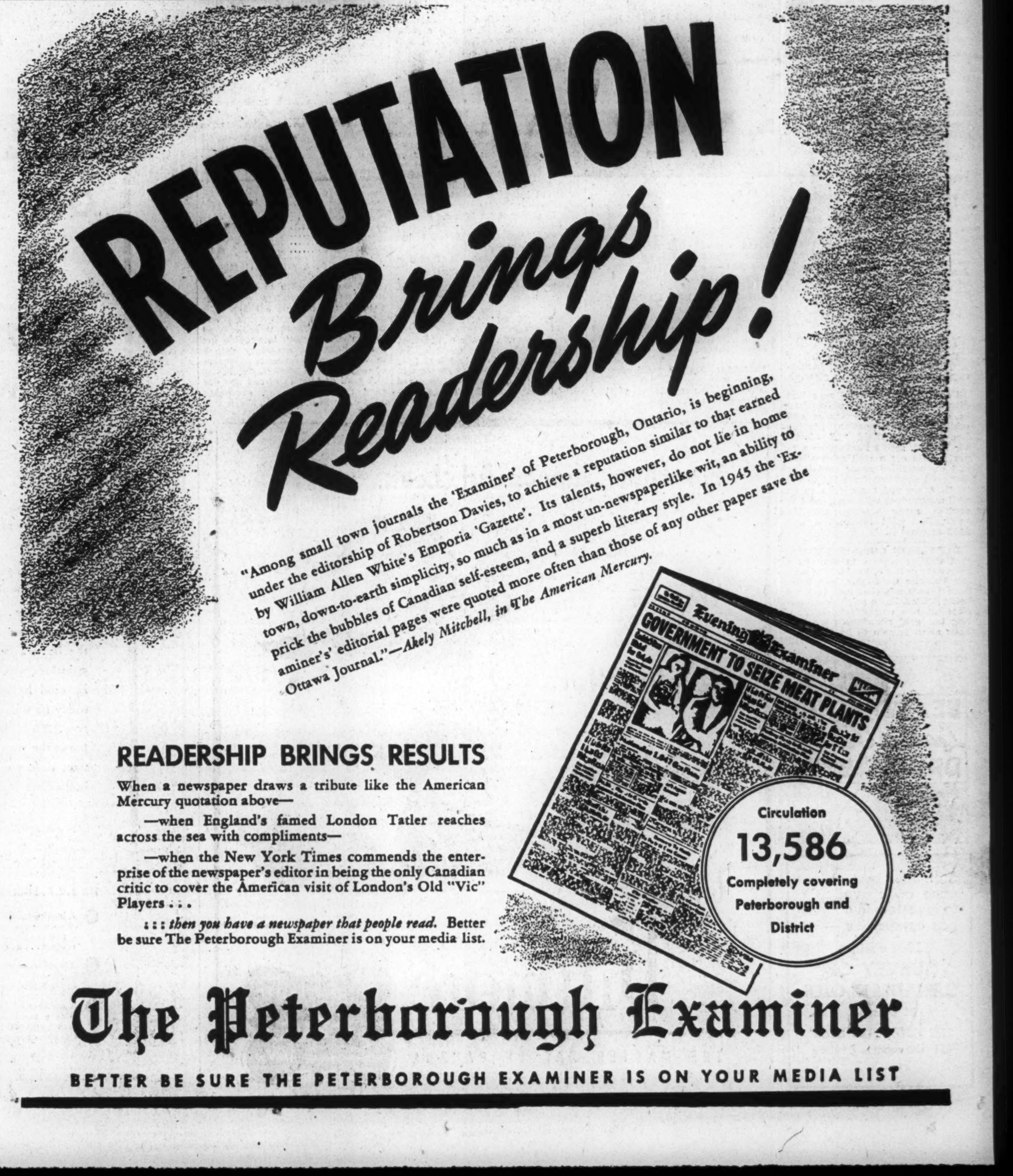
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"Among small town journals the 'Examiner' of Peterborough, Ontario, is beginning, under the editorship of Robertson Davies, to achieve a reputation similar to that earned by William Allen White's Emporia 'Gazette'. Its talents, however, do not lie in home town, down-to-earth simplicity, so much as in a most un-newspaperlike wit, an ability to prick the bubbles of Canadian self-esteem, and a superb literary style. In 1945 the 'Examiner's' editorial pages were quoted more often than those of any other paper save the Ottawa Journal."—*Akely Mitchell, in The American Mercury.*

READERSHIP BRINGS RESULTS

When a newspaper draws a tribute like the American Mercury quotation above—

—when England's famed London Tatler reaches across the sea with compliments—

—when the New York Times commends the enterprise of the newspaper's editor in being the only Canadian critic to cover the American visit of London's Old "Vic" Players . . .

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